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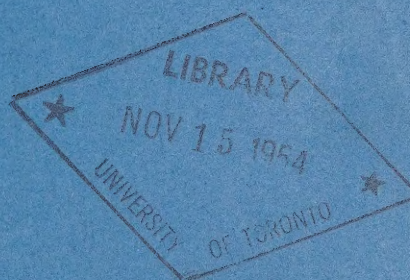
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CANADA

REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE

FIRST HALF YEAR, 1954



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
International Trade Division

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REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE
FIRST HALF YEAR, 1954

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CHAPTER I

LEADING DEVELOPMENTS IN CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE

During the first half of 1954 exports and imports were lower in both value and volume than in the corresponding period of the preceding year. Import prices were very slightly higher than in the first half of 1953, and the drop in import volume was therefore slightly greater than that in the value of imports. Export prices continued the gradual decline which began at the end of 1951, and this factor accounted for about a third of the reduction in export value.

While trade in the first six months of 1954 did not establish many records, its level was nevertheless quite high by the standards of earlier years. The rate of exports recorded in the first half of 1954 has been surpassed in peacetime only in 1952 and 1953, that of imports only in 1953. These comparisons are true not only of the value of trade, but of its volume as well. Indeed, the moderate size of the reduction in trade is perhaps more worthy of comment than the fact of reduction itself in view of the sharp changes in the international environment in the past year and a half, and in particular of the readjustments which have recently been occurring in the United States.

The greater fall in import volume than export volume resulted in a reduction of the half-year trade balance. Had not the terms of trade ratio declined in the half-year the fall in the trade balance would have been much greater, and would have totalled some \$80 million instead of less than \$20 million. Even relatively minor movements in export and import prices can, when they differ in direction, produce important effects on the terms of trade and the trade balance.

Because of a change in import coding procedures which took effect in June, 1954, the values for total imports and for the import balance shown in the published trade statistics for that month and for the half-year were significantly increased. A new method of handling customs documents made it possible to bring the statistical "month" for imports into closer correspondence with the calendar month and with the statistical "month" for exports. However, at the change-over point approximately two additional working days' documents had to be coded in the change-over month in addition to the normal month's supply of documents. It is estimated that this change increased the total value of im-

TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canadian Trade

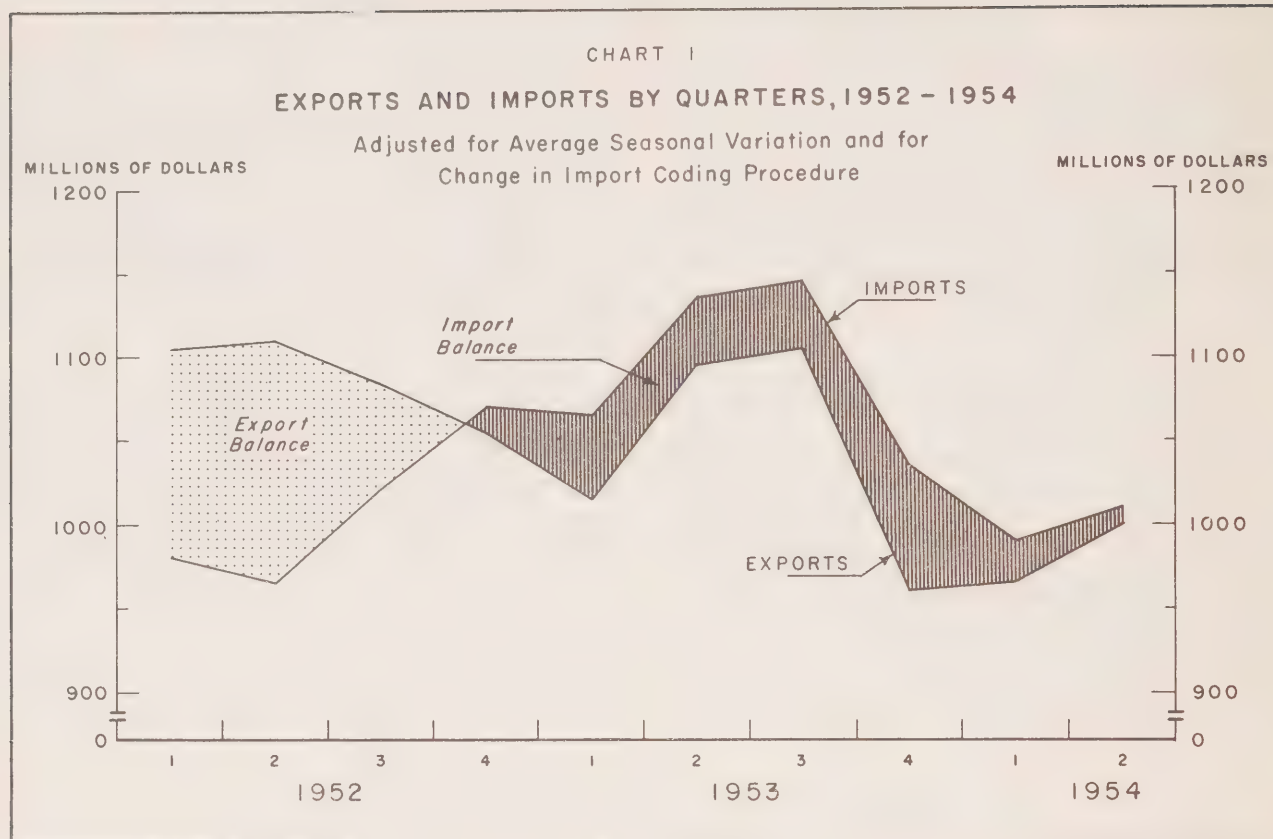
	1952		1953		1954	Change from 1st half '52 to 1st half '54	Change from 1st half '53 to 1st half '54
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June		
	\$'000,000					%	%
Value of Trade:							
Total Exports ¹	2,121.8	2,234.2	2,019.7	2,152.9	1,872.2	- 11.8	- 7.3
Domestic Exports ¹	2,096.6	2,204.5	1,993.6	2,123.8	1,840.7	- 12.2	- 7.7
Re-Exports ¹	25.1	29.8	26.1	29.1	31.4	+ 25.1	+ 20.3
Imports	1,950.3	2,080.2	2,216.6	2,166.2	2,050.1 ²	+ 5.1	- 7.5
Total Trade	4,072.1	4,314.3	4,236.3	4,319.1	3,922.3 ²	- 3.7	- 7.4
Trade Balance	+ 171.4	+ 154.1	- 196.9	- 13.3	- 178.0 ²	-	-
Price Indexes: ³	1948 = 100						
Domestic Exports	123.4	120.3	119.1	117.8	116.1	- 5.9	- 2.5
Imports	114.1	107.5	108.9	110.3	109.7	- 3.9	+ 0.7
Terms of Trade ⁴	108.2	111.9	109.4	106.8	105.8	- 2.2	- 3.3
Volume Indexes:	1948 = 100						
Domestic Exports	110.5	119.2	108.8	117.2	103.1	- 6.7	- 5.2
Imports	129.2	146.1	153.6	147.9	141.4	+ 9.4	- 7.9

1. Canadian export statistics exclude transfers of defence equipment and supplies to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriation Act which were as follows: 1952, \$100.9 million; 1953, \$182.0 million; first-half 1954, \$87.5 million.

2. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in the half-year by an amount estimated at not less than \$40 million, and total trade and the trade balance by the same amount. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods. See Ch. V, p. 33.

3. Average of direct quarterly indexes.

4. Export price index divided by import price index.



ports coded in June by not less than \$40 million. The six-months' import total and trade balance would, in the absence of this change, have been lower by a similar amount.

If the trade statistics are adjusted for this factor and also for the average seasonal variation to which Canadian trade has been subject in the post-war period, some interesting short-run trends become evident. Chart I reveals that Canadian trade, though much lower than a year earlier, was not declining throughout the first half of 1954. Imports, which dropped off from their post-war peak in the fourth quarter of 1953 and the early months of 1954, clearly picked up in the second quarter. Exports, which had shown a temporary recovery in the second and third quarters of 1953 caused chiefly by very heavy grain movements in this period, fell off steeply in the fourth quarter of 1953 but showed some recovery in the first two quarters of 1954. The adjusted trade balance was considerably smaller in both quarters of 1954 than in any quarter of 1953.

The greater part of the drop in export volume has resulted from the lower level of world trade in grains since the 1953 harvest. Crops in most important producing and consuming countries were considerably better in 1952 and 1953 than in 1951,

and during the first three quarters of 1953 stocks of grains in many consuming countries were built to very high levels. As a result world trade in grains fell off in the latter part of 1953. The smaller total trade in grains was also divided among a greater number of exporters than in 1952 and much of 1953—a poor harvest in 1951 and the need to rebuild stocks after the 1952 harvest had limited the participation of Argentina, Australia, France and Turkey in world grain exports before 1953.

Other influences contributing to the lower level of exports in the latter part of 1953 and in 1954 included the business readjustments in the United States, and special factors influencing exports of automotive products. The decline in economic activity in the United States affected especially farm implements, iron ore and primary iron and steel, some base metals and minerals, lumber and shingles. Lower sales of many of these products to the United States were partly offset by greater sales in overseas markets which generally showed no economic declines in this period. Exports of automotive products to Europe and Latin America in particular fell off sharply. This may reflect a return to a more normal division of export markets between United States and Canadian plants of some firms

TABLE 2. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas

	1951		1952		1953		1954
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total Exports:							
United States	63.9	54.8	53.4	54.5	59.9	58.2	61.2
United Kingdom	14.4	17.3	19.0	15.6	15.6	16.4	15.3
Other Commonwealth and Ireland	6.5	6.8	7.5	5.7	6.3	5.6	5.2
Europe	6.1	10.9	8.6	13.1	8.4	9.4	7.7
Latin America	4.5	5.9	7.0	5.6	5.0	4.6	5.1
Others	4.6	4.3	4.5	5.5	4.8	5.8	5.5
Imports:							
United States	70.0	67.7	74.8	73.0	75.5	71.5	73.3
United Kingdom	10.7	9.9	8.3	9.5	9.9	10.8	9.9
Other Commonwealth and Ireland	7.0	8.1	4.7	4.5	3.5	4.4	4.0
Europe	3.8	4.9	3.6	3.9	3.6	4.3	3.9
Latin America	6.3	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.2	7.0	7.1
Others	2.2	2.4	1.6	2.0	1.3	2.0	1.8
Total Trade:							
United States	67.2	60.9	63.6	63.4	68.0	64.9	67.5
United Kingdom	12.4	13.8	13.9	12.7	12.7	13.6	12.5
Other Commonwealth and Ireland	6.8	7.4	6.2	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.6
Europe	4.8	8.1	6.2	8.7	5.9	6.8	5.7
Latin America	5.5	6.4	7.0	6.3	5.6	5.8	6.1
Others	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.8	3.0	3.9	3.6

now that the period of steel shortages and abnormal home demands has ended. The cut in sales of assembled vehicles to Belgium was also affected by a change in that country's trade policy designed to encourage domestic assembly of motor vehicles.

The weak state of the market for textiles in Canada in the latter part of 1953 and in 1954 played an important part in the reduction of imports in this period. Canadian imports of fibres and textiles had expanded sharply in the last quarter of 1952 and were very heavy in the first half of 1953. But during this period inventories of these goods appear to have increased appreciably, and demand seems to have weakened. In the latter part of 1953 these imports fell off almost as sharply as they had increased, and remained at a low level in the first half of 1954. Inventories of fibres and textiles in Canada appear to have declined substantially since the third quarter of 1953, but demand does not seem to have recovered to its former level.

Other declines in import volume appear to have been related to a reduction in requirements for some capital goods by agriculture and industry, to weakness in the demand for some consumers' durables, and to attempts to reduce inventories of some types of goods. Farm cash income in Canada declined in 1953, and as farmers were already well equipped with new machinery their demand for machinery fell off in late 1953 and 1954. This resulted in a sub-

stantial cut in imports of tractors and other farm machinery. A lower rate of new automobile production in Canada caused some decline in imports of automobile parts and engines, and falling sales of automobiles also caused a cut in imports of completed vehicles. Requirements for imported iron ore and for primary iron and steel decreased with the lower rate of steel production in Canada and a general easing in steel demand. Imports of refrigerators and freezers showed a sharp drop from their high first-half 1953 level. A marked decrease in imports of coal appears to reflect some reduction in inventories in dealers' hands in Canada, as well as a moderate winter and the long-run trend towards the displacement of coal by oil.

Although import and export prices were, on the whole, relatively stable in 1953 and 1954, a few commodities were especially influenced by price change. The reduction in the volume of grain exports was accentuated by lower prices than prevailed during the first half of 1953, and the small decrease in the value of exports of lumber to all countries appears to have resulted entirely from lower prices. Average export prices of zinc and copper were also appreciably lower than those recorded in the first half of the preceding year. Imports were affected by several important price increases, especially the beverage commodities coffee, cocoa and tea, and also crude petroleum.

Direction of Trade

Changes in the distribution of trade among Canada's trading partners were not pronounced in the first half of 1954. Exports to the Commonwealth, to Europe and to the United Kingdom dropped more

substantially than did those to other areas because the bulk of the reduction in grain shipments was in sales to these countries. However, the effect of smaller grain exports was partly offset by greater

TABLE 3. Leading Countries in World Trade, 1953

Exports f.o.b.			Imports c.i.f.			Total Trade		
Country	1952	1953	Country	1952	1953	Country	1952	1953
	U.S. \$'000,000			U.S. \$'000,000			U.S. \$'000,000	
World Total¹	74,179	74,883	World Total¹	80,107	76,280	World Total¹	154,286	151,163
1. United States	15,196 ²	15,775 ²	1. United States	11,637	11,836	1. United States..	26,833 ²	27,611 ²
2. United Kingdom	7,638	7,524	2. United Kingdom	9,736	9,366	2. United Kingdom	17,374	16,890
3. Canada	4,761	4,609	3. Canada	4,479	4,842	3. Canada	9,240	9,451
4. Germany, Federal Republic	4,002	4,389	4. France	4,435	4,007	4. Germany, Federal Republic	7,816	8,160
5. France	3,891	3,788	5. Germany, Federal Republic	3,814	3,771	5. France	8,326	7,795
6. Belgium and Luxembourg	2,445	2,251	6. Japan	2,028	2,410	6. Belgium and Luxembourg	4,889	4,656
7. Netherlands	2,130	2,152	7. Belgium and Luxembourg	2,444	2,405	7. Netherlands	4,381	4,534
8. Australia	1,690	1,979	8. Italy	2,331	2,395	8. Italy	3,717	3,883
9. Brazil	1,409	1,539	9. Netherlands	2,251	2,382	9. Japan	3,301	3,685
10. Italy	1,386	1,488	10. Sweden	1,730	1,579	10. Australia	3,669	3,466
11. Sweden	1,571	1,477	11. Australia	1,979	1,487	11. Sweden	3,301	3,056
12. Venezuela	1,552	1,448	12. Brazil	2,010	1,320	12. Brazil	3,419	2,859
13. Japan	1,273	1,275	13. Union of South Africa	1,290	1,310	13. Switzerland	2,302	2,383
14. Switzerland	1,100	1,204	14. India	1,686	1,190	14. India	2,981	2,306
15. Argentina	709	1,148	15. Switzerland	1,202	1,179	15. Venezuela	2,362	2,278

Source: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*, September, 1954.

1. World total exclusive of China, U.S.S.R., and those countries of Eastern Europe not reporting trade currently.
2. Including military aid extended to other countries.

sales of other commodities. Exports to the United States declined in value only moderately; the effects of the business readjustments in that country on the leading commodities in this trade were spotty rather than general, and in total were proportionately smaller than the declines affecting most of Canada's chief grain markets. The only important grain market to make a major increase in purchases from Canada in the first half of 1954 was Japan. High rice prices in recent years have encouraged an increasing use of wheat and barley by the Japanese, and in the first half of 1954 Japan ranked second to the United Kingdom as a market for Canadian wheat, second to the United States as a market for barley. Greater grain exports to Japan caused the increase in the value of exports to the "other countries" group in Table 2, and in the proportion of exports directed to that area.

Imports from the United States fell more steeply than did those from overseas countries, and the share of imports drawn from that country, although still high, was lower than in the first half of either 1952 or 1953. The chief cause of the lowered United States share in Canadian imports was the fall in purchases of coal and petroleum from that source. The United States has lost ground as a supplier of petroleum to Canada in large measure because that area of the Canadian market formerly supplied by United States crude is now supplied by Canadian crude. The decline in imports of some manufactured goods from the United States was also sharper than that in imports from other sources.

Although changes in the direction of trade were small they appreciably reduced the bilateral imbalance of Canadian trade. The import balance on trade with the United States fell from \$463 million in the first half of 1953 to \$358 million in the 1954 period (about \$328 million if the change in import coding procedure is allowed for), and the export balances on trade with the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth, Europe and other overseas countries except Latin America were also smaller. The import balance on trade with Latin America increased, influenced by increased purchases of Venezuelan crude petroleum and smaller sales of automobiles and ships to several countries. This increase actually conceals two types of increased imbalance: an increase in the import balance on trade with Venezuela, and another in the export balance on trade with other Latin American countries. However, these latter changes do not compare in magnitude with the decreases in the imbalance of trade with other countries.

The larger import balance on trade with Latin America was also influenced by a much sharper decline in the terms of trade with that area than with most other countries. Most of the commodities which showed higher price levels in 1954 than in the first half of 1953 were very important in imports from Latin America, and the decrease in average prices of exports to this area does not seem to have been less than in the case of other countries. Price movements affecting trade with other areas do not seem to have differed greatly from the all-country averages.

TABLE 4. Leading Countries¹ in Per Capita Trade, 1953

Exports Per Capita (f.o.b.)			Imports Per Capita (c.i.f.)			Total Trade Per Capita		
Country	1952	1953	Country	1952	1953	Country	1952	1953
	U.S. \$			U.S. \$			U.S. \$	
1. New Zealand.....	337	316	1. Canada	310	323	1. Canada	640	630
2. Canada.....	330	307	2. Hong Kong	295	301	2. New Zealand	707	573
3. Venezuela	294	266	3. Norway	262	270	3. Hong Kong	521	515
4. Belgium and Lux- embourg	271	248	4. Belgium and Lux- embourg	271	265	4. Belgium and Lux- embourg	543	513
5. Switzerland	228	245	5. New Zealand	370	258	5. Switzerland.....	478	484
6. Sarawak	246	235	6. Switzerland.....	250	240	6. Sarawak.....	461	453
7. Australia	196	222	7. Denmark	222	228	7. Denmark	418	430
8. Trinidad and Tobago	202	221	8. Netherlands	217	225	8. Netherlands	422	429
9. Hong Kong.....	227	213	9. Sweden	243	220	9. Sweden	463	425
10. Sweden.....	220	206	10. Sarawak.....	215	218	10. Trinidad and Tobago	416	425
11. Netherlands.....	205	204	11. Trinidad and Tobago	214	204	11. Norway	432	421
12. Denmark.....	196	202	12. United Kingdom ...	196	184	12. Venezuela.....	447	419
13. Norway.....	170	151	13. Ireland.....	164	175	13. Australia.....	425	389
14. United Kingdom ...	150	148	14. Israel.....	193	171	14. United Kingdom	342	331
15. Malaya and Singapore	194	142	15. Australia.....	229	167	15. Malaya and Singapore	386	295

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*, September, 1954; and United Nations Statistical Office, *Population and Vital Statistics Reports*, Statistical Papers, Series A, Vol. VI, Nos. 2, 3.

1. Trading countries as listed by I.M.F., except that Aden, Netherlands Antilles, and countries with neither exports nor imports of U.S. \$100 million in 1953 were excluded.

Canada's Rank in World Trade

Substantially complete statistics on world trade in 1953 indicate that the values of Canada's exports and imports in that year were surpassed only by those of the United States and the United Kingdom. The value of world trade expressed in United States dollars was some 2% lower than in 1952 due entirely to lower average prices than prevailed in that year. This decline in value affected only imports recorded during the year. In part the difference in export and import behaviour offsets an opposite discrepancy recorded between 1951 and 1952, in part it reflects the decline in ocean freight rates between 1952 and 1953 since imports are calculated on a c.i.f. basis in these estimates.

A majority of the leading world exporters increased the value of their exports in 1953, although Canada's exports fell below the record level reached in 1952, and the increase in United States exports represented only an increase in military aid shipments financed by the United States government. Imports into a majority of the leading importing countries declined, but Canadian purchases from abroad were greater than in 1952. Canada was also among the minority of leading traders to increase the total value of her foreign trade in 1953.

Canada ranked first in imports per capita and in total trade per capita in 1953 for the first time in the post-war period, and was second only to New Zealand in exports per capita. New Zealand made an especially sharp cut in her imports in 1953 in order to help in rebuilding the exchange reserves of the sterling area. It does not appear likely that imports into New Zealand will again be low enough in 1954 to permit Canada to maintain first rank in trade per capita.

The per capita trade of almost all these leading countries was lower in value in 1953 than in 1952. The lower average prices prevailing in 1953 and the greater increase in population than in trade in the year were the basic causes of these declines. Declines were more prevalent in per capita exports than in per capita imports, but were in the majority in both cases.

Available statistics on trade in 1954 indicate that for the first half-year at least Canada probably ranked fourth in total value of trade, after the Federal Republic of Germany as well as the United States and the United Kingdom. Canada last ranked fourth in trade in 1951, when her trade was exceeded by that of France. Canada appears to have ranked second to New Zealand in trade per capita for this same period.

CHAPTER II

TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES

The shares of both the United States and the United Kingdom in Canada's total trade were fractionally lower in the first half of 1954 than in the corresponding period of 1953. The United States supplied a smaller proportion of Canada's imports than in the first half of either of the two preceding years, and this outweighed an increase in the proportion of exports taken by that market. Imports from the United Kingdom formed about the same proportion of the total as in the first half of 1953, but that country's share in Canadian exports was slightly reduced. The combined shares of these two countries in Canada's trade amounted to 80.0% in the first half of 1954, 80.7% in the 1953 half-year.

Trade with the United States

Both exports to and imports from the United States declined in value in the first half of 1954. The decline in exports was only about half as great as that in imports, and the trade balance consequently fell from 16.1% of total trade in the first half of 1953 to 13.5% in the 1954 period. The actual reduction in imports and in the trade balance between the two periods is understated in the statistics by an amount estimated at not less than \$30 million because of the change in compilation procedure referred to in Chapter I and discussed in Chapter V. If allowance is made for this factor the trade balance in the first half of 1954 amounted to less than 12.5% of total trade in the period.

United States demand for most Canadian products remained strong in the first half-year in spite of the moderate contraction of business activity in that country from previous record levels. Lower Canadian export prices appear to have accounted for more than a third of the decline in exports to the United States; the reduction in the volume of goods shipped was apparently less than 4% in total, and was concentrated to a large extent in the non-ferrous metals and iron and steel products groups. The decline in imports was larger, and seems to have been entirely in volume. However imports of many foods and other consumers' goods did not fall off;

Only eight other countries individually accounted for 1% or more of total exports or imports in the 1954 half-year. The number of countries accounting for such a share of Canada's trade had been increasing for some years, reaching a peak of 10 in the first half of 1953. Venezuela was again the only other country to provide more than 1% of imports; her share increased to 4.0% in the first half of 1954 from 3.2% in the 1953 half-year. Japan again ranked third as an export market, her share in total exports rising to 3.3% from 1.8%. No third country accounted for more than 1% of both exports and imports in the first half of 1954.

most of the reduction was in purchases of industrial materials and equipment.

Domestic Exports to the United States¹

The average prices received for lumber, plywood, pulpwood and wood pulp exported to the United States in the first half of 1954 were appreciably lower than those received during the first half of 1953, and this factor seems to have been responsible for the decline in the total value of exports of wood and paper products to that market. The quantity of wood pulp and pulpwood exported increased significantly, and there was also a small increase in exports of newsprint paper. Of the leading items in the group only planks and boards and shingles showed moderately large declines in volume, this in spite of a sustained high level of housing construction in the United States. The decrease in lumber exports was largely offset by increased shipments to overseas markets; only 65% by value of exports of planks and boards were directed to the United States in the first half of 1954 as opposed to 74% in the 1953 period. The share of the United States in total wood and paper exports fell from 86% to 81%.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VI.

TABLE 5. Trade of Canada with the United States

	1952		1953		1954	Change from 1st half '52 to 1st half '54	Change from 1st half '53 to 1st half '54
	Jan.- June	July - Dec.	Jan.- June	July - Dec.	Jan.- June		
	\$'000,000					%	%
Domestic Exports	1, 113.3	1, 193.7	1, 188.4	1, 230.5	1, 120.5	+ 0.6	- 5.7
Re-Exports	18.8	23.3	21.2	22.9	24.3	--	--
Imports	1, 457.8	1, 519.2	1, 672.4	1, 548.8	1, 502.8	+ 3.1	- 10.1
Total Trade	2, 589.9	2, 736.1	2, 882.0	2, 802.3	2, 647.6	+ 2.2	- 8.1
Trade Balance	- 325.7	- 302.2	- 462.8	- 295.4	- 358.0	--	--

Lower prices also reduced the value of shipments of several non-ferrous metals, although here quantity declines were more significant. Prices received for copper and lead averaged some 5% lower than in the 1953 half-year, and the decline in zinc prices was about three times as great. The quantity of copper and zinc sent to the United States was sharply reduced, and a moderate decline affected aluminum exports. This decline in aluminum exports was more than offset by greater shipments to the United Kingdom, and overseas countries also increased their purchases of Canadian copper and zinc. In this group of exports the share of the United States was reduced to 55%, from almost 61% in the first half of 1953.

Exports of iron and steel products to the United States also fell sharply; here the decline was chiefly in the quantity of goods shipped. Steel production in the United States in the half-year was far below capacity, and domestic supplies were more than adequate to cover demand. This resulted in sharply lower sales of iron ore, ferro-alloys, pigs and ingots and rolling mill products, declines which together totalled \$23.3 million. Sales of farm implements to the United States continued to decline with farm incomes in that country, and shipments of industrial machinery were also reduced. There was a substantial increase in deliveries of guns on defence contracts which offset a considerable proportion of these declines. Shipments of ammunition to the United States also increased in the half-year.

The decline in exports of agricultural products to the United States was much more moderate than in the case of most other countries, and shipments of animal products increased substantially. Chiefly responsible for the latter gain were sales of slaughter cattle, which rose to \$7.0 million from \$1.0 million in the 1953 half-year. However, this figure remains far below the level of the period from 1948 to 1951, before high Canadian prices and embargos resulting from the brief occurrence of foot-and-mouth disease in Canada disrupted this trade. Another sharp increase was in sales of fish meal, which increased from only \$0.3 million to \$2.9 million. Most of the leading export items in this group were well maintained, an exception being canned meats (chiefly canned hams) which declined due to more adequate supplies in the United States and better prices obtainable in Canada.

Imports from the United States¹

One of the sharpest cuts in Canada's imports from the United States in the first half of 1954 was in non-metallic minerals, especially fuels. Imports

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VII.

of bituminous coal declined in value by one-quarter, almost entirely because of a reduction in the quantity imported, and imports of anthracite coal by more than half this amount, although lower prices seem to have influenced the anthracite decline. Both crude petroleum and gasoline imports were cut by more than two-fifths in value (a reflection of the greater proportion of the market now supplied by Canadian production), and the share of these imports drawn from United States sources also declined sharply. The proportion of non-metallic minerals imports drawn from the United States declined from 64% to 55%; this decline was chiefly responsible for the lower share of the United States in Canadian imports in the first half of 1954.

Another sharp reduction was in imports of fibres and textiles, although the decline shown by such purchases from the United States was slightly less pronounced than in the case of overseas countries. Price declines played a minor part in reducing the value of these imports; the dominant role was that of a drop in Canadian demand which affected domestic production as well as the quantity of goods imported. Most commodities in this group were affected, from raw materials to finished manufactures, and declines were generally of similar proportions.

Imports in the important iron and steel group also showed a pronounced decline. Imports of farm implements and tractors dropped sharply below their 1953 peaks partly because of a fall in the cash incomes of Canadian farmers. Imports of automobile parts, of finished automobiles and of trucks all were reduced in consequence of some weakening in the Canadian market for motor vehicles. Imports of iron ore and of primary iron and steel also fell off, again reflecting chiefly some reduction in Canadian requirements for steel. Imports of non-farm machinery were maintained at close to their peak level, but the only large increase among the leading commodities in this group resulted from large deliveries of new-type railway cars from the United States. Imports in the miscellaneous commodities group showed approximately the same net decline as iron and steel imports, with purchases of refrigerators and of aircraft showing especially large reductions. Even tourist purchases did not increase in the first half of 1954, in contrast to their sharply rising trend since the ending of restrictions.

The chief increases in imports from the United States were in the agricultural and wood products categories. Generally, the goods responsible for these increases (mostly not very great) were more closely related to consumer spending than were the imports showing large declines. Personal expenditure on non-durable goods increased in the first half of 1954, whereas most other types of expenditure in Canada moved downward in the half-year, compared with the previous year's levels.

Trade with the United Kingdom

Exports and imports from the United Kingdom both declined in value in the first half of 1954. The decline in imports shown by the trade statistics was less than that in exports, and the trade balance

fell to 16.9% of total trade between the two countries from 18.0% in the first half of 1953. However, if allowance is made for the effects of the change in compilation procedure referred to in Chapter I

and discussed in Chapter V (an adjustment of roughly some \$5 million being required) imports are seen to have declined in approximately the same proportion as exports, and the trade balance to have remained at about the same proportion of total trade as in the first half of 1953.

Changes in the value of export and import trade with the United Kingdom appear to have been almost entirely due to changes in the volume of goods exchanged with that country. Export prices averaged somewhat below the level of the first half of 1953, but this accounted for only about one-quarter of the change in the value of exports. As in the case of the United States, the decline in imports affected most of the leading commodities purchased from the United Kingdom, but changes in exports were much more varied, with a number of significant increases partially offsetting severe declines in other commodities. Economic activity in the United Kingdom in the first half of 1954 did not show a contraction similar to that in the United States.

Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom¹

The decrease in the value of exports of wheat to the United Kingdom in the first half of 1954 totalled \$53.1 million, half again as great as the decline in the total value of domestic exports to that country. There was some slight decline in the average price of wheat recorded in the statistics, but the drop was primarily in the quantity of grain shipped. British statistics indicate that the proportion of that country's wheat imports supplied by Canada declined from 67% in the first half of 1953 to 58% in the 1954 period. The share of the smaller British wheat market supplied by Argentina and France increased sharply in the first half of 1954, that part supplied by Canada, Australia and especially the United States was reduced. The United Kingdom took only 28% of Canada's wheat exports in the first half of 1954, a decline from 37% in the 1953 period.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VIII.

There was a small net increase in shipments of other agricultural products to the United Kingdom, chiefly because of the doubling of tobacco exports in the half-year. Sales of wheat flour and of other grains were reduced. In the animal products category there was a sizable increase in exports of canned fish, all salmon, but no shipments of cheese occurred in the first half-year, resulting in a moderate decline in this group total.

The value of exports of non-ferrous metals to the United Kingdom increased moderately in the half-year in spite of the lower average prices which affected many of these commodities. Shipments of aluminum, copper and zinc increased very substantially in volume, while lead exports showed a sizable decline. Sales of ferro-alloys were also much lower than in the first half of 1953, and there were no shipments of pig iron or iron or steel ingots and billets. As a result the total of iron and steel exports to the United Kingdom was substantially reduced.

Shipments of the principal forest products to the United Kingdom recovered considerably from the low level of the first half of 1953. The largest increase was in exports of planks and boards, but the proportionate gains in wood pulp and newsprint paper were even greater. Canada was the principal supplier of lumber and of newsprint paper to the United Kingdom in the first half of 1954, but ranked fourth, after Sweden, Finland and Norway, as a supplier of wood pulp.

Of the three most important groups of commodities in exports to the United Kingdom, the two showing the largest reductions in the first half of 1953, non-ferrous metals and wood and paper products, were also the two showing the largest gains in the first half of 1954. Exports of agricultural products, which remained at a high level throughout most of 1953 while stocks of wheat in the United Kingdom were built to very high levels, were alone responsible for the net reduction in sales to that country in the first half of 1954.

TABLE 6. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom

	1952		1953		1954	Change from 1st half '52 to 1st half '54	Change from 1st half '53 to 1st half '54
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
	\$'000,000					%	%
Domestic Exports	401.0	344.8	314.2	351.0	284.6	- 29.0	- 9.4
Re-Exports	2.2	3.0	1.6	2.0	2.4	—	—
Imports	161.4	198.4	219.6	233.8	204.1	+ 26.5	- 7.1
Total Trade	564.6	546.2	535.4	586.9	491.2	- 13.0	- 8.3
Trade Balance	+ 241.8	+ 149.5	+ 96.2	+ 119.3	+ 82.9	—	—

Imports from the United Kingdom¹

The greater part of the decrease in imports from the United Kingdom in the first half of 1954 was in purchases of fibres and textiles, which fell by \$13.0 million and were 22% less than in the first half of 1953. Prices of these goods seem to have shown little overall change; if anything they were higher than in the 1953 half-year, and the decrease in the volume of these imports was therefore at least as great in total as their decline in value. The increase in the volume of imports of fibres and textiles from the United Kingdom was especially great in 1953, and the 1954 decline seems to reflect the weakness of Canadian demand for textiles along with an excess of available supplies.

There was little net decline in imports of iron and steel products from the United Kingdom, and several important commodities in this group showed substantial increases over the level of the first half of 1953. Machinery imports registered a gain over

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table IX.

Trade with Other Leading Countries

VENEZUELA again ranked third among Canada's trading partners in the first half of 1954, and large and increasing imports of crude petroleum were again the principal commodity in this trade. Imports of crude and partly refined petroleum from Venezuela totalled \$80.3 million in the half-year, and accounted for almost 76% of total imports of this commodity, as opposed to 64% in the 1953 period. Venezuelan petroleum supplies chiefly that part of the Canadian market from the Montreal area east, and these imports have therefore not been appreciably affected by the growth of production in western Canada. Fuel oils accounted for most of the remainder of imports from Venezuela in the half-year; imports of coffee from that country were very small.

Exports to Venezuela were lower than in the first half of 1953, the chief decline being in sales of automobiles and trucks, which fell from a combined total of \$3.2 million to only \$0.1 million. Sales of ships, valued at \$2.9 million in the first half of 1953, did not recur in 1954. But larger sales of wheat flour, which grew from \$3.6 million to \$5.8 million, and of processed milk which increased from \$1.2 million to \$1.7 million reduced the net decline in exports to about 12%.

JAPAN was second to the United Kingdom as a market for Canadian wheat in the first half of 1954, and second to the United States as a market for barley. Sales of these grains to Japan totalled \$30.1 million and \$11.8 million respectively, up from \$11.8 million and \$5.4 million in the first half of 1953. These two commodities were responsible for the sharp increase in exports to Japan; most other leading commodities declined somewhat. But the declines were small relative to these gains,

the 1953 first-half value, although they fell below the second half-year value. Other value increases were shown by pipes and tubes, castings and forgings, and motor rail cars (a large proportion of these being subway cars). The chief declines in this group were in imports of passenger automobiles and automobile parts. Sales of new motor vehicles in Canada in the first half of 1954 were some 17% lower in number than in the 1953 period, and the drop in sales of new British-type vehicles appears to have been above the average.

Changes in other imports from the United Kingdom were mixed and do not appear to show any definite pattern. An increased proportion of Canada's tea requirements were purchased in the United Kingdom entrepôt market in the first half of 1954, but the largest part of tea imports continued to come directly from the country of production. Purchases of chemicals from the United Kingdom continued to increase. But a large reduction in imports of aircraft, and smaller declines in several other commodities resulted in a net decline of some \$1.9 million in the seven other main groups.

the largest being in whisky which fell from \$2.5 million to \$1.1 million, and in iron ore from \$3.2 million to \$1.7 million.

Imports from Japan remained small in the half-year, with none of the leading commodities approaching the million-dollar mark. They included a wide variety of goods, ranging from fish and textiles to toys, pottery and jewellery. During the half-year a trade agreement was signed with Japan which entitles that country to most-favoured-nation treatment from Canada. This may permit Japan to earn more dollars from direct sales to Canada to pay for her heavy purchases from this country.

Exports to the **FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY** declined in the first half of 1954, and imports from that country increased, but the export balance on this trade still equalled 28% of total trade between the two countries. Exports of wheat gained slightly from \$15.8 million to \$16.4 million, but those of barley fell from \$10.1 million to \$0.5 million. This drop was partly offset by large sales of surplus canned meat to Germany which totalled \$4.1 million in value. Exports of metals also showed a small net increase and there was a change in their composition, copper replacing aluminum as the principal component.

Machinery remained Canada's chief commercial import from Germany, rising from \$2.7 million to \$3.0 million in value. Passenger automobiles and trucks also showed a notable increase, rising from a combined total of \$0.9 million to \$1.4 million. The remainder of the increase in imports from Germany was spread over a wide variety of products, the only declines among leading imports from that country affecting textiles and chemical fertilizer.

TABLE 7. Trade of Canada with Eight Leading Countries, By Half Years

	1952		1953		1954	Change from 1st half '52 to 1st half '54	Change from 1st half '53 to 1st half '54
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
	\$'000,000					%	%
Venezuela:							
Total Exports	19.4	16.5	17.6	19.0	15.5	- 20.0	- 11.9
Imports	60.1	75.7	71.1	84.0	82.5	+ 37.2	+ 16.0
Trade Balance.....	- 40.7	- 59.2	- 53.5	- 65.0	- 67.0	—	—
Japan:							
Total Exports	41.4	61.4	37.4	81.3	61.6	+ 48.8	+ 64.8
Imports	5.6	7.6	5.7	7.9	6.6	+ 19.7	+ 16.1
Trade Balance.....	+ 35.8	+ 53.9	+ 31.6	+ 73.5	+ 54.9	—	—
Germany, Federal Republic:							
Total Exports	17.7	77.3	34.3	50.2	32.0	+ 81.2	- 6.5
Imports	9.7	12.9	14.2	21.3	18.0	+ 86.7	+ 27.0
Trade Balance.....	+ 8.0	+ 64.3	+ 20.1	+ 28.9	+ 14.0	—	—
Brazil:							
Total Exports	50.2	31.7	25.6	12.1	30.1	- 40.1	+ 17.5
Imports	19.0	16.1	14.8	20.2	16.4	- 14.0	+ 10.8
Trade Balance.....	+ 31.2	+ 15.6	+ 10.8	- 8.2	+ 13.7	—	—
Belgium and Luxembourg:							
Total Exports	40.9	63.8	31.9	37.9	22.7	- 44.4	- 28.6
Imports	18.0	15.2	14.4	14.7	11.8	- 34.4	- 18.0
Trade Balance.....	+ 22.9	+ 48.6	+ 17.4	+ 23.4	+ 10.9	—	—
Australia:							
Total Exports	25.0	24.9	18.0	21.9	22.3	- 10.9	+ 23.4
Imports	6.0	12.7	6.3	17.2	7.8	+ 28.8	+ 22.8
Trade Balance.....	+ 19.0	+ 12.2	+ 11.7	+ 4.8	+ 14.5	—	—
Union of South Africa:							
Total Exports	30.8	17.2	23.9	27.0	23.2	- 24.5	- 2.6
Imports	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	+ 21.9	+ 0.9
Trade Balance.....	+ 28.9	+ 15.0	+ 21.5	+ 24.8	+ 20.9	—	—
Norway:							
Total Exports	20.0	19.0	20.3	17.0	21.0	+ 5.1	+ 3.5
Imports	1.7	2.2	1.0	1.3	1.0	- 39.2	+ 5.5
Trade Balance.....	+ 18.4	+ 16.8	+ 19.4	+ 15.6	+ 20.0	—	—

Exports to **BRAZIL** showed some recovery in the first half of 1954 from their depressed 1953 level. Sales of wheat rose from \$10.3 million to \$13.8 million, and there were also substantial gains in shipments of cured fish, wood pulp, farm machinery, aluminum and copper. The non-recurrence of deliveries of locomotives valued at \$3.4 million in the first half of 1953, and drops in shipments of passenger automobiles and electrical apparatus partly offset these gains.

Coffee continued to form the bulk of imports from Brazil; at \$10.9 million it accounted for two-thirds of the half-year total. The quantity of coffee imports was lower than in the 1953 half-year due to some scarcity of exportable supplies, but higher prices maintained their value. Imports of Brazilian cotton in the half-year totalled \$1.4 million; none were recorded in the first half of 1953. Most other leading imports from Brazil were smaller than in the first half of 1953, but individually these declines were comparatively small.

Exports to **BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG** have been declining since 1952, imports from that country since 1951. The large exports of automobiles which formed an important part of this trade in 1952 and 1953 did not recur in the first half of 1954, accounting for a drop of \$6.9 million, and sales of barley and of flaxseed were also substantially reduced. The only sizable increase among exports to Belgium was in wheat, which rose from \$10.6 million to \$11.6 million, and formed more than half of total exports to Belgium in the period.

The chief decline in imports from Belgium affected steel rolling mill products, which fell from \$3.3 million to \$1.4 million. In the first half of 1952 imports from Belgium reached a peak of \$11.2 million, but greater availability of steel from other sources has caused a steady decline in their value since that time. Imports of cut diamonds and of glass from Belgium also declined in the half-year as did those of many textiles. Almost the only

important commodity to show an increase was wool carpets which rose from \$1.6 million to \$2.0 million in value.

Both exports to and imports from **AUSTRALIA** increased considerably in the first half of 1954. The export increase was spread over a considerable number of commodities and reflected the relaxation of trade controls imposed in 1952 to help in rebuilding the exchange reserves of the sterling area. Among the largest individual increases were those in automobile parts, from \$4.6 million to \$6.1 million, and in passenger automobiles, from \$1.3 million to \$2.4 million. Few items declined, and these mostly only moderately.

Sugar accounted for the increase in imports from Australia, recovering from only \$5,000 in the first half of 1953 to \$1.5 million in the 1954 period. Purchases of Australian wool were almost one quarter less in value than in the 1953 half-year in spite of higher prices, reaching only \$2.9 million in total. The requirements of the Canadian wool textile industry were not great in this period. But there was a sizable increase in imports of Australian meats and dried fruits.

Exports to the **UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA** were slightly lower than in the first half of 1953 in spite of the abolition of discrimination against dollar goods from January 1, 1954. Lower sales of passenger automobiles played a major part in this decline, falling from \$4.1 million to \$1.4 million. Exports of planks and boards declined from \$4.1 million to \$3.2 million, and those of farm implements were also reduced, but the effect of these declines was partly balanced by an increase in wheat sales from \$7.0 million to \$8.9 million. Imports from the Union remained small by comparison with exports, and unrefined sugar, at \$521,000, was the only commodity to reach the half-million dollar mark.

NORWAY'S exports to Canada are also very small; canned fish was again the principal product but it reached only \$463,000 in value. The largest part of exports to Norway is composed of nickel and copper ores sent to that country for refining and re-export: in the first half of 1954 these commodities accounted for \$14.2 million of the \$21.0 million export total, and were solely responsible for its increase over the 1953 level. A sharp decline in exports of wheat from \$5.4 million to \$3.4 million reduced the value of Canadian exports to Norway for consumption there.

CHAPTER III

TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

Continued declines in the value of exports to Europe, the Commonwealth and Latin America were recorded in the first half of 1954. Exports to all three areas reached a peak in 1952 and have been declining since that year. Shipments to the Commonwealth and to Europe showed the sharpest drops from first half 1953 levels, those to Latin America had dropped most steeply from their peak level by 1953 and showed relatively little further net reduction in 1954. Over the two-year period exports to Europe have fallen in value by about one-fifth, those to Latin America by more than one-third, and those to the Commonwealth by two-fifths. Smaller sales of grains have been of particular importance in the decline of exports to Europe and the Commonwealth, manufactured goods in the declines to Latin America and the Commonwealth. These declines reflect chiefly a lower volume of exports; it is doubtful if the average prices of exports to these areas have declined more steeply than the average prices of exports to all countries in this period.

Imports from Europe and Latin America showed little net change in volume from the first half of

1953, but the value of imports from Latin America was raised by higher prices for some important commodities. Imports from the Commonwealth again increased in volume, and as there was little net change in the average prices of these imports their values showed a corresponding gain. The value of imports from the Commonwealth was nevertheless below the level of any first half-year (other than 1953) since 1947.

These changes reduced the export balances on trade with Europe and the Commonwealth, and lessened the bilateral imbalance of trade with many countries in these trading areas. The import balance on trade with Latin America was increased, and this increase was due entirely to larger petroleum imports from Venezuela. The net export balance on trade with other Latin American countries also increased. There was thus no reduction in the bilateral imbalance of trade with this area. However, this imbalance remained considerably less than in the first half of 1952.

Trade with Europe¹

Only a minor proportion of Canada's trade with Europe in the first half of 1954 was conducted with the Soviet Union or her close allies. Domestic exports to these countries reached \$3.2 million, 2.2% of the total to Europe, and imports from these countries were valued at \$1.6 million, 2.0% of the total from Europe. For the first time since the first half of 1951 exports to the Soviet Union itself exceeded \$500 in the half-year; exports of canned

meat to the Soviet Union in the period were valued at \$1.6 million, and there were also sizeable shipments of sulphite pulp and barley.

Exports to most other European countries were substantially lower than in the first half of 1953, with especially large decreases in shipments to Belgium and Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Grains played the major role in the drop in exports to both these countries, especially barley and, in the case of the Netherlands, wheat as well. Exports of motor vehicles to Belgium also declined sharply. France was the only country other than the Soviet Union to make a substantial increase in her purchases from Canada, flaxseed was the commodity most important in this gain.

TABLE 8. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

	1952		1953		1954	Change from 1st half '52 to 1st half '54	Change from 1st half '53 to 1st half '54
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
	\$'000,000					%	%
Domestic Exports	181.5	292.3	169.1	201.0	142.4	- 21.5	- 15.8
Re-Exports	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.2	—	—
Imports	70.4	80.9	80.0	93.2	79.7	+ 13.2	- 0.4
Total Trade	252.8	374.2	250.2	295.7	224.3	- 11.3	- 10.4
Trade Balance	+ 112.0	+ 212.5	+ 90.2	+ 109.3	+ 64.9	—	—

1. Except Commonwealth countries and Ireland. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, X and XI.

Commodity-wise, grains accounted for the whole of the net decline in sales to Europe. Exports of wheat were \$17.6 million lower in value than in the first half of 1953, those of barley \$18.3 million lower. This compares with a decline in total domestic exports to Europe of only \$26.7 million. Other commodities showing especially large decreases were passenger automobiles, down by \$7.6 million, and electrical apparatus. The decrease in exports of grain and passenger automobiles to Europe was the chief factor reducing that area's share in Canadian exports; this is shown by the fact that Europe's share of exports in all main groups except agricultural and vegetable products and iron and its products was greater than in the first half of 1953.

Among the commodities showing the most substantial increases in sales to Europe were flaxseed, canned meats, wood pulp, newsprint paper, nickel and copper. Economic activity in European countries did not decline in late 1953 and early 1954 as it did in the United States, and markets for most foods other than grains and for most industrial materials remained strong. The exchange reserves of most European countries have increased substantially in the past year, and this has tended to permit some reductions in European restrictions on imports of dollar goods.

The most substantial decreases in imports from Europe affected purchases from Belgium and France, and the only large increase in dollar terms was in imports from the Federal Republic of Germany.

Smaller purchases of rolling mill products were chiefly responsible for the drop in imports from Belgium, declines in scrap iron and in textiles for the reduction in imports from France. Imports of machinery and of passenger automobiles from Germany showed fairly large gains, but a variety of other commodities also contributed to this increase.

Imports of textiles from Europe declined more sharply than did those of any other class of goods, but their drop in value was only 12.4%, as compared with 20.7% in the case of imports from the United States and 22.1% in the case of the United Kingdom. Most important textile-exporting nations were affected by this decline, and most important textile products showed its effects, although purchases of wool carpets from Belgium and of apparel from several countries showed moderate gains. Other major declines in imports from European countries were in purchases of rolling mill products and refined tin, affecting chiefly Belgium and the Netherlands respectively.

There were few large increases in the value of individual commodities imported from Europe, but a large number of commodities showed moderate gains. The most significant net increase was in imports of agricultural specialties, and most major sources of these commodities except Italy participated in the growth of sales to Canada. Imports of European agricultural specialties have been growing steadily in recent years as Canadian consumers have become more familiar with these products.

Trade with the Commonwealth and Ireland¹

The continued decline in trade with the Commonwealth and Ireland in the first half of 1954 was caused almost entirely by a sharp drop in trade with Asian countries. Trade with most non-Asian countries was greater than in the first half of 1953, partly because of relaxed trade controls in these markets, partly because of some intensification of Canadian demand for their goods and of some diversion of purchases from competing suppliers.

1. Except the United Kingdom. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, XII and XIII.

Exports to India, Pakistan and Ceylon were reduced sharply in the first half of 1954. In the 1953 period food shortages in India and Pakistan necessitated large imports of wheat valued at \$36.2 million (financed in part under the Colombo plan), but improved crops in these countries have again exorcised the spectre of famine. No wheat was exported to India in the first half of 1954, and wheat exports to Pakistan totalled only \$0.8 million in value. Also contributing to the decline in exports to India was a drop in shipments of trucks from \$2.1 million to only \$29,000 in value; this reflects

TABLE 9. Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

	1952		1953		1954	Change from 1st half '52 to 1st half '54	Change from 1st half '53 to 1st half '54
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
	\$'000,000					%	%
Domestic Exports.....	157.9	126.8	125.5	120.2	95.6	- 39.5	- 23.8
Re-Exports	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	—	—
Imports.....	92.1	93.1	76.7	94.5	81.7	- 11.3	+ 6.5
Total Trade.....	251.7	221.1	203.3	215.7	178.1	- 29.2	- 12.4
Trade Balance	+ 67.5	+ 34.9	+ 49.9	+ 26.8	+ 14.7	—	—

a change in India's requirements under the Colombo plan. The decline in exports to Ceylon affected chiefly wheat flour: exports of this commodity dropped from \$2.0 million in the first half of 1953 to only \$0.4 million in the 1954 period.

Imports from Malaya and Ceylon were more sharply cut than those from other Commonwealth countries in the first half of 1954. Rubber and tin accounted for most of the drop in Malayan sales to this country. Both declines were influenced by much lower prices, and that in rubber imports was entirely due to this factor, but tin imports were further reduced by a decline in Canadian demand arising partly from the lower rate of operations of the Canadian steel industry. Smaller imports of crude rubber also contributed to the drop in imports from Ceylon, but here the principal commodities affected were cocoanut oil and tea.

Exports to most non-Asian Commonwealth countries increased in the first half of 1954, with especially large gains in sales to Australia and New Zealand. Controls had very sharply reduced exports to these two countries in 1953, and their relaxation in 1954 resulted in a marked recovery in exports. Automobile parts and passenger automobiles accounted for more than half of the increase in exports to Australia (although the latter gain was offset by lower exports of automobiles to the Union of South Africa), and sales of aluminum, lumber and tobacco also showed substantial gains. In the increase of exports to New Zealand industrial machinery, especially paper mill machinery, and aluminum accounted for a major share of the gain. An important exception to the general increase of exports to countries in this trading area was the drop in sales to Ireland; this decline was caused by lower purchases of Canadian wheat.

The steep decline in the average prices of imports from the Commonwealth which played the chief part in reducing the value of these imports after 1951 appears to have halted in 1953. In the first half of 1954 these imports showed little change in average price from 1953. In illustration of this fact the following statement shows, for all imports from the Commonwealth and Ireland valued at \$2 million or more in the first half of either 1953 or 1954, the value of trade recorded in the first half of 1953, the quantity of goods imported in the first half of 1954 valued at the prices of the first half of 1953, and the value of trade recorded in the first half of 1954. Changes from column 1 to column 2 indicate

equivalent percentage quantity changes in imports, those from column 2 to column 3 equivalent percentage price changes.

Commodity	First Half-Year		
	'53 Quantity	'54 Quantity	'54 Quantity
	at '53 Prices	at '53 Prices	at '54 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Sugar, unrefined	12.7	17.3	16.5
Tea, black	9.7	8.7	10.1
Rubber, crude			
etc.	9.2	9.7	7.1
Wool, raw	8.9	5.0	5.5
Coffee, green.....	0.9	3.0	4.3
Jute fabrics, etc.	4.2	3.6	3.6
Bauxite ore	3.3	3.6	3.5
Nuts	2.6	3.0	3.2
Petroleum, crude			
etc.	1.7	2.9	3.2
Cocoa beans	2.8	1.8	2.9
Vegetable oils....	2.9	3.5	2.9
Tin blocks, etc.	2.4	1.3	0.9
Total.....	61.2	63.3	63.6

Although the statement indicates that little average change affected the prices of imports from the Commonwealth it also emphasizes that the average lack of change resulted from several sharp but offsetting changes. Decreases in the price of rubber and tin imports exceeded 25%, and that in the price of vegetable oils was about 17%. Increases in the price of cocoa and coffee appear to have approximated 60% and 40% respectively, while those of wool and tea were more than 10%. A greater proportion of the coffee imported from the Commonwealth appears to have been purchased at peak prices than was the case with imports from Latin America in the first half of 1954.

The Commonwealth countries showing the greatest increases in sales to Canada in the first half of 1954 included British East Africa, Jamaica, Australia and Trinidad and Tobago. Sugar played an important part in the increase of imports from the first three of these countries; purchases of coffee were also important in imports from British East Africa, which became Canada's third ranking coffee supplier in the half year, and shipments of refined bauxite ore in imports from Jamaica. Australia increased shipments of meats to Canada as did New Zealand, but imports of wool from both countries declined and in the case of New Zealand this decline was sufficient to reduce the total value of imports. Crude forms of petroleum were the chief import from Trinidad and Tobago to increase in the first half of 1954.

Trade with Latin America¹

Most of the decline in exports to Latin America in the first half of 1954 was concentrated in trade with Argentina, Bolivia, Peru and Venezuela. Exports of tractors to Argentina fell from \$2.6 million to \$0.1 million, and those of other farm implements also declined. There were no sales of wheat to

Bolivia in the 1954 half-year as ample supplies were available from Argentina; in the 1953 period sales of wheat to Bolivia totalled \$2.1 million. Exports of wheat to Peru fell from \$5.6 million to \$0.7 million, and no shipments of automobiles or trucks were made to this market in the first half of 1954 as opposed to exports totalling \$1.7 million in the 1953 period. The chief drop in exports to Venezuela was also in automobiles and trucks,

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, XIV and XV.

TABLE 10. Trade of Canada with Latin America

	1952		1953		1954	Change from 1st half '52 to 1st half '54	Change from 1st half '53 to 1st half '54
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
	\$'000,000					%	%
Domestic Exports	148.3	124.1	99.5	98.8	94.4	- 36.3	- 5.1
Re-Exports.....	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.5	1.2	—	—
Imports	136.8	147.4	137.7	152.3	144.9	+ 5.9	+ 5.2
Total Trade	285.8	272.0	237.5	251.4	240.4	- 15.9	+ 1.2
Trade Balance.....	+ 12.2	- 22.8	- 38.0	- 53.0	- 49.3	—	—

which fell from \$3.2 million to \$0.1 million, and sales of ships to this market were also reduced substantially.

Exports to a majority of the Latin American republics showed some increase in the first half of 1954 with the largest gain being in sales to Brazil. A large increase in exports of wheat, and substantial gains in exports of cured fish, tractors and other farm machinery more than offset declines in exports of locomotives and motor vehicles. Other markets which sharply increased their purchases of Canadian goods included Colombia and Ecuador. Wheat, wheat flour, malt and newsprint paper were all important in the rise of shipments to Colombia, and wheat was the chief commodity in exports to Ecuador.

As can be inferred from the preceding paragraphs the chief part of the decline in exports to Latin America occurred in sales of iron and steel manufactures, especially automobiles, locomotives and tractors. The net decline in exports of wheat to these countries was only some 10% in value and was more than offset by much greater exports of wheat flour. Increases also predominated in the animal products category, and sales of all the principal forest products exported to this area increased. The whole of the reduction in exports to Latin America occurred in the first quarter of the year; in the second quarter exports to this area were greater in value than in any second quarter other than the 1952 period.

The increase in the value of imports from Latin America in the half-year seems to have been due entirely to the higher average prices paid for the products of this area. The following statement, which includes all imports from Latin America valued at \$1,750,000 or more in the first half of 1953 or 1954, illustrates this fact. As in the preceding statement changes from column 1 to column 2 indicate equivalent percentage quantity changes, those from column 2 to column 3 equivalent percentage price changes.

Commodity	First Half-Year		
	'53 Quantity at '53 Prices	'54 Quantity at '53 Prices	'54 Quantity at '54 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Petroleum, crude etc.	67.8	74.1	80.3
Fuel oils	2.2	1.7	1.9
Sub-total	70.0	75.8	82.1
Coffee, green	25.5	22.3	28.2
Bananas, fresh	10.8	10.8	11.0
Sugar, unrefined	4.5	4.0	3.6
Nuts	3.2	2.9	3.3
Vegetables, fresh	2.6	2.1	2.0
Sisal, istle fibres	1.8	2.1	1.8
Cotton, raw	2.3	1.7	1.6
Wool, raw	3.2	0.5	0.6
Sub-total	53.9	46.4	52.1
Total	123.9	122.2	134.2

The statement reveals that a majority of the leading commodities imported from Latin America increased in price in the first half of 1954, but that a majority of them also declined in volume. The average price of crude petroleum and fuel oils increased by some 8%, that of the other leading commodities by some 12%. It is probable that the average price increase affecting imports from Latin America lies between these two figures. But even a price increase of 8% would more than account for the 5.2% increase in the value of imports from Latin America in the first half of 1954. A moderate decline in the total volume of these imports is indicated.

The value of imports from Latin American countries increased in about the same number of cases as they decreased. The largest increases were in imports from Venezuela, which shipped an increased quantity of crude petroleum to Canada, and in those from Brazil, the latter due chiefly to greater sales of raw cotton. The largest decreases were in imports from Argentina, the Dominican Republic and Mexico. Argentine sales of raw cotton, raw wool and quebracho extract to Canada all dropped off, and an increase in purchases of coffee from the Dominican Republic was more than offset by the

fact that the Republic sold no sugar to Canada in the half-year. The decline in imports from Mexico was spread over several commodities, especially fresh vegetables, raw cotton and tropical fibres, but like the Dominican Republic, Mexico managed to increase sales of coffee to Canada.

The frost which affected the Brazilian coffee crop in 1953, and resulted in the sharp increase in coffee prices in the latter part of that year and in 1954, also affected the distribution of Canada's

coffee imports in the first half of 1954. In the first half of 1953, 94.1% by quantity of Canada's coffee imports came from Latin America, in the 1954 period only 79.9%, and Brazil's share in imports of coffee dropped from 38.6% to 31.0%. Imports of coffee from Colombia also showed a small decline, but a sharp increase in purchases from British East Africa raised that country to third rank among Canada's coffee suppliers, well below Brazil and Colombia, but ahead of Mexico and the other important coffee producers of Latin America.

CHAPTER IV

EXPORT AND IMPORT PRICE AND VOLUME INDEXES, 1926-1953

Nature and Limitations of Indexes

Price indexes for exports and imports, designed to serve a dual purpose as deflators for the trade statistics as well as indicators of price change, have been published by the Bureau of Statistics on the present basis since 1949¹. These indexes are based on representative samples of the commodities entering Canada's exports and imports. Each commodity entering each sample is priced, if possible, by calculating a unit value from the trade statistics themselves. In cases where inadequate quantity reporting in the trade statistics prevents the calculation of a satisfactory unit value series use is made of alternative price sources, especially the wholesale and retail price records of Canada and the United States. The price relatives in the export and import samples are then averaged using weights representative of the base-period pattern of trade.

The use of unit values as the primary source of price information for these indexes gives them certain characteristics not typical of indexes based largely on quoted prices. The items recorded in trade statistics are not as minutely specified as the items priced for a quoted price index normally are. To some extent the average grade or quality of a commodity recorded under a trade statistics item will change from month to month, or even from year to year. Where this quality variation is considerable, or where a trend appears towards continually higher (or lower) quality, unit values calculated from the trade statistics item in question will not be suitable for use as a measure of price change. Where the range of quality variation is moderate, and where it displays no consistent trend, unit values can be used to measure price change subject to certain reservations. The chief of these is that no significant meaning can be attached to minor short-term variations of a few percentage points in the individual unit value series. However, for the most part such minor variations will tend to average out in the computation of the index totals.

An example may clarify the nature of this problem. The statistical item "wheat" includes all grades and types of wheat, from No. 1 Northern to wheat fit only for use as feed. However, on the average from period to period there is surprisingly little difference in the relative proportions of various grades of wheat which enter this item, and the movement of the average unit value of wheat

exports in most periods resembles closely the movement of the export price quoted by the Wheat Board for No. 3 Northern. In any particular month there may be some increase in the proportion of high grade or low grade wheat included in exports, and the unit value series may show an increase or decrease in consequence. But over a period of several months these fluctuations will tend to balance, and a trend line run through the unit value quotations will show approximately the same net movement as is shown by quoted prices at the lakehead. In some years the average grade of the Canadian wheat crop may change sharply, and exports for the next year or more reflect the change in quality of the wheat available for sale: this was the case in 1951 and 1952, following the large low-grade crop of 1950. However, such major departures from the normal composition of an export item can usually be detected, and some allowance made for them in the calculation of the index.

The present export and import price indexes were calculated in two parts. For the period 1926-1950 indexes were prepared using as the reference base average prices for the period 1935-1939, and using as weighting ratios relative values averaged for 1935-1939. For the period from 1946 to date a second set of indexes was prepared using 1948 prices for the reference base and relative values for 1948 as the weighting ratios. To obtain one continuous series from 1926 to the present on a 1948 base the 1935-1939 base calculations were linked to the 1948 base calculations at 1948. Linking was done separately for each group and for the total indexes. The 1935-1939 base price indexes converted to 1948=100 were used for the period 1926-1945, the 1948 original base calculations for 1946-1953.

The tables in this chapter also present export and import values, value indexes and volume indexes corresponding to the group and total price indexes. The adjusted export and import values were calculated directly from the published trade statistics as described in the following paragraph, and the value indexes were calculated by dividing each annual adjusted value by the 1948 value for the series. The volume indexes were then derived by dividing the price indexes into the value indexes.

The commodity classification used in compiling the price indexes, and to which the value series were adjusted, differs somewhat from that used in compiling the published trade statistics. These adjustments were made to simplify the pricing problem, and are not of major significance. The groups usually designated in the trade statistics as agricultural and vegetable products and animals and animal products have been combined into one

1. For a detailed presentation of the nature and content of these indexes see: "Export and Import Price Indexes, 1926-1948 (1935-9=100)", Reference Paper No. 5, D.B.S., 1949; and "Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July, 1945-June, 1950 (1948=100)", Reference Paper No. 8, D.B.S., 1950. The index numbers published here are those published in these reference papers with minor revisions.

TABLE 11. Adjustments Made to Trade Statistics Groups in Calculating Value, Price and Volume Indexes

Price Index Group Title	Corresponding Trade Statistics Group Title (and Codes)	Exports		Imports	
		Statistical Codes Deducted	Statistical Codes Added	Statistical Codes Deducted	Statistical Codes Added
I. Agricultural and Animal Products	I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products (0001-1999), plus II. Animals and Animal Products (2001-2999)	1190-1340	—	1680-1730	—
II. Fibres and Textiles	III. Fibres, Textiles and Products (3001-3999)	—	—	—	—
III. Wood Products and Paper	IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper (4001-4999)	—	—	4291	—
IV. Iron and Steel and Products	V. Iron and its Products (5001-5999)	—	9400	5600-01; 5719-22; 5728-29.	9155-57
V. Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Products (6001-6999)	—	—	—	5600-01; 5719-22; 5728-29.
VI. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products (7001-7999)	—	—	7263	—
VII. Chemicals and Fertilizer	VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products (8001-8999)	—	—	—	7263
VIII. Miscellaneous Products	IX. Miscellaneous Commodities (9001-9999)	9400	1190-1340	9155-57; 9196	1680-1730; 4291
Total	Total (0001-9999)	—	—	9196	—

group: agricultural and animal products. From this group the sub-group of rubber and its products has been transferred to the miscellaneous commodities group. Ships have been transferred from the miscellaneous commodities group to iron and steel and their products, phosphate rock from non-metallic minerals to chemicals and fertilizer, advertising matter from wood products and paper to miscellaneous commodities, and a few other changes designed to improve group classification by component material have been made. Imports of merchandise into Canada for use of the United Kingdom government or our N.A.T.O. allies have been deducted from total imports because of their special nature; otherwise the totals are the same as usually presented for Canadian trade. Table 11 summarizes these adjustments in terms of the 1954 export and import statistical codes.

The indexes here presented are believed to be reasonably accurate for the periods 1926-1940 and 1946-1953¹. For the period 1941-1945 their validity in the usual sense is dubious. The composition of Canada's trade was sharply different from its peacetime pattern in these years, but since no reliable price indicators could be obtained for the bulk of the war materials recorded in the trade statistics the price indexes could not be adapted to reflect this change in the composition of trade.

1. A review of certain links used in the import price index for 1934 and 1929 indicates that this index probably overstates the level of import prices for 1926-29 and 1930-34 by perhaps 3 points and 1 point respectively. These adjustments would affect particularly the indexes for Groups II and I.

The meaning which should therefore be attached to the price indexes for the war years is that they reflect movements in prices of commodities important in Canada's peacetime trade, not that they reflect the course of prices actually used in valuing all the commodities entering Canada's trade. The difference between these two price index concepts would probably be especially pronounced in the case of the iron and steel and the non-ferrous metals groups in both exports and imports, the chemicals group in exports, and the miscellaneous products group and the total indexes for both exports and imports.

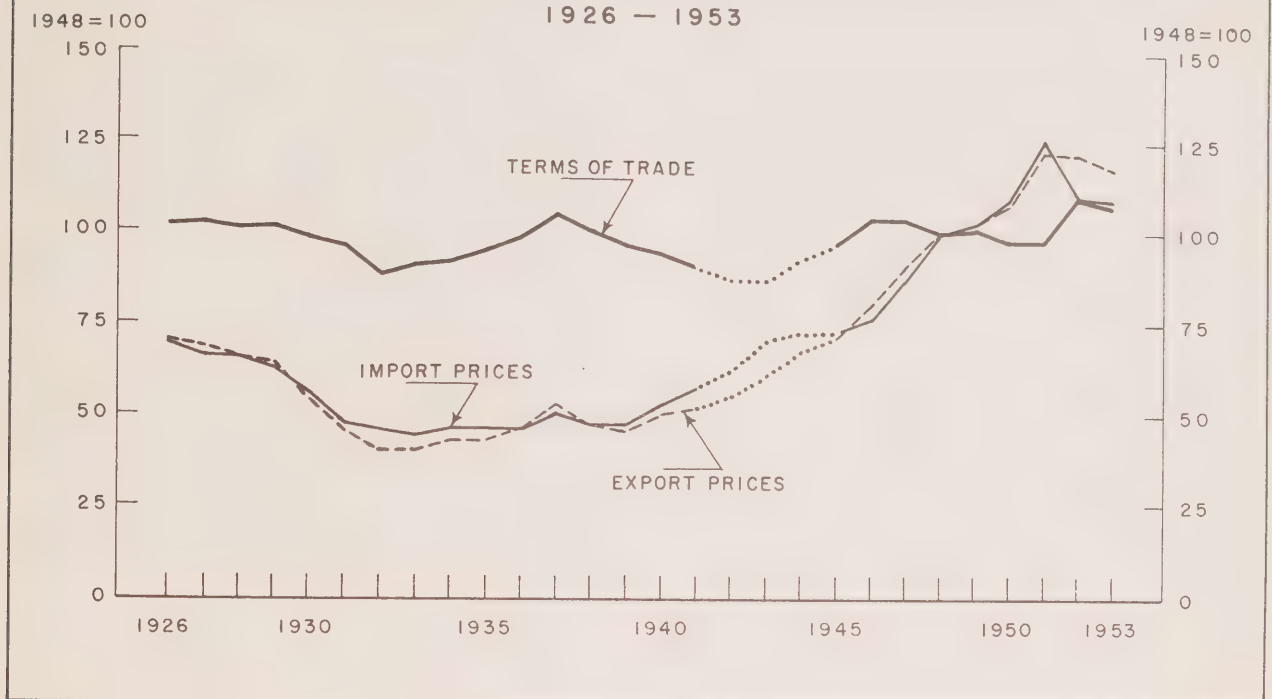
This change in the necessary interpretation of the export and import price indexes for most of the war years reduces their value as deflators for the trade statistics and in the cases specified in the previous paragraph their use as deflators might be quite misleading. For this reason the usual volume calculation is not shown in the specified cases during this period. No clear meaning could be attached to a volume index calculated in the usual manner for these series in these years. For the other groups the price index is probably reasonably representative of actual trade, and the volume calculation probably meaningful.

It should also be noted that the reliability of the price indexes, and therefore of the volume indexes, probably differs as between the eight main groups distinguished. Generally speaking, the export price index is best in the agricultural and animal products, wood products and paper and non-ferrous metals groups (which together account for

CHART II

EXPORT PRICES IMPORT PRICES AND TERMS OF TRADE

1926 — 1953



the bulk of exports), and weakest in the miscellaneous products group. The import price index is probably best in the agricultural and animal products, fibres and textiles and non-metallic minerals groups, and again is weakest in the miscellaneous products group.

One further limitation should be mentioned which affects all price index comparisons over long periods of time. The sample of commodities and the weights used in the index are most applicable to the periods which served as the basis for their selection. As the time from the base period length-

ens the universe which the sample represents will normally tend to change somewhat, and the relative importance of the various commodities in the sample will also tend to change. As a result, the index will become progressively less representative of its universe. Because the series here presented were calculated in two parts with different time and weighting bases, (1935-39 and 1948), it is felt that the time distortion which would otherwise affect comparisons made with these series has been significantly reduced. However, some measure of time distortion will still apply to the series, especially to the price and volume indexes for 1926-1930.

Description of Index Movements

The remainder of this chapter is devoted to a brief account of the fluctuations in Canadian trade from 1926 to 1953 revealed by the indexes, and some information relevant to their interpretation. Space does not permit a detailed analysis of the material contained in the tables, but the account given here may serve as a framework for analysis.

In the period 1926-1930 Canadian trade was at its highest inter-war level. Export and import prices declined moderately for most of this period, and began to decline sharply after 1929. The import-purchasing power of Canadian exports (the terms of trade) was higher in this period than in later inter-war periods, and the volume of both exports and

imports was also greater. The volume of trade in most groups of products expanded until 1929, then began to decline, but agricultural exports (especially wheat) reached their peak in 1928, and their drop in 1929 caused the decline in total export volume to begin in that year. The earlier decline in export volume than in import volume led to the appearance of an import balance on merchandise trade in 1929. In 1929 and 1930 the net movement of capital into Canada was especially heavy.

The period 1931-1935 provides a sharp contrast with the preceding years. The volume of Canadian trade and the prices at which transactions were conducted both reached their lowest inter-war level

in 1932 and 1933, and the terms of trade also turned sharply against Canadian goods. At their low point export prices averaged 57% of their 1926 level, import prices 63%. Export volume declined to only 59% of its peak level, import volume to only 44% of its peak. The association between the largest price declines and smallest volume declines, and vice versa, which is indicated by these percentages seems to hold true in a majority of the groups distinguished in the tables for both exports and imports. In both exports and imports iron and steel products showed the least price decline and the largest volume decline, agricultural and animal products showed one of the sharpest price declines and smallest volume declines. Generally, the higher the proportion of manufactured goods in a group or total the more stable the price behaviour and the less stable the volume behaviour of that group or total.

Although the extent of price declines varied among the eight groups, export prices in all eight reached their trough between 1932 and 1934, while the lowest points of the import price series were spread over a longer period. Export volume in most groups was lowest in 1932, although in the important agricultural products group the lowest point occurred in 1937. The volume of imports in all

groups was lowest in 1933. However, by 1932 import volume had dropped sufficiently to permit the re-emergence of an export balance on trade in spite of the most unfavourable terms of trade of the inter-war period. For the remainder of the inter-war period the value of imports remained lower than that of exports.

The years 1936-1940 saw some limited recovery in Canada's foreign trade, interrupted by a brief renewal of decline in 1938 and by the outbreak of war in 1939. Export volume in five of the eight groups—all except agricultural products, iron and steel products, and miscellaneous products—reached a higher level at some pre-war point in the late 1930's, than at the pre-depression peak of the late 1920's, and the overall volume of exports averaged well above the level of the earlier period. The increase was especially pronounced in the case of non-ferrous metals (and this group in exports does not include gold, foreign sales of which also expanded very sharply). Recovery was irregular, however. Wheat exports were exceptionally large in 1936; their decline in 1937 pulled down the agricultural products and total exports volume indexes, and the latter was further reduced in 1938 by lower sales of wood products and some other commodities. Import volume showed less recovery

TABLE 12. Declared Values, and Value, Price and Volume Indexes of Domestic Exports and Imports, 1926-1953

Year	Domestic Exports				Imports				Terms of Trade
	Adjusted Values	Value Index	Price Index	Volume Index	Adjusted Values	Value Index	Price Index	Volume Index	
	All Commodities								
	\$'000	1948 =100			\$'000	1948 =100			1948 =100
1926	1,260,880	41.0	70.2	58.4	1,003,390	38.1	68.9	55.3	101.9
1927	1,210,156	39.3	67.6	58.1	1,079,578	41.0	65.7	62.4	102.9
1928	1,339,015	43.5	65.4	66.5	1,217,949	46.2	64.7	71.4	101.1
1929	1,152,129	37.5	64.4	58.2	1,292,894	49.1	63.0	77.9	102.2
1930	863,421	28.1	54.0	52.0	1,003,156	38.1	55.1	69.1	98.0
1931	587,402	19.1	44.8	42.6	623,769	23.7	46.6	50.9	96.1
1932	489,779	15.9	40.3	39.5	448,337	17.0	45.6	37.3	88.4
1933	529,394	17.2	39.9	43.1	398,022	15.1	43.7	34.6	91.3
1934	649,210	21.1	42.6	49.5	510,630	19.4	46.4	41.8	91.8
1935	724,827	23.6	43.4	54.4	547,296	20.8	45.5	45.7	95.4
1936	937,621	30.5	45.8	66.6	632,165	24.0	46.3	51.8	98.9
1937	997,183	32.4	53.4	60.7	806,984	30.7	50.8	60.4	105.1
1938	837,359	27.2	47.1	57.7	674,982	25.6	47.2	54.2	99.8
1939	924,578	30.1	45.1	66.7	748,403	28.4	47.2	60.2	95.6
1940	1,178,787	38.3	49.9	76.8	1,027,890	39.0	53.0	73.6	94.2
1941	1,620,857	52.7	51.9 ¹	2 ²	1,276,882	48.5	57.6 ¹	2 ²	90.1 ¹
1942	2,363,724	76.9	55.0 ¹	2 ²	1,506,135	57.2	63.4 ¹	2 ²	86.8 ¹
1943	2,971,421	96.6	61.0 ¹	2 ²	1,688,238	64.1	69.8 ¹	2 ²	87.4 ¹
1944	3,439,735	111.8	67.6 ¹	2 ²	1,732,851	65.8	72.8 ¹	2 ²	92.9 ¹
1945	3,218,014	104.6	70.9 ¹	2 ²	1,550,203	58.8	73.3 ¹	2 ²	96.7 ¹
1946	2,312,215	75.2	79.9	94.1	1,922,287	73.0	76.5	95.4	104.4
1947	2,774,902	90.2	91.6	98.5	2,570,920	97.6	88.0	110.9	104.1
1948	3,075,438	100.0	100.0	100.0	2,634,562	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1949	2,992,961	97.3	103.3	94.2	2,759,271	104.7	102.6	102.0	100.7
1950	3,118,387	101.4	108.3	93.6	3,173,224	120.4	110.3	109.2	98.2
1951	3,914,460	127.3	123.0	103.5	4,077,083	154.8	126.2	122.7	97.5
1952	4,301,080	139.9	121.8	114.9	4,011,555	152.3	110.4	138.0	110.3
1953	4,117,406	133.9	118.3	113.2	4,353,094	165.2	109.4	151.0	108.1

1. Price indexes and terms of trade for the war years are not subject to the usual interpretation. See text.
2. Volume calculation omitted as probably misleading. See text.

TABLE 12. Declared Values, and Value, Price and Volume Indexes of Domestic Exports and Imports, 1926-1953 - Continued

Year	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	Adjusted Values	Value Index	Price Index	Volume Index	Adjusted Values	Value Index	Price Index	Volume Index
I. Agricultural and Animal Products								
	\$'000	1948 = 100			\$'000	1948 = 100		
1926	730,580	69.9	76.4	91.5	232,670	57.7	65.6	88.0
1927	682,556	65.3	74.1	88.1	264,979	65.7	70.4	93.3
1928	783,442	74.9	70.1	106.8	281,013	69.7	70.4	99.0
1929	538,173	51.5	68.8	74.9	278,641	69.1	64.2	107.6
1930	382,306	36.6	55.2	66.3	237,196	58.9	59.0	99.8
1931	266,986	25.5	40.0	63.8	154,564	38.4	46.0	83.5
1932	252,869	24.2	35.4	68.4	109,910	27.3	42.2	64.7
1933	257,899	24.7	37.8	65.3	100,046	24.8	40.6	61.1
1934	299,856	28.7	45.4	63.2	118,995	29.5	43.8	67.4
1935	314,374	30.1	46.2	65.2	122,521	30.4	40.4	75.2
1936	457,257	43.7	49.9	87.6	139,658	34.7	40.0	86.8
1937	371,166	35.5	61.2	58.0	159,569	39.6	45.7	86.7
1938	293,903	28.1	45.7	61.5	138,395	34.3	38.2	89.8
1939	335,807	32.1	41.5	77.3	144,195	35.8	37.0	96.8
1940	369,871	35.4	47.4	74.7	157,276	39.0	40.4	96.5
1941	472,715	45.2	48.2 ¹	93.8 ¹	167,311	41.5	46.6 ¹	89.1 ¹
1942	502,823	48.1	53.1 ¹	90.6 ¹	159,348	39.5	58.2 ¹	67.9 ¹
1943	767,018	73.4	64.8 ¹	114.3 ¹	189,627	47.1	68.8 ¹	68.5 ¹
1944	1,088,306	104.1	74.2 ¹	140.8 ¹	234,375	58.2	71.3 ¹	81.6 ¹
1945	1,185,864	113.4	78.8 ¹	143.9 ¹	267,085	66.3	73.9 ¹	89.7 ¹
1946	914,484	87.5	84.7	103.3	354,911	88.1	82.1	107.3
1947	982,017	93.9	95.4	98.4	414,457	102.8	92.7	110.9
1948	1,045,471	100.0	100.0	100.0	403,014	100.0	100.0	100.0
1949	1,085,648	103.8	103.4	100.4	422,469	104.8	98.7	106.2
1950	990,520	94.7	105.6	89.7	522,763	129.7	108.2	119.9
1951	1,213,176	116.0	114.8	101.0	583,674	144.8	122.4	118.3
1952	1,403,747	134.3	107.6	124.8	522,597	129.7	102.3	126.8
1953	1,339,348	128.1	103.5	123.8	526,025	130.5	97.4	134.0
II. Fibres, Textiles and Products								
	\$'000	1948 = 100			\$'000	1948 = 100		
1926	7,112	15.6	68.9	22.6	184,237	52.5	66.6	78.8
1927	10,927	24.0	64.3	37.3	183,492	52.3	61.9	84.5
1928	9,731	21.4	66.1	32.4	201,743	57.5	66.6	86.3
1929	9,472	20.8	63.7	32.7	198,929	56.7	64.8	87.5
1930	7,302	16.0	56.3	28.4	149,150	42.5	42.5	100.0
1931	5,394	11.8	49.6	23.8	90,152	25.7	32.3	79.6
1932	4,815	10.6	44.7	23.7	68,949	19.7	30.1	65.4
1933	7,046	15.5	45.0	34.4	70,275	20.0	33.0	60.6
1934	7,335	16.1	48.3	33.3	83,873	23.9	37.0	64.6
1935	9,640	21.2	45.5	46.6	85,191	24.3	36.3	66.9
1936	12,227	26.8	47.3	56.7	98,915	28.2	37.2	75.8
1937	14,400	31.6	51.0	62.0	115,273	32.9	40.9	80.4
1938	13,055	28.7	44.2	64.9	87,443	24.9	34.4	72.4
1939	14,428	31.7	45.5	69.7	100,866	28.8	34.6	83.2
1940	22,696	49.8	56.7	87.8	147,329	42.0	43.8	95.9
1941	30,820	67.7	61.6 ¹	109.9 ¹	161,139	46.0	48.1 ¹	95.6 ¹
1942	28,932	63.5	63.5 ¹	100.0 ¹	189,066	53.9	54.4 ¹	99.1 ¹
1943	30,620	67.2	63.5 ¹	105.8 ¹	195,283	55.7	67.1 ¹	83.0 ¹
1944	59,742	131.1	66.3 ¹	197.7 ¹	190,575	54.4	69.8 ¹	77.9 ¹
1945	56,881	124.9	67.7 ¹	184.5 ¹	196,761	56.1	66.2 ¹	84.7 ¹
1946	53,760	118.0	66.1	178.5	264,121	75.3	70.2	107.3
1947	49,347	108.3	84.5	128.2	390,589	111.4	87.3	127.6
1948	45,554	100.0	100.0	100.0	350,619	100.0	100.0	100.0
1949	25,217	55.4	103.4	53.6	333,032	95.0	100.3	94.7
1950	29,573	64.9	112.8	57.5	364,509	104.0	109.3	95.2
1951	36,858	80.9	139.8	57.9	483,520	137.9	158.6	86.9
1952	27,697	60.8	120.0	50.7	359,440	102.5	108.5	94.5
1953	24,333	53.4	114.1	46.8	387,115	110.4	100.4	110.0

1. Price and volume indexes for the war years are less accurate than in other years.

TABLE 12. Declared Values, and Value, Price and Volume Indexes of Domestic Exports and Imports, 1926-1953 — Continued

Year	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	Adjusted Values	Value Index	Price Index	Volume Index	Adjusted Values	Value Index	Price Index	Volume Index
III. Wood Products and Paper								
	\$'000	1948 = 100			\$'000	1948 = 100		
1926	286,306	30.0	57.0	52.6	46,445	65.8	64.4	102.2
1927	280,959	29.5	56.1	52.6	50,413	71.5	62.8	113.9
1928	289,126	30.3	55.3	54.8	57,319	81.2	61.4	132.2
1929	292,601	30.7	53.0	57.9	62,821	89.0	61.1	145.7
1930	249,690	26.2	50.7	51.7	49,998	70.9	57.4	123.5
1931	185,493	19.5	46.1	42.3	34,947	49.5	58.4	84.8
1932	133,982	14.0	40.2	34.8	22,837	32.4	57.3	56.5
1933	131,359	13.8	34.0	40.6	18,783	26.6	55.5	47.9
1934	161,137	16.9	33.2	50.9	20,855	29.6	55.0	53.8
1935	175,871	18.4	33.5	54.9	21,414	30.4	51.8	58.7
1936	210,207	22.0	34.4	64.0	25,683	36.4	51.9	70.1
1937	262,968	27.6	37.9	72.8	32,330	45.8	55.8	82.1
1938	211,613	22.2	41.2	53.9	30,538	43.3	55.1	78.6
1939	242,541	25.4	41.0	62.0	32,154	45.6	57.0	80.0
1940	348,006	36.5	45.9	79.5	36,599	51.9	64.0	81.1
1941	387,113	40.6	49.1 ¹ / ₁	82.7 ¹ / ₁	35,471	50.3	68.5 ¹ / ₁	73.4 ¹ / ₁
1942	389,805	40.9	51.1 ¹ / ₁	80.0 ¹ / ₁	37,186	52.7	72.7 ¹ / ₁	72.5 ¹ / ₁
1943	391,070	41.0	56.0 ¹ / ₁	73.2 ¹ / ₁	39,376	55.8	76.6 ¹ / ₁	72.8 ¹ / ₁
1944	440,901	46.2	61.6 ¹ / ₁	75.0 ¹ / ₁	42,652	60.5	79.1 ¹ / ₁	76.5 ¹ / ₁
1945	488,041	51.2	63.9 ¹ / ₁	80.1 ¹ / ₁	48,322	68.5	79.5 ¹ / ₁	86.2 ¹ / ₁
1946	625,591	65.6	75.4	87.0	67,736	96.0	84.4	113.7
1947	886,192	92.9	92.0	101.0	87,236	123.7	92.1	134.3
1948	953,674	100.0	100.0	100.0	70,549	100.0	100.0	100.0
1949	875,318	91.8	97.9	93.8	82,461	116.9	105.7	110.6
1950	1,112,945	116.7	105.0	111.1	95,859	135.9	111.6	121.8
1951	1,399,076	146.7	122.4	119.9	132,383	187.6	118.4	158.4
1952	1,366,787	143.3	122.4	117.1	129,411	183.4	115.3	159.1
1953	1,295,396	135.8	118.3	114.8	154,445	218.9	117.1	186.9
IV. Iron and Steel Products								
	\$'000	1948 = 100			\$'000	1948 = 100		
1926	75,798	20.9	53.0	39.4	221,843	28.3	63.6	44.5
1927	68,353	18.8	53.1	35.4	248,687	31.7	61.4	51.6
1928	70,873	19.5	51.0	38.2	323,460	41.3	61.2	67.5
1929	90,636	25.0	51.8	48.3	336,576	43.0	63.0	68.3
1930	48,192	13.3	48.2	27.6	222,651	28.4	59.7	47.6
1931	19,665	5.4	47.2	11.4	115,494	14.7	58.1	25.3
1932	16,599	4.6	47.7	9.6	67,418	8.6	60.2	14.3
1933	22,500	6.2	45.6	13.6	60,749	7.8	56.1	13.9
1934	37,625	10.4	44.7	23.3	93,776	12.0	55.2	21.7
1935	50,170	13.8	45.0	30.7	112,562	14.4	55.7	25.9
1936	52,332	14.4	48.2	29.9	135,540	17.3	55.7	31.1
1937	66,603	18.4	50.2	36.7	211,118	26.9	60.9	44.2
1938	60,357	16.6	51.9	32.0	162,750	20.8	62.2	33.4
1939	63,475	17.5	51.3	34.1	182,927	23.4	62.8	37.3
1940	127,694	35.2	57.4	61.3	299,917	38.3	67.9	56.4
1941	241,820	66.6	61.2 ² / ₃	3 ¹ / ₃	431,860	55.1	70.6 ² / ₃	3 ¹ / ₃
1942	563,475	155.3	65.6 ² / ₃	3 ¹ / ₃	377,829	48.2	73.6 ² / ₃	3 ¹ / ₃
1943	799,529	220.3	69.4 ² / ₃	3 ¹ / ₃	420,411	53.7	73.6 ² / ₃	3 ¹ / ₃
1944	792,210	218.3	78.2 ² / ₃	3 ¹ / ₃	428,927	54.8	73.7 ² / ₃	3 ¹ / ₃
1945	567,556	156.4	79.5 ² / ₃	3 ¹ / ₃	387,083	49.4	74.8 ² / ₃	3 ¹ / ₃
1946	245,329	67.6	82.3	82.1	487,674	62.3	77.1	80.8
1947	297,121	81.9	88.3	92.8	758,132	96.8	88.3	109.6
1948	362,913	100.0	100.0	100.0	783,401	100.0	100.0	100.0
1949	334,023	92.0	111.4	82.6	889,398	113.5	107.0	106.1
1950	273,242	75.3	113.7	66.2	977,562	124.8	116.1	107.5
1951	350,369	96.5	126.2	76.5	1,328,055	169.5	122.5	138.4
1952	417,538	115.1	131.4	87.6	1,402,232	179.0	117.3	152.6
1953	376,891	103.9	134.2	77.4	1,521,044	194.2	120.1	161.7

1. Price and volume indexes for the war years are less accurate than in other years.
2. Price indexes for the war years are not subject to the usual interpretation. See text.
3. Volume calculation omitted as probably misleading. See text.

TABLE 12. Declared Values, and Value, Price and Volume Indexes of Domestic Exports and Imports 1926-1953 - Continued

Year	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	Adjusted Values	Value Index	Price Index	Volume Index	Adjusted Values	Value Index	Price Index	Volume Index
V. Non-Ferrous Metals and Products								
	\$'000	1948=100			\$'000	1948=100		
1926	74,669	18.9	84.0	22.5	50,808	32.5	70.6	46.0
1927	79,176	20.0	76.7	26.1	59,267	37.9	68.1	55.7
1928	92,953	23.5	75.0	31.3	69,018	44.1	67.3	65.5
1929	118,167	29.8	76.9	38.8	97,268	62.2	70.1	88.7
1930	93,454	23.6	53.1	44.4	69,826	44.6	62.5	71.4
1931	56,159	14.2	44.7	31.8	39,470	25.2	57.6	43.8
1932	44,204	11.2	40.0	28.0	22,016	14.1	56.2	25.1
1933	67,041	16.9	44.7	37.8	18,045	11.5	54.8	21.0
1934	89,678	22.6	45.6	49.6	25,994	16.6	53.5	31.0
1935	115,673	29.2	47.2	61.9	33,658	21.5	54.6	39.4
1936	134,437	34.0	50.2	67.7	35,125	22.5	55.3	40.7
1937	194,876	49.2	61.2	80.4	47,148	30.1	62.9	47.9
1938	179,664	45.4	52.0	87.3	38,529	24.6	58.6	42.0
1939	182,890	46.2	50.1	92.2	42,521	27.2	60.9	44.7
1940	194,712	49.2	50.8	96.9	71,670	45.8	66.0	69.4
1941	244,012	61.6	52.0 ¹	2 ²	94,810	60.6	68.2 ¹	2 ²
1942	308,903	78.0	51.8 ¹	2 ²	82,426	52.7	69.7 ¹	2 ²
1943	332,705	84.0	51.7 ¹	2 ²	115,578	73.9	69.4 ¹	2 ²
1944	339,908	85.8	52.9 ¹	2 ²	106,702	68.2	71.1 ¹	2 ²
1945	352,546	89.0	57.8 ¹	2 ²	99,766	63.8	72.1 ¹	2 ²
1946	247,810	62.6	76.1	82.3	124,369	79.5	82.5	96.4
1947	303,937	76.8	86.9	88.4	167,840	107.3	93.1	115.3
1948	395,948	100.0	100.0	100.0	156,419	100.0	100.0	100.0
1949	426,608	107.7	105.8	101.8	177,861	113.7	105.4	107.9
1950	457,262	115.5	115.1	100.3	219,730	140.5	106.9	131.4
1951	569,870	143.9	137.9	104.4	297,353	190.1	121.2	156.8
1952	706,732	178.5	142.6	125.2	304,218	194.5	120.5	161.4
1953	682,183	172.3	135.0	127.6	376,170	240.5	119.7	200.9
VI. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products								
	\$'000	1948=100			\$'000	1948=100		
1926	27,095	28.5	59.8	47.7	152,622	25.3	65.9	38.4
1927	27,074	28.5	61.9	46.0	155,310	25.7	58.2	44.2
1928	26,583	28.0	63.5	44.1	162,104	26.9	55.5	48.5
1929	29,720	31.3	64.0	48.9	185,807	30.8	55.8	55.2
1930	22,862	24.1	59.1	40.8	164,552	27.3	51.9	52.6
1931	14,977	15.8	54.2	29.2	105,469	17.5	40.4	43.3
1932	9,658	10.2	58.9	17.3	94,994	15.7	42.9	36.6
1933	13,309	14.0	56.4	24.8	78,063	12.9	37.2	34.7
1934	15,758	16.6	53.4	31.1	101,829	16.9	43.0	39.3
1935	17,900	18.9	55.4	34.1	103,602	17.2	43.0	40.0
1936	23,974	25.3	57.6	43.9	115,199	19.1	44.7	42.7
1937	30,896	32.6	57.9	56.3	136,019	22.5	46.6	48.3
1938	25,013	26.4	64.9	40.7	121,265	20.1	46.1	43.6
1939	29,332	30.9	65.2	47.4	132,347	21.9	44.5	49.2
1940	33,754	35.6	68.5	52.0	160,534	26.6	47.6	55.9
1941	45,172	47.6	66.0 ³	72.1 ³	189,090	31.3	53.0 ³	59.1 ³
1942	56,580	59.6	76.5 ³	77.9 ³	220,300	36.5	56.2 ³	64.9 ³
1943	62,192	65.5	75.7 ³	86.5 ³	249,858	41.4	60.3 ³	68.6 ³
1944	58,398	61.5	75.9 ³	81.0 ³	269,304	44.6	62.1 ³	71.8 ³
1945	59,555	62.7	75.7 ³	82.8 ³	263,954	43.8	63.2 ³	69.3 ³
1946	57,360	60.4	77.2	78.2	330,446	54.8	67.8	80.8
1947	74,614	78.6	88.2	89.1	449,340	74.5	79.2	94.1
1948	94,915	100.0	100.0	100.0	603,271	100.0	100.0	100.0
1949	73,710	77.7	112.4	69.1	531,449	88.1	101.6	86.7
1950	103,655	109.2	120.4	90.7	608,445	100.9	104.4	96.6
1951	131,529	138.6	131.7	105.2	681,356	112.9	108.8	103.8
1952	143,474	151.2	143.1	105.7	638,754	105.9	101.7	104.1
1953	147,393	155.3	149.5	103.9	654,524	108.5	104.8	103.5

1. Price indexes for the war years are not subject to the usual interpretation. See text.
2. Volume calculation omitted as probably misleading. See text.
3. Price and volume indexes for the war years are less accurate than in other years.

TABLE 12. Declared Values, and Value, Price and Volume Indexes of Domestic Exports and Imports 1926-1953 - Concluded

Year	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	Adjusted Values	Value Index	Price Index	Volume Index	Adjusted Values	Value Index	Price Index	Volume Index
VII. Chemicals and Fertilizer								
	\$'000	1948 = 100			\$'000	1948 = 100		
1926	16,488	20.7	102.9	20.1	31,424	25.9	61.4	42.2
1927	17,266	21.6	98.4	22.0	33,408	27.5	63.2	43.5
1928	18,357	23.0	97.5	23.6	37,032	30.5	59.7	51.1
1929	21,828	27.3	91.9	29.7	40,246	33.2	58.6	56.7
1930	16,320	20.4	88.3	23.1	37,082	30.6	62.0	49.4
1931	10,849	13.6	80.5	16.9	31,956	26.3	58.7	44.8
1932	11,033	13.8	76.6	18.0	28,209	23.3	58.4	39.9
1933	12,604	15.8	73.3	21.6	24,142	19.9	56.7	35.1
1934	14,350	18.0	78.1	23.0	28,314	23.3	54.0	43.1
1935	16,372	20.5	79.5	25.8	29,993	24.7	53.8	45.9
1936	17,750	22.2	76.5	29.0	32,269	26.6	54.1	49.2
1937	21,667	27.1	77.5	35.0	37,868	31.2	54.7	57.0
1938	19,496	24.4	77.8	31.4	35,662	29.4	53.4	55.1
1939	24,263	30.4	76.6	39.7	44,183	36.4	54.3	67.0
1940	31,223	39.1	83.6	46.8	52,488	43.3	69.4	62.4
1941	58,676	73.5	92.4 ¹	2	66,246	54.6	73.7 ³	74.1 ³
1942	77,333	96.9	93.2 ¹	2	67,877	56.0	78.3 ³	71.5 ³
1943	86,390	108.2	93.3 ¹	2	71,633	59.1	75.5 ³	78.3 ³
1944	100,688	126.1	91.3 ¹	2	82,553	68.1	77.1 ³	88.3 ³
1945	111,318	139.4	90.1 ¹	2	81,210	67.0	78.8 ³	85.0 ³
1946	67,589	84.7	84.2	100.6	95,039	78.4	83.5	93.9
1947	83,804	105.0	89.8	116.9	115,943	95.6	97.6	98.0
1948	79,840	100.0	100.0	100.0	121,291	100.0	100.0	100.0
1949	70,698	88.5	104.9	84.4	134,540	110.9	100.0	110.9
1950	100,525	125.9	104.2	120.8	161,517	133.2	102.8	129.6
1951	131,690	164.9	116.7	141.3	194,992	160.8	117.2	137.2
1952	124,565	156.0	119.3	130.8	190,843	157.3	109.0	144.3
1953	137,885	172.7	117.1	147.5	225,785	186.2	109.4	170.2
VIII. Miscellaneous Products								
	\$'000	1948 = 100			\$'000	1948 = 100		
1926	42,832	44.1	86.1	51.2	83,341	57.1	117.9	48.4
1927	43,845	45.1	77.0	58.6	84,022	57.6	94.5	61.0
1928	47,950	49.4	74.8	66.0	86,260	59.1	77.8	76.0
1929	51,532	53.1	72.2	73.5	92,606	63.4	71.9	88.2
1930	43,295	44.6	71.6	62.3	72,701	49.8	60.1	82.9
1931	27,879	28.7	65.2	44.0	51,717	35.4	49.6	71.4
1932	16,619	17.1	62.9	27.2	34,004	23.3	44.3	52.6
1933	17,636	18.2	60.9	30.0	27,919	19.1	44.1	43.3
1934	23,471	24.2	60.0	40.3	36,994	25.3	51.4	49.2
1935	24,827	25.6	63.5	40.3	38,355	26.3	52.3	50.3
1936	29,437	30.3	63.1	48.0	49,776	34.1	57.3	59.5
1937	34,607	35.6	65.7	54.2	67,659	46.3	65.2	71.0
1938	34,258	35.3	65.6	53.8	60,400	41.4	58.6	70.6
1939	31,842	32.8	65.9	49.8	69,210	47.4	61.7	76.8
1940	50,831	52.3	73.9	70.8	102,077	69.9	70.9	98.6
1941	140,529	144.7	78.6 ¹	2	130,955	89.7	75.1 ¹	2
1942	435,873	448.8	82.8 ¹	2	372,103	254.9	84.1 ¹	2
1943	501,897	516.8	82.9 ¹	2	406,472	278.4	96.1 ¹	2
1944	559,582	576.2	89.3 ¹	2	377,763	258.7	111.9 ¹	2
1945	396,253	408.0	88.7 ¹	2	206,022	141.1	111.5 ¹	2
1946	100,292	103.3	84.2	122.7	197,991	135.6	93.2	145.5
1947	97,870	100.8	90.0	112.0	187,382	128.3	95.3	134.6
1948	97,123	100.0	100.0	100.0	145,998	100.0	100.0	100.0
1949	101,739	104.8	103.7	101.1	188,061	128.8	97.6	132.0
1950	50,665	52.2	112.0	46.6	222,819	152.6	121.5	125.6
1951	81,892	84.3	132.3	63.7	375,749	257.4	166.6	154.5
1952	110,540	113.8	129.7	87.7	464,059	317.9	123.5	257.4
1953	113,977	117.4	123.7	94.9	507,986	347.9	111.0	313.4

1. Price indexes for the war years are not subject to the usual interpretation. See text.

2. Volume calculation omitted as probably misleading. See text.

3. Price and volume indexes for the war years are less accurate than in other years.

than did export volume in the late 1930's, and the 1938 decline was more pronounced among the import groups. Import prices showed less recovery in 1936 and 1937 than did export prices, but their subsequent decline was somewhat less pronounced.

For the war years 1941-1945 the export and import price indexes are not altogether suitable as deflators for the trade statistics, and therefore should not be used to make a detailed analysis of price and volume movements affecting imports and exports. However, it is broadly true that exports increased sharply in these years with relatively little increase in imports. This was a reflection of Canada's concentration on war production and limitations on domestic consumption in this period. It is also broadly true that import prices tended to increase earlier and to a somewhat higher level than export prices, chiefly because of Canada's enforcing effective domestic price controls while some foreign nations, especially non-belligerents, made little or less use of such measures.

In the reconstruction years 1946-1948 world demand for commodities of all types was exceptionally strong because of the need to restore wartime damage, and in addition there was a backlog of effective civilian demand for goods in many countries which had not been satisfied during the war. These strong effective demands exerted an upward pressure on prices, especially of those goods of which supplies could not be rapidly increased. The volume of all types of exports and imports was high. The volume of Canadian exports of fibres and textiles reached a peacetime record in 1946 never since approached, but exports and imports of other goods expanded sharply after that year. The greater expansion of import volume than export volume, a reflection of the greater short-run sensitivity of import supply to Canadian demand than of Canadian supply to export demand, played a part in producing the exchange crisis of 1947, and the emergency exchange conservation controls imposed late in that year forced a sharp cut in most types of imports in 1948.

The year 1949 and the first half of 1950 was primarily a period of attempts to adjust trade to post-war trading conditions. The need for adjustment was emphasized by the recession which occurred in the United States in 1949, the exchange rate changes of September, 1949, its most outstanding feature. Canada's imports expanded moderately in volume in this period but exports were reduced chiefly in consequence of exchange shortages abroad and of the greater availability of goods

from restored home production in overseas countries. Prices showed a moderate net increase in this period, although there were declines for part of 1949.

The outbreak of the Korean war brought a period of renewed inflation and heavy commodity buying which lasted well into 1951. In Canada a sharp increase in investment expenditure, including inventory accumulation, accentuated the demand for goods. The prices of Canadian exports increased less immoderately than did those of imports, and in addition the increase in export volume was much less rapid. The terms of trade became less favourable for Canada and a sizable import balance appeared on commodity trade. In all eight main groups import prices reached a peak in 1951, but only three export groups showed similar peaks in the annual indexes¹.

Import prices fell sharply after the middle of 1951, and export prices began a moderate decline towards the end of the year. There was a sharp improvement in the terms of trade which played a major part in producing an active balance on merchandise trade in 1952. Export volume also increased abruptly late in 1951 and in 1952 chiefly as a result of poor grain crops in many overseas countries, but the volume of exports in most groups began to show some decline in 1952 or 1953. Import volume continued to grow well into 1953, resulting in the reappearance of a passive trade balance in that year, but imports also turned downward at the end of that year and continued a moderate decline in 1954.

In no two parts of the period 1926-1953 did substantially the same economic conditions recur. As a result it is difficult, on the basis of a review of this period, to make generalizations about the relation between export and import price and volume movements. However it may be proper to note that throughout the whole period export and import prices appear to show major turning points at about the same time (with, if anything, some lead in the import series), while at the turning points of the volume series exports appear to have a clear lead over imports. This latter relation holds in 1928-29, 1932-33, 1936-37 and 1952-53; for the period 1946-1950 special factors such as the emergency exchange conservation controls make a proper comparison impossible.

1. For a more adequate discussion of post-war price movements and especially of the 1951 turning-point see Review of Foreign Trade, First Half-Year 1952, p. 27.

CHAPTER V

STATISTICAL NOTES

Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics — Methods and Concepts

Canadian foreign trade statistics are derived from information recorded when goods move through customs ports across the frontiers of the country. These movements are recorded in terms of value and, where possible, of quantity. The statistics do not necessarily reflect the financial transactions behind the movement of goods, the method and time of payment being affected by many other factors. The source of the data on values and quantities is the documents received by the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue, and for the correct interpretation of the statistics the following definitions and explanations of terms as used in Canadian trade statistics should be kept in mind:

- (1) **Values and Quantities.** These are based upon the declarations of exporters and importers as subsequently checked (and sometimes revised) by customs officials.
- (2) **Domestic Exports.** "Domestic Exports" or "Exports of Canadian Produce" includes all Canadian products exported, and also all exports of commodities of foreign origin which have been changed in form or increased in value by further processing in Canada. These exports are valued at the actual amount received or to be received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges. In effect this method gives values f.o.b. original point of shipment of the goods for export.
- (3) **Re-Exports.** "Re-Exports" or "Exports of Foreign Produce" includes any goods previously "imported for consumption" which are exported from Canada in the same state as when imported. Their value is the actual amount received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges.
- (4) **Imports.** "Imports" or "Imports Entered for Consumption" includes all goods which enter Canada and are cleared for domestic sale or use by the customs officials: in plain language, imports on which all duties have been paid and which have passed from customs warehouses into the possession of the importer. Canadian import statistics do not include goods **entering** customs warehouses, only those **released** for domestic consumption. If the goods are re-exported without being cleared for domestic consumption then they enter neither the import statistics nor the re-export statistics.

It must be emphasized that the fact that imports have been "entered for consumption" does not imply that the goods will all be consumed in Canada. The term means only that they are free to be consumed in Canada without further customs formalities.

The statistical value of imports is the value as determined for customs duty purposes. This is basically the fair market value at which equivalent goods would be sold for home use in the country from which the goods were received. These values therefore exclude all costs of transporting the goods to Canada, as well as any export duties or import duties which must be paid on them; they represent only the cost of the goods alone, f.o.b. original point of shipment to Canada.

In most cases the customs value of imports corresponds to the invoice value of the goods. However, in 1953 and the first half of 1954 some goods from Czechoslovakia and Poland were appraised under section 36 of the Customs Act (R.S., 1952, Ch. 58) at much higher values than were shown on the respective invoices (up to 50% higher). And under an amendment to section 35 of the Customs Act passed in December, 1953, low end-of-season or end-of-run invoice values for manufactured goods may be replaced by values based on the average price of the goods over a preceding period (not to exceed six months).

In cases where goods are invoiced in a currency other than Canadian dollars, that currency is converted to Canadian dollars at exchange rates authorized by law and orders-in-council. These rates generally correspond to the commercial rates prevailing on the date that the goods were shipped to Canada.

- (5) **Countries to which Trade is Credited.** Exports are credited to the country to which they are consigned, whether or not that country possesses a seaboard. The country of consignment is that country to which goods exported from Canada are, at the time of export, intended to pass without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to another.

Imports are classified as received from the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods have come without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to another. These countries are not necessarily the countries of actual origin of the goods, since goods produced in one country may be imported by a firm in another country and later re-sold to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment to which the goods would be credited.

There is one exception to this rule. In the case of imports an attempt is made to clas-

sify by country of origin all goods produced in Central and South America. The effect of this procedure, which has been in force since 1946, is to slightly reduce imports credited to the United States, and to increase those credited to Central and South American countries.

(6) **Time Periods.** The terms "month" and "year" in Canadian trade statistics are not precisely the same as calendar months and years. The trade recorded for any calendar period is that trade for which the relevant customs forms have been received at the Bureau of Statistics during that calendar period (see also No. 7, below). Actual commodity movements lead by a few days (but rarely more) the receipt of the customs forms. However as the overall effect of this procedure on different months and years is approximately constant, the statistics generally give an adequate picture of goods' movements in given calendar periods.

(7) **Change in Import Compilation Month.** Prior to April, 1954, the customs documents relating to imports from which import statistics are compiled were not sent directly to the Bureau of Statistics from the customs ports, but were received indirectly through the National Revenue and Finance Departments. Beginning with April, however, these documents have been sent directly to the Bureau of Statistics, which has resulted in the documents' arriving at the Bureau somewhat earlier than under the previous system. During April and May it was found that to code the same import forms for a "month" as would have been received under the previous system for handling these documents involved serious difficulties and delays at

the end of each month. Beginning with June, 1954, it was decided to avoid this problem by altering the compilation month to include all customs documents actually reaching the Bureau of Statistics by the end of the calendar month under the new mailing procedures. This had the added advantage of bringing the import statistical "month" more closely in line with the export statistical "month" and the calendar month.

The effect of this change, approximately, is that June import statistics include the trade covered by customs forms received at the Bureau during the last two working days of May and all working days in June. The approximately two working days' mail receipts of documents added to the trade coded in June include that received on one Tuesday, June 29, and Tuesday is a day of exceptionally heavy receipts of customs documents at the Bureau. The increase in the value of imports recorded in June as a result of this change is estimated at not less than \$40 million in total, or alternatively not less than 10% of the value which would otherwise have been recorded. The effect of this change on the nine main commodity group totals, and on the value of imports from Canada's principal trading partners appears to have been fairly uniform.

Only the June 1954 import values have been or will be increased significantly by this change. Other months' trade will again be that covered by customs documents received on the same number of working days as were actually included in the calendar month. However, the timing of subsequent import statistical "months" will be advanced by two days.

Tariff Relations With Countries Distinguished in Canadian Trade Statistics

The following table summarizes in broad outline the tariff relations existing between Canada and the countries distinguished in Canadian trade statistics. Information in this form is, for several reasons, often inconvenient for the user of trade statistics to obtain. In the first place, not all political countries (territories under the administration of a single government which has a considerable measure of autonomy in regulating commercial exchanges with other such territories) are separately recorded in Canadian trade statistics. In the second place, not all of the countries distinguished in Canadian trade statistics include all of the area administered by one single government. And in addition the gradual historical development of the present network of tariff relations has resulted in a very complex structure which contains several apparent anomalies.

Numerous considerations affect the list of countries distinguished in Canadian trade statistics. Of primary importance is the need for information on trade with those countries which exchange a considerable volume of goods with Canada, or with

which the Canadian government may need to conduct negotiations. Another factor is the desirability of information on the geographic distribution of trade, a need which may not be satisfied by purely political definitions. Some distinctions may have had historical importance, and have become firmly established in the statistics at some past time. And some provision has to be made for recording any trade that does occur with countries not normally of importance in this connection.

Most of the countries distinguished in Canadian statistics are there because of the importance of their trade with Canada. But trade with the territories administered by the government of the United States as one customs area is, for example, recorded under the separate country titles "United States", "Alaska", "Hawaii", and "Porto Rico" because of the geographic separation of these parts of the United States customs area. Trade with Luxembourg is included in the statistics with trade with Belgium, because of the small amount of trade conducted with Luxembourg alone, of the customs union existing between that country and Belgium,

and of the proximity of the two countries; and similar principles govern the inclusion of trade with Monaco and Andorra in trade with France, and of trade with Nepal and Bhutan in trade with India. Some areas with which Canadian trade is small must be recorded separately, however, because of the lack of any suitable area with which to combine them; this is the case with the Falkland Islands.

These statistical problems are minor by comparison with the complexity of tariff relations themselves. The Canadian tariff is a three-column tariff, with three separate rates of duty prescribed for each tariff item. These rates are known as the preferential rate, the most-favoured-nation rate, and the general rate; the preferential rate is in most cases lower than the other two, the general rate higher. Preferential rates are extended to independent Commonwealth countries, to Ireland, and to most Commonwealth dependencies, provided that their goods are imported directly from the country of production or another country entitled to preferential rates. Goods produced in a country entitled to preferential rates but imported via a country not entitled to such rates receive instead the rates applicable to goods of the intermediate country. To complicate this question further, a few special preferences are reserved to specific Commonwealth countries only, and a few other preferences are denied to specific countries only. For example certain types of canned fish imported from New Zealand receive a special free rate under the New Zealand Trade Agreement while the regular preferential rate is 17½% (less a discount of 10%), and cocoa beans imported from the Gold Coast are dutiable at the m.f.n. (G.A.T.T.) rate of \$1.00/cwt., rather than free under the preferential tariff. Authority for the extension of preferential rates to specific countries is now consolidated in the Customs Tariff Act (11-12 Geo. VI, Ch. 42); most Commonwealth countries were originally granted the present preferential rates by order-in-council during the late 1930's.

Most-favoured-nation rates are granted by Canada to a few Commonwealth territories not entitled to preferential rates, (they are guaranteed to colonies and protectorates of the United Kingdom by the trade agreement with that country), and to non-Commonwealth countries having trade agreements with Canada. In some cases these rates are also extended to countries not now having trade agreements with Canada in continuation of previous practices under some treaty no longer binding, in other cases they are extended to certain countries by order-in-council on condition that these countries grant to Canadian goods treatment as favourable as that granted to the goods of any third country. The general tariff is applied to the goods of other countries.

The tariff treatment accorded to Canadian goods by other countries depends not only on whether some form of agreement or arrangement exists with the importing country, but also on the tariff system of that country. A number of Commonwealth countries and dependencies, and also the Republic of Ireland, extend some degree of tariff preference to

Canadian goods (and usually to the goods of most other Commonwealth countries) over and above the reductions in duties normally granted under most-favoured-nation agreements. However the extent of these preferences varies from country to country, since most do not have a basic three-column tariff structure, but instead grant special preferential rates on specific commodities. And some Commonwealth countries have a single-column tariff, with one set of rates applying equally to all imports regardless of origin, while others are free ports, levying only a few revenue duties on specific commodities. Among Commonwealth countries Canada has specific trade agreements with the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and the British West Indies. Ceylon and most of the dependencies of the United Kingdom (as well as some other Commonwealth dependencies) are covered by the trade agreement with the United Kingdom to the extent of guaranteeing to Canadian goods such preferences as exist.

With most countries outside the Commonwealth, and with some Commonwealth countries, Canada has agreements of one form or another guaranteeing most-favoured-nation treatment. This means that these countries agree to extend to Canadian goods tariff rates not less favourable than those granted to the goods of any other country. A few exceptions are usually noted in these agreements, relating chiefly to traditional preferences granted to related or contiguous countries. The tariff system in force in a country determines the extent to which most-favoured-nation treatment provides for duties lower than those imposed on countries not so favoured. Reductions apply in some countries to all or most imports, in others to some products only, and in still others, which have single-column tariffs, there are no reduced duties. The main advantage of most-favoured-nation treatment present in all cases is the guarantee of no tariff discrimination against Canadian goods by countries extending this treatment to Canada.

Two other factors should be noted here. The absence of an agreement or special tariff arrangement with a country usually does not mean that Canadian goods face tariff discrimination since most of the countries in this category have single-column tariffs. And second, in a number of countries all foreign trade is conducted by the government itself; in such state trading countries the tariff has no real significance.

The method of summarizing these complex relationships used in the table is as follows. Only trade agreements now in force and which involve some contractual obligation are listed in the second column of the table; informal arrangements concerning the exchange of most-favoured-nation or other special treatment are indicated by the tariff column quoted. The treatment given to foreign goods by Canadian authorities is indicated in the third column by quoting the tariff applicable to most goods in each case: "pref./m.f.n." for countries receiving the preferential tariff on most direct imports and the most-favoured-nation tariff on indirect imports, "m.f.n." for countries entitled to most-

favoured-nation rates, and "general" for countries to whose goods the general tariff is applied. The treatment granted to Canadian goods by other countries is indicated in the fourth column as "pref." or "limited pref" where some preferential rates exist, as "m.f.n." where most-favoured-nation treat-

ment applies, and as "s.c. tariff" for countries having a single-column tariff at present but with which most-favoured-nation treatment is not guaranteed. Free ports are indicated, as are state trading countries; in the latter case tariff concessions have no real significance, in the former no tariffs exist.

TABLE 13. Tariff Relations, by Countries, as at September 1, 1954

Note: This table is offered only as an aid to the interpretation of Canadian trade statistics. Complete details of tariff relations cannot be indicated, and it is as a result only approximate in some cases. For explanation of terms used see preceding paragraphs.

Country ¹	Agreements Now in Force ²	Canadian Tariff on Imports	Treatment of Canadian Exports
Commonwealth Countries and Dependencies			
Aden.....	included in U.K. agreements	m.f.n.	free port
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan .....	.....	general	s.c. tariff
Australia	agreement, 1931..... G.A.T.T., Jan. 1, 1948	pref./m.f.n.	pref.
Bahamas	agreement, 1927..... included in U.K. agreements	pref./m.f.n.	pref.
Barbados	agreement, 1927..... included in U.K. agreements	pref./m.f.n.	pref.
Bermuda.....	agreement, 1927..... included in U.K. agreements	pref./m.f.n.	pref.
British Guiana	agreement, 1927..... included in U.K. agreements	pref./m.f.n.	pref.
British Honduras	agreement, 1927..... included in U.K. agreements	pref./m.f.n.	pref.
British East Africa	included in U.K. agreements	pref./m.f.n.	s.c. tariff in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika; some pref. in Zanzibar, Mauritius and Seychelles.
British East Indies, Other	included in U.K. agreements	pref./m.f.n.	limited pref. in some areas
British Oceania, Other	included in U.K. agreements	pref./m.f.n.	limited pref. in some areas
British South Africa, Other	included in U.K. agreements	pref./m.f.n.	limited pref.
British West Africa, Other	included in U.K. agreements	pref./m.f.n.	limited pref.
Ceylon	party to U.K. agreement, 1937..... G.A.T.T., July 29, 1948	pref./m.f.n.	limited pref.
Falkland Islands	included in U.K. agreements	pref./m.f.n.	free port
Fiji.....	included in U.K. agreements	pref./m.f.n.	pref.
Gambia.....	included in U.K. agreements	pref./m.f.n.	pref.
Gibraltar	included in U.K. agreements	m.f.n.	free port
Gold Coast	included in U.K. agreements	pref./m.f.n.	s.c. tariff
Hong Kong.....	included in U.K. agreements	m.f.n.	free port
India.....	G.A.T.T., July 8, 1948.....	pref./m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Jamaica	agreement, 1927..... included in U.K. agreements	pref./m.f.n.	pref.
Leeward and Windward Islands	agreement, 1927..... included in U.K. agreements	pref./m.f.n.	pref.
Malaya and Singapore	included in U.K. agreements	pref./m.f.n.	limited pref. in Malaya; Singapore is free port.
Malta	included in U.K. agreements	pref./m.f.n.	pref.
New Zealand.. ..	agreement, 1932..... G.A.T.T., July 26, 1948	pref./m.f.n.	pref.
Nigeria.....	included in U.K. agreements	pref./m.f.n.	s.c. tariff
Pakistan	G.A.T.T., July 30, 1948.....	pref./m.f.n.	m.f.n.

TABLE 13. Tariff Relations, by Countries, as at September 1, 1954 — Continued

Country ¹	Agreements Now in Force ²	Canadian Tariff on Imports	Treatment of Canadian Exports
Commonwealth Countries and Dependencies — Concluded			
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	G.A.T.T., May 19, 1948 included in U.K. agreements	pref./m.f.n.	pref. in S. Rhodesia and Zambesi basin of N. Rhodesia; s.c. tariff in Congo basin of N. Rhodesia and in Nyasaland.
Sierra Leone	included in U.K. agreements	pref./m.f.n.	pref.
Trinidad and Tobago	agreement, 1927..... included in U.K. agreements	pref./m.f.n.	pref.
Union of South Africa	agreement, 1932, modified 1935	pref./m.f.n.	limited pref.
United Kingdom	G.A.T.T., June 14, 1948 agreement, 1937, modified 1938 and Oct. 30, 1947..... G.A.T.T., Jan. 1, 1948	pref./m.f.n.	pref.
Other Countries and Dependencies			
Afghanistan.....		general	s.c. tariff
Alaska	included in U.S. agreements	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Albania		general	state trading
American Virgin Islands	included in U.S. agreements	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Arabia		general	s.c. tariff
Argentina.....	agreement, 1941.....	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Austria.....	G.A.T.T., Oct. 19, 1951.....	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Azores and Madeira	included in Portuguese agreements	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Belgium and Luxembourg	agreement, 1924..... G.A.T.T., Jan. 1, 1948	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Belgian Congo	included in Belgian agreements	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Bolivia.....	agreement, 1935 ³	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Brazil.....	agreement, 1941..... G.A.T.T., July 31, 1948	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Bulgaria.....		general	state trading
Burma.....	G.A.T.T., July 29, 1948.....	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Canary Islands	included in Spanish agreements	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Chile	agreement, 1941..... G.A.T.T., March 16, 1948	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
China	agreement, Sept. 28, 1946	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Colombia	agreement, 1866 ³ , modified 1912 and 1938	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Costa Rica	agreement, Jan. 26, 1951	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Cuba	G.A.T.T., Jan. 1, 1948.....	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Czechoslovakia	agreement, 1928..... G.A.T.T., May 21, 1948	m.f.n.	m.f.n. (state trading)
Denmark.....	agreements, 1660, 1670 ³	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Dominican Republic.....	G.A.T.T., May 28, 1950 agreement, 1940..... G.A.T.T., May 19, 1950	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Ecuador	agreement, Dec. 1, 1950.....	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Egypt	agreement, Dec. 3, 1952.....	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
El Salvador	agreement, 1937.....	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Estonia		general	state trading
Ethiopia.....		general	s.c. tariff

TABLE 13. Tariff Relations, by Countries, as at September 1, 1954 — Continued

Country ¹	Agreements Now in Force ²	Canadian Tariff on Imports	Treatment of Canadian Exports
Other Countries and Dependencies — Continued			
Finland	agreement, Nov. 17, 1948..... G.A.T.T., May 25, 1950	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
France	agreement, 1933, modified 1934 and 1935 G.A.T.T., Jan. 1, 1948	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
French Africa	included in French agreements	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
French East Indies	included in French agreements	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
French Guiana	included in French agreements	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
French Oceania	included in French agreements	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
French West Indies	included in French agreements	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Germany, Eastern .....	.....	general	state trading
Germany, Federal Republic	G.A.T.T., Oct. 1, 1951.....	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Greece	agreement, Aug. 28, 1947..... G.A.T.T., Mar. 1, 1950	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Greenland	included in Danish agreement	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Guatemala	agreement, 1939.....	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Haiti.....	agreement, 1939..... G.A.T.T., Jan. 1, 1950	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Hawaii	included in U.S. agreements	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Honduras .....	.....	general	largely s.c. tariff
Hungary .....	.....	general	state trading
Iceland.....	.....	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Indonesia.....	G.A.T.T., Mar. 1, 1948.....	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Iran.....	.....	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Iraq.....	.....	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Ireland	agreement, 1933.....	pref./m.f.n.	limited pref.
Israel .....	.....	m.f.n.	s.c. tariff
Italian Africa .....	.....	general	s.c. tariff
Italy	agreement, Apr. 28, 1948	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Japan	G.A.T.T., Jan. 1, 1950	.....	.....
Jordan	agreement, June 7, 1954.....	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Korea .....	.....	general	s.c. tariff
Latvia .....	.....	general	s.c. tariff
Lebanon.....	.....	general	state trading
Liberia.....	.....	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Libya	G.A.T.T., Jan. 1, 1950.....	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Lithuania.....	.....	general	s.c. tariff
Madagascar .....	.....	general	state trading
Madagascar	included in French agreement	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Mexico	agreement, Feb. 8, 1946.....	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Morocco	included in French agreement	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Netherlands.....	agreement, 1924..... G.A.T.T., Jan. 1, 1948	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Netherlands Antilles	included in Netherlands agreement.....	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Nicaragua	agreement, Dec. 19, 1946..... G.A.T.T., May 28, 1950	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Norway	agreement, 1826 ³ G.A.T.T., July 10, 1948	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Panama .....	.....	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Paraguay	agreement, 1940.....	m.f.n.	m.f.n.

TABLE 13. Tariff Relations, by Countries, as at September 1, 1954 — Concluded

Country ¹	Agreements Now in Force ²	Canadian Tariff on Imports	Treatment of Canadian Exports
Other Countries and Dependencies — Concluded			
Peru	G.A.T.T., Oct. 8, 1951	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Philippines .....	.....	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Poland	agreement, 1936	m.f.n.	m.f.n. (state trading)
Portugal	agreement, July 1, 1954	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Portuguese Asia	included in present Portuguese agreement	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Portuguese East Africa	included in present Portuguese agreement	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Portuguese West Africa	included in present Portuguese agreement	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Puerto Rico	included in U.S. agreements	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Roumania .....	.....	general	state trading
St. Pierre and Miquelon	included in French agreements	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Spain	agreement, 1928 ³ , modified July 1, 1954	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Spanish Africa	included in modified Spanish agreement	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Surinam	included in Netherlands agreements	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Sweden	agreement, 1826 ³	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Switzerland	G.A.T.T., May 1, 1950 .....	.....	.....
Syria	agreement, 1855 ³ , modified Aug. 21, 1947 ..	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Taiwan .....	.....	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Taiwan	included in Chinese agreement	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Thailand .....	.....	general	s.c. tariff
Turkey	agreement, Mar. 15, 1948	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	G.A.T.T., Oct. 17, 1951 .....	.....	.....
United States .....	.....	general	state trading
United States	agreement, 1938 (suspended while G.A.T.T. in force)	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
United States	G.A.T.T., Jan. 1, 1948 .....	.....	.....
United States Oceania	included in U.S. agreements	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Uruguay	agreement, 1940, modified Oct. 19, 1953	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Venezuela	G.A.T.T., Dec. 16, 1953 .....	.....	.....
Venezuela	agreement, Oct. 11, 1950	m.f.n.	m.f.n.
Yugoslavia	agreement, 1928 ³	m.f.n.	m.f.n. (state trading)

1. Countries as defined in *Trade of Canada, 1953, Vol. I*. Where more than one politically distinct area is included under one country heading for statistical purposes the tariff treatment described applies to that political area with which Canadian trade is greatest.

2. Bilateral agreements of all types involving some contractual obligation are described as "agreements"; where the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade applies it is also noted as G.A.T.T. Dates for bilateral agreements are those at which the agreement became effective, dates for G.A.T.T. are ratification dates. Agreements are not listed individually for dependent areas unless the agreements were made specifically between Canada and the dependent area.

3. Agreement originally made by the United Kingdom and accepted by Canada.

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Statistical Information on Canadian Foreign Trade

Current Publications

Monthly Summaries:

Domestic Exports
Imports for Consumption
Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Monthly Reports:

Exports of Canadian Produce and Foreign Produce
Imports Entered for Consumption

Quarterly Reports:

Articles Exported to Each Country
Articles Imported from Each Country
Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments

Annual and Special Publications

Annual Reports:

Trade of Canada, Vol. I, Summary and Analytical Tables
Vol. II, Exports
Vol. III, Imports
The Canadian Balance of International Payments

Special Reports:

The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1926 to 1948
The Canadian Balance of International Payments in the Post-War Years, 1946-1952

PART II
STATISTICAL TABLES

A. DIRECTION OF TRADE

TABLE I. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1950-1954

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
Domestic Exports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1950	3,118,387	2,020,988	469,910	198,501	190,428	143,427	95,133
1951	3,914,460	2,297,675	631,461	261,867	345,977	208,024	169,457
1952	4,301,081	2,306,955	745,845	284,740	473,822	272,397	217,321
1953	4,117,406	2,418,915	665,232	245,708	370,136	198,254	219,160
1950 1Q	648,863	414,008	109,101	41,625	34,846	21,213	28,070
2Q	781,761	490,941	126,816	59,367	39,336	39,610	25,690
3Q	789,906	528,133	108,152	44,158	47,061	40,894	21,508
4Q	897,857	587,906	125,841	53,350	69,185	41,709	19,865
1951 1Q	809,206	529,586	113,294	54,140	43,345	36,692	32,148
2Q	931,042	580,260	140,229	59,153	63,227	43,057	45,116
3Q	1,044,316	581,495	192,846	68,774	113,902	52,254	35,045
4Q	1,129,897	606,333	185,092	79,800	125,503	76,021	57,148
1952 1Q	989,002	541,847	156,436	84,452	80,074	78,491	47,702
2Q	1,107,620	571,460	244,540	73,454	101,396	69,836	46,933
3Q	1,053,936	556,322	185,614	67,015	143,871	53,853	47,261
4Q	1,150,522	637,326	159,256	59,819	148,480	70,217	75,425
1953 1Q	900,567	564,301	123,934	57,802	57,205	47,875	49,450
2Q	1,093,025	624,119	190,300	67,648	111,929	51,655	47,373
3Q	1,073,871	612,003	192,532	68,418	103,026	45,116	52,776
4Q	1,049,943	618,492	158,466	51,840	97,976	53,607	69,561
1954 1Q	851,025	526,534	134,683	37,901	59,175	38,128	54,604
2Q	989,719	594,005	149,911	57,686	83,230	56,230	48,656
Total Exports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1950	3,157,073	2,050,460	472,536	199,982	191,833	146,619	95,642
1951	3,963,384	2,333,912	635,721	264,300	347,362	208,947	173,142
1952	4,355,960	2,349,044	751,049	287,611	475,766	273,581	218,909
1953	4,172,601	2,463,051	668,874	247,824	372,713	198,958	221,181
1950 1Q	657,005	420,446	109,892	41,890	35,174	21,396	28,208
2Q	791,101	496,541	127,258	59,606	39,738	42,140	25,818
3Q	800,105	536,698	108,695	44,608	47,347	41,115	21,642
4Q	908,861	596,774	126,691	53,878	69,575	41,968	19,975
1951 1Q	819,618	538,549	113,591	54,387	43,594	36,838	32,659
2Q	943,012	588,343	140,589	59,750	63,542	43,281	47,508
3Q	1,055,576	590,260	193,526	69,345	114,233	52,535	35,677
4Q	1,145,179	616,760	188,015	80,818	125,993	76,293	57,299
1952 1Q	1,001,821	551,664	157,475	85,600	80,491	78,696	47,895
2Q	1,119,938	580,436	245,745	74,020	101,906	70,310	47,522
3Q	1,069,189	568,221	187,178	67,602	144,290	54,141	47,757
4Q	1,165,012	648,723	160,651	60,389	149,079	70,434	75,735
1953 1Q	913,905	574,945	124,661	58,542	57,887	48,002	49,868
2Q	1,105,793	634,649	191,128	68,050	112,319	51,775	47,872
3Q	1,088,965	624,005	193,488	69,078	103,785	45,292	53,317
4Q	1,063,937	629,453	159,598	52,155	98,721	53,888	70,123
1954 1Q	866,289	537,177	135,889	38,325	60,848	39,244	54,806
2Q	1,005,864	607,638	151,137	58,075	83,790	56,316	48,909

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1954 are treated as Commonwealth countries in this table.

TABLE I. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1950-1954 - Concluded

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
Imports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1950.....	3,174,253	2,130,476	404,213	241,559	103,123	213,548	81,334
1951.....	4,084,856	2,812,927	420,985	306,889	177,112	273,692	93,251
1952.....	4,030,468	2,976,962	359,757	185,167	151,284	284,225	73,072
1953.....	4,382,830	3,221,214	453,391	171,153	173,172	289,968	73,931
1950..... 1Q	649,474	458,514	84,235	36,287	17,977	41,167	11,293
2Q	803,577	546,032	102,942	60,783	23,611	48,887	21,322
3Q	806,429	520,553	103,187	67,341	25,941	65,372	24,034
4Q	914,774	605,377	113,849	77,148	35,593	58,122	24,685
1951..... 1Q	943,858	678,058	92,141	61,978	30,108	61,504	20,068
2Q	1,158,529	793,049	132,465	85,210	49,218	72,309	26,278
3Q	1,039,614	675,803	110,909	106,703	50,513	68,630	27,057
4Q	942,855	666,017	85,469	52,998	47,273	71,249	19,848
1952..... 1Q	916,119	693,991	68,248	41,953	32,599	65,161	14,167
2Q	1,034,230	763,806	93,172	50,121	37,806	71,669	17,656
3Q	995,170	714,519	97,973	50,707	37,101	73,708	21,162
4Q	1,084,949	804,646	100,365	42,386	43,778	73,687	20,088
1953..... 1Q	997,964	763,054	95,279	29,410	30,945	64,102	15,175
2Q	1,218,599	909,359	124,312	47,287	49,086	73,630	14,927
3Q	1,118,161	799,283	119,816	49,569	45,414	82,794	21,285
4Q	1,048,106	749,518	113,985	44,888	47,728	69,442	22,544
1954..... 1Q	925,865	690,081	88,219	29,252	31,608	70,222	16,484
2Q	1,124,247 ²	812,701 ²	115,910 ²	52,458	48,099	74,640	20,439
Trade Balance							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1950.....	- 17,180	- 80,016	+ 68,323	- 41,577	+ 88,710	- 66,930	+ 14,308
1951.....	- 121,472	- 479,015	+ 214,736	- 42,589	+ 170,250	- 64,746	+ 79,891
1952.....	+ 325,492	- 627,918	+ 391,292	+ 102,444	+ 324,482	- 10,644	+ 145,836
1953.....	- 210,229	- 758,163	+ 215,482	+ 76,670	+ 199,540	- 91,010	+ 147,250
1950..... 1Q	+ 7,531	- 38,068	+ 25,657	+ 5,603	+ 17,196	- 19,772	+ 16,915
2Q	- 12,475	- 49,491	+ 24,316	- 1,177	+ 16,127	- 6,747	+ 4,496
3Q	- 6,324	+ 16,145	+ 5,508	- 22,733	+ 21,406	- 24,257	- 2,392
4Q	- 5,913	- 8,603	+ 12,842	- 23,269	+ 33,981	- 16,154	- 4,710
1951..... 1Q	- 124,240	- 139,509	+ 21,449	- 7,590	+ 13,486	- 24,666	+ 12,590
2Q	- 215,517	- 204,706	+ 8,124	- 25,460	+ 14,324	- 29,029	+ 21,230
3Q	+ 15,962	- 85,543	+ 82,617	- 37,358	+ 63,720	- 16,095	+ 8,620
4Q	+ 202,323	- 49,257	+ 102,546	+ 27,820	+ 78,720	+ 5,044	+ 37,451
1952..... 1Q	+ 85,702	- 142,328	+ 89,228	+ 43,647	+ 47,892	+ 13,535	+ 33,728
2Q	+ 85,708	- 183,370	+ 152,573	+ 23,899	+ 64,100	- 1,360	+ 29,866
3Q	+ 74,019	- 146,298	+ 89,205	+ 16,895	+ 107,189	- 19,567	+ 26,596
4Q	+ 80,063	- 155,922	+ 60,287	+ 18,002	+ 105,302	- 3,252	+ 55,647
1953..... 1Q	- 84,059	- 188,109	+ 29,382	+ 29,132	+ 26,943	- 16,100	+ 34,694
2Q	- 112,806	- 274,710	+ 66,816	+ 20,764	+ 63,234	- 21,854	+ 32,945
3Q	- 29,196	- 175,279	+ 73,672	+ 19,509	+ 58,371	- 37,501	+ 32,032
4Q	+ 15,831	- 120,065	+ 45,612	+ 7,266	+ 50,993	- 15,554	+ 47,580
1954..... 1Q	- 59,576	- 152,904	+ 47,670	+ 9,073	+ 29,240	- 30,978	+ 38,322
2Q	- 118,383 ²	- 205,062 ²	+ 35,227 ²	+ 5,616	+ 35,691	- 18,324	+ 28,469

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1954 are treated as Commonwealth countries in this table.

2. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in the second quarter by an amount estimated at not less than \$40 million (some \$30 million of which represented imports from the United States, and some \$5 million imports from the United Kingdom). The trade balance was affected by the same amount. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods. See Ch. V, p. 33.

TABLE II. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports

Country	1951		1952		1953		1954
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America:							
United States	1, 109, 846	1, 187, 829	1, 113, 307	1, 193, 648	1, 188, 420	1, 230, 495	1, 120, 539
Alaska	446	1, 818	554	695	364	766	462
St. Pierre and Miquelon	534	652	633	646	643	676	614
Greenland	78	128	96	207	64	130	1
Total, North America	1, 110, 905	1, 190, 425	1, 114, 590	1, 195, 197	1, 189, 491	1, 232, 067	1, 121, 616
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda	1, 798	1, 895	1, 486	1, 672	1, 404	1, 666	1, 433
British Honduras	240	332	177	204	138	238	156
Bahamas	1, 081	1, 055	1, 218	1, 135	1, 115	1, 183	1, 086
Barbados	2, 140	2, 444	2, 048	1, 864	1, 459	2, 275	1, 993
Jamaica	4, 486	5, 727	6, 036	4, 555	5, 414	7, 076	5, 531
Leeward and Windward Islands	1, 999	2, 230	2, 211	2, 065	1, 791	2, 073	1, 927
Trinidad and Tobago	4, 562	5, 388	5, 897	5, 137	4, 308	5, 182	5, 630
American Virgin Islands	105	76	87	80	108	70	67
Costa Rica	988	1, 187	1, 360	1, 252	1, 050	1, 149	1, 756
Cuba	9, 356	11, 068	13, 630	10, 551	7, 954	8, 170	8, 327
Dominican Republic	1, 849	2, 211	2, 604	2, 039	1, 960	2, 033	2, 226
El Salvador	945	1, 057	1, 421	809	921	980	731
French West Indies	19	21	26	21	15	11	11
Guatemala	1, 223	1, 142	1, 090	806	824	1, 410	926
Haiti	1, 121	1, 467	2, 114	1, 303	1, 135	1, 535	1, 757
Honduras	3, 168	407	513	1, 223	243	313	251
Mexico	11, 557	18, 323	20, 624	19, 017	12, 511	16, 475	12, 035
Netherlands Antilles	1, 000	834	955	586	628	680	845
Nicaragua	533	564	690	495	587	767	941
Panama	3, 245	2, 716	5, 370	5, 989	3, 009	1, 371	1, 822
Puerto Rico	3, 889	4, 231	3, 655	3, 673	4, 152	3, 601	3, 689
Commonwealth Countries	16, 305	19, 073	19, 072	16, 632	15, 628	19, 694	17, 755
Other Countries	38, 999	45, 303	54, 137	47, 846	35, 099	38, 563	35, 384
Total, Central America and Antilles	55, 304	64, 376	73, 210	64, 478	50, 727	58, 257	53, 139
South America:							
British Guiana	2, 292	3, 016	2, 843	3, 513	2, 211	2, 566	2, 332
Falkland Islands	1	2	1	31	1	40	1
Argentina	2, 654	6, 229	3, 819	4, 408	4, 892	2, 749	1, 616
Bolivia	1, 656	1, 828	3, 966	2, 432	2, 489	3, 012	278
Brazil	14, 082	39, 602	49, 934	31, 433	25, 564	11, 997	30, 045
Chile	2, 367	11, 384	4, 098	5, 992	1, 064	2, 881	1, 252
Colombia	6, 852	5, 459	6, 217	7, 539	6, 617	13, 529	8, 217
Ecuador	1, 418	1, 295	1, 097	933	1, 323	2, 897	2, 524
French Guiana	2	2	2	1	0	6	2
Paraguay	56	111	60	52	206	133	117
Peru	2, 403	2, 651	8, 260	8, 145	9, 094	6, 014	2, 847
Surinam	553	381	634	463	349	363	470
Uruguay	2, 273	4, 595	2, 166	3, 263	499	2, 413	1, 183
Venezuela	12, 002	14, 980	19, 297	16, 386	17, 586	18, 899	15, 507
Commonwealth Countries	2, 292	3, 018	2, 843	3, 544	2, 212	2, 606	2, 333
Other Countries	46, 319	88, 516	99, 549	81, 048	69, 684	64, 891	64, 059
Total, South America	48, 611	91, 534	102, 392	84, 592	71, 896	67, 497	66, 392

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE II. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Continued

Country	1951		1952		1953		1954
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	253,523	377,938	400,976	344,869	314,234	350,998	284,594
Austria	1,007	1,159	2,726	2,490	1,537	3,599	640
Belgium and Luxembourg	33,443	61,014	40,809	63,567	31,774	37,736	22,581
Denmark	1,254	4,333	3,851	6,030	4,680	1,623	1,316
France	13,390	33,148	30,879	17,385	14,350	17,931	18,072
Germany, Federal Republic	8,560	28,468	17,642	77,221	33,909	49,949	31,648
Iceland	319	381	544	289	1,414	644	414
Ireland	8,033	12,888	10,492	12,566	5,755	7,601	2,668
Netherlands	4,598	21,593	12,623	28,885	21,055	21,327	12,622
Norway	11,706	20,492	20,013	18,989	20,327	16,951	21,009
Sweden	1,706	10,419	6,751	5,447	2,818	1,769	2,145
Switzerland	8,714	16,631	10,855	16,063	14,152	15,681	13,979
Commonwealth Countries	253,523	377,938	400,976	344,869	314,234	350,998	284,594
Other Countries	92,730	210,525	157,186	248,933	151,773	174,808	127,093
Total, North-Western Europe	346,253	588,463	558,162	593,802	466,007	525,806	411,687
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar	312	336	249	104	274	212	155
Malta	144	2,006	1,594	1,517	1,666	1,641	1,518
Greece	1,951	752	1,588	2,827	806	754	1,133
Italy	15,448	33,315	25,914	26,731	14,585	18,585	10,411
Portugal	2,243	2,422	1,702	2,324	3,431	560	1,350
Azores and Madeira	110	149	132	92	111	120	423
Spain	474	268	2,309	1,270	1,450	12,729	1,017
Commonwealth Countries	455	2,343	1,842	1,622	1,940	1,854	1,673
Other Countries	20,226	36,906	31,645	33,243	20,383	32,748	14,334
Total, Southern Europe	20,681	39,249	33,487	34,865	22,323	34,602	16,006
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bulgaria	7	1	1	2	1	3	6
Czechoslovakia	290	202	178	189	72	51	124
Finland	610	2,519	1,712	982	581	807	200
Germany, Eastern	2	2	0	0	0	0	1
Hungary	24	6	58	23	48	1	31
Poland	83	11	8	61	126	57	129
Roumania	3	8	43	2	93	1	1
U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	7	1	1	1	1	1	2,877
Yugoslavia	625	2,114	1,130	21,483	1,813	127	279
Total, Eastern Europe	1,649	4,861	3,132	22,741	2,734	1,045	3,646
Middle East:							
Aden	17	8	119	8	22	12	20
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	23	11	91	13	4	13	6
Arabia	712	702	1,085	1,064	1,720	924	821
Egypt	773	1,693	2,140	17,223	9,546	2,142	685
Ethiopia	60	138	37	17	32	23	36
Iran	582	418	409	176	525	228	355
Iraq	242	820	238	75	305	153	271
Israel	5,697	6,119	6,969	4,971	3,641	5,418	3,023
Italian Africa	1	3	6	1	1	0	1
Jordan	75	996	12	93	25	13	43
Libya	191	1,838	443	411	647	632	461
Lebanon	2,149	4,887	2,817	6,538	4,112	1,049	344
Syria			319	261	380	198	657
Turkey	1,766	1,196	2,116	2,675	1,146	309	4,768
Commonwealth Countries	40	19	210	21	25	26	26
Other Countries	12,246	18,812	16,591	33,504	22,079	11,088	11,465
Total, Middle East	12,286	18,831	16,802	33,524	22,105	11,113	11,490

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Included with Germany, Federal Republic.

TABLE II. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports — Concluded

Country	1951		1952		1953		1954
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Asia:							
Ceylon.....	1,636	1,834	4,117	1,708	2,610	697	931
India	22,262	13,475	30,566	24,857	23,808	13,379	5,103
Pakistan	2,876	1,610	8,302	7,714	20,975	11,128	4,434
Malaya and Singapore	4,420	6,376	5,166	1,901	1,371	1,483	1,521
Hong Kong	4,220	7,813	5,377	4,205	4,278	4,722	4,443
Other British East Indies	1	1	5	8	1	26	2
Afghanistan	16	81	91	181	140	10	43
Burma	37	242	547	476	313	131	73
China, except Taiwan.....	90	277	727	429	0	0	0
Taiwan					702	780	1,372
French East Indies	130	93	156	171	258	93	124
Indonesia	2,641	2,586	5,204	1,046	1,203	787	802
Japan	35,729	37,247	41,334	61,269	37,282	81,286	61,430
Korea	94	119	157	178	9,930	5,061	2,302
Philippines	8,107	7,491	7,151	8,894	7,169	6,703	8,115
Portuguese Asia	30	77	170	112	105	85	27
Thailand	852	1,526	810	1,166	703	806	1,026
Commonwealth Countries	35,414	31,108	53,533	40,393	53,044	31,433	16,433
Other Countries	47,728	49,736	56,346	73,924	57,805	95,742	75,315
Total, Other Asia	83,142	80,844	109,879	114,317	110,848	127,176	91,749
Other Africa:							
British East Africa ²	529	915	558	473	153	195	163
Rhodesia and Nyasaland ³	1,057	1,893	2,112	550	1,094	1,126	1,801
Union of South Africa	23,182	29,554	30,659	17,193	23,788	26,975	23,197
Other British South Africa	1	26	1	11	2	13	3
Gambia	14	12	5	4	3	26	23
Gold Coast	494	486	169	85	438	1,311	1,082
Nigeria	236	560	365	500	169	773	737
Sierra Leone	113	87	107	52	101	134	137
Other British West Africa	0	1	0	0	1	0	10
Belgian Congo	1,831	2,487	4,066	1,834	1,538	1,811	1,473
French Africa	1,273	5,475	2,650	576	818	430	710
Liberia	1,239	134	147	56	1,424	1,721	2,492
Madagascar	21	81	51	46	42	22	22
Morocco	837	2,544	3,329	1,301	2,279	1,530	1,899
Portuguese East Africa	1,630	1,197	1,028	1,060	793	1,204	1,501
Portuguese West Africa							164
Canary Islands	8	99	5	820	10	13	1
Spanish Africa	66	9	33	31	26	33	16
Commonwealth Countries	25,626	33,533	33,976	18,868	25,748	30,552	27,154
Other Countries	6,906	12,025	11,309	5,724	6,928	6,767	8,278
Total, Other Africa	32,532	45,558	45,285	24,593	32,677	37,319	35,432
Oceania:							
Australia	19,423	29,656	24,882	24,815	17,893	21,736	21,996
New Zealand	5,389	16,368	10,911	7,933	2,941	4,534	5,256
Fiji	237	565	76	443	201	223	248
Other British Oceania	77	5	70	1	62	2	45
French Oceania	318	308	260	164	302	185	185
Hawaii	3,354	3,064	3,380	2,900	3,257	2,128	1,758
United States Oceania	87	104	105	93	128	125	98
Commonwealth Countries	25,127	46,593	35,940	33,191	21,097	26,494	27,545
Other Countries	3,758	3,477	3,744	3,158	3,687	2,438	2,041
Total, Oceania	28,885	50,070	39,684	36,349	24,784	28,932	29,586
Total, Commonwealth Countries	358,783	513,624	548,393	459,140	433,929	463,656	377,513
Total, United States and Dependencies	1,117,727	1,197,121	1,121,087	1,201,090	1,196,430	1,237,184	1,126,613
Total, All Countries	1,740,248	2,174,212	2,096,622	2,204,459	1,993,592	2,123,814	1,840,743

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Includes Nyasaland prior to 1954.

3. Northern and Southern Rhodesia only prior to 1954.

TABLE III. Direction of Trade - Imports

Country	1951		1952		1953		1954
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America:							
United States	1,471,107	1,341,820	1,457,798	1,519,164	1,672,413	1,548,801	1,502,781
Alaska	502	981	1,125	1,208	1,336	1,625	2,622
St. Pierre and Miquelon	7	18	25	23	18	48	9
Greenland	0	0	0	1	2	4	4
Total, North America	1,471,617	1,342,819	1,458,948	1,520,396	1,673,769	1,550,478	1,505,416
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda	44	38	168	149	55	71	144
British Honduras	403	55	9	17	57	82	59
Bahamas	162	184	284	122	118	309	181
Barbados	7,175	6,234	3,832	4,834	1,030	1,345	1,290
Jamaica	7,769	10,272	4,302	4,902	6,388	5,373	7,801
Leeward and Windward Islands	425	531	100	116	194	1,016	498
Trinidad and Tobago	7,508	7,574	4,599	5,061	3,138	4,924	4,348
American Virgin Islands	164	2	0	0	0	0	1
Costa Rica	4,032	4,753	4,488	4,252	4,342	5,130	3,541
Cuba	2,777	5,556	10,193	8,422	6,210	5,444	6,107
Dominican Republic	686	440	1,718	4,282	2,641	3,213	1,243
El Salvador	875	308	647	124	1,259	130	533
French West Indies	1	0	0	2	0	0	1
Guatemala	2,913	1,705	1,428	652	1,521	1,738	2,781
Haiti	1,737	1,283	1,293	635	337	411	793
Honduras	2,125	1,902	1,975	2,668	1,937	2,657	1,479
Mexico	10,956	7,057	14,327	9,610	10,326	5,459	9,167
Netherlands Antilles	5,522	5,287	4,460	7,287	2,033	6,121	6,332
Nicaragua	350	246	244	257	134	257	81
Panama	1,414	2,078	1,746	2,379	1,875	1,762	2,935
Puerto Rico	488	788	464	382	361	511	844
Commonwealth Countries	23,486	24,888	13,294	15,201	10,980	13,120	14,321
Other Countries	34,039	31,405	42,982	40,954	32,976	32,834	35,836
Total, Central America and Antilles	57,525	56,293	56,276	56,155	43,955	45,955	50,157
South America:							
British Guiana	7,482	17,543	8,687	14,973	7,813	9,987	6,788
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	10,566	3,389	1,752	2,622	4,457	4,072	1,363
Bolivia	1,082	766	2,075	1,276	715	700	261
Brazil	20,134	20,493	19,032	16,071	14,772	20,275	16,368
Chile	1,346	807	1,680	1,602	749	303	198
Colombia	6,198	6,865	8,225	9,779	11,280	11,935	12,045
Ecuador	1,010	1,428	1,109	1,642	1,178	1,510	1,229
French Guiana	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Paraguay	243	100	111	235	180	80	247
Peru	3,599	1,989	4,235	3,815	853	2,075	1,394
Surinam	363	778	237	291	502	843	1,069
Uruguay	3,317	451	424	1,439	1,870	1,033	595
Venezuela	58,455	78,263	60,130	75,628	71,095	84,052	82,504
Commonwealth Countries	7,482	17,543	8,687	14,973	7,813	9,987	6,788
Other Countries	106,313	115,328	99,009	114,404	107,652	126,880	117,272
Total, South America	113,795	132,871	107,696	129,377	115,465	136,867	124,060

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE III. Direction of Trade — Imports — Continued

Country	1951		1952		1953		1954
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom.....	224,606	196,379	161,420	198,337	219,590	233,801	204,129
Austria	2,437	754	803	2,114	1,514	1,453	1,579
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	17,323	21,772	18,020	15,195	14,414	14,668	11,824
Denmark	930	2,800	876	1,291	997	1,178	1,522
France	10,379	13,595	9,398	9,719	11,324	10,943	9,983
Germany, Federal Republic.....	12,643	18,293	9,652	12,977	14,186	21,321	18,021
Iceland	3	23	14	36	68	12	54
Ireland	388	397	308	154	239	343	903
Netherlands	6,292	7,718	6,588	9,907	10,169	12,129	9,884
Norway	889	2,088	1,663	2,194	958	1,331	1,011
Sweden	3,994	7,814	4,539	4,072	4,598	4,743	4,189
Switzerland	7,202	9,196	7,387	9,009	9,439	10,998	9,700
Commonwealth Countries.....	224,606	196,379	161,420	198,337	219,590	233,801	204,129
Other Countries.....	62,479	84,452	59,249	66,669	67,907	79,119	68,668
Total, North-Western Europe.....	287,085	280,831	220,669	265,006	287,497	312,920	272,798
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta.....	19	28	17	34	30	37	30
Greece	113	61	96	101	105	119	112
Italy	7,274	6,943	5,495	6,240	6,533	7,738	5,900
Portugal	864	1,116	892	906	796	1,166	701
Azores and Madeira	212	198	153	132	100	79	80
Spain.....	4,660	2,454	1,920	2,340	2,433	2,186	3,192
Commonwealth Countries.....	19	28	17	34	30	37	30
Other Countries.....	13,123	10,773	8,555	9,720	9,966	11,287	9,985
Total, Southern Europe	13,142	10,801	8,572	9,754	9,996	11,324	10,014
Eastern Europe:							
Albania.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	2	2	2	0	0	1	1
Czechoslovakia.....	2,941	1,727	1,522	2,037	1,411	1,178	897
Finland.....	68	90	99	135	201	347	262
Germany, Eastern	2	2	109	383	281	678	197
Hungary	70	51	158	121	43	141	147
Poland	761	669	385	171	120	124	198
Roumania	10	12	10	3	1	6	2
U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	143	376	554	1,763	282	561	147
Yugoslavia.....	117	32	70	31	58	43	109
Total, Eastern Europe	4,111	2,959	2,909	4,644	2,397	3,079	1,957
Middle East:							
Aden	22	0	7	0	10	0	70
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	28	30	42	34	20	40	9
Arabia.....	11,923	10,736	4,257	3,302	2,185	11	930
Egypt	462	249	430	32	1,305	2,898	279
Ethiopia	26	5	21	0	26	18	21
Iran	305	216	391	777	619	406	884
Iraq	1,007	1,125	520	404	110	1,261	10
Israel	534	395	523	638	631	681	571
Italian Africa.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lebanon	5,735	10,646	4,971	10,200	8,078	11,506	7,049
Syria			60	12	29	27	9
Turkey	903	854	1,669	1,050	485	306	320
Commonwealth Countries.....	50	30	49	33	30	40	79
Other Countries.....	20,899	24,225	12,842	16,414	13,467	17,114	10,072
Total, Middle East	20,949	24,255	12,890	16,448	13,497	17,153	10,152

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Included with Germany, Federal Republic.

TABLE III. Direction of Trade - Imports - Concluded

Country	1951		1952		1953		1954
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Asia:							
Ceylon.....	11,326	5,070	6,651	5,841	8,261	6,200	6,755
India	23,732	16,485	13,930	12,883	14,090	12,537	14,174
Pakistan	1,466	767	111	80	216	342	339
Malaya and Singapore	34,974	23,000	15,454	10,019	11,469	10,427	8,994
Hong Kong	1,473	1,528	1,637	2,074	2,410	2,017	2,117
Other British East Indies	1,916	2,707	1,115	657	172	178	115
Afghanistan	32	19	10	0	2	40	9
Burma	2	2	0	4	2	0	79
China, except Taiwan.....	1,362	567	1,083	203	694	425	1,365
Taiwan					15	60	1
French East Indies	0	1	0	0	1	0	14
Indonesia	512	540	458	435	388	210	314
Japan	6,170	6,407	5,558	7,604	5,727	7,902	6,650
Korea	0	1	4	4	1	54	164
Philippines	5,961	2,993	2,458	2,965	707	2,279	1,750
Portuguese Asia	0	0	0	0	7	7	1
Thailand	1,281	657	451	353	239	657	354
Commonwealth Countries	74,888	49,561	38,908	31,552	36,618	31,700	32,493
Other Countries	15,322	11,183	9,991	11,568	7,782	11,634	10,702
Total, Other Asia	90,210	60,744	48,898	43,120	44,399	43,335	43,195
Other Africa:							
British East Africa ²	5,713	5,151	5,090	4,503	1,705	7,688	6,353
Rhodesia and Nyasaland ³	391	1,114	815	659	339	3,525	977
Union of South Africa	3,044	2,328	1,907	2,258	2,303	2,313	2,324
Other British South Africa	0	0	0	1	1	8	2
Gambia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gold Coast	1,738	5,374	3,809	1,714	1,692	1,467	1,488
Nigeria	298	600	767	997	708	876	773
Sierra Leone.....	34	15	6	0	0	2	7
Other British West Africa	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Belgian Congo	1,878	1,174	410	580	993	1,254	1,029
French Africa	145	253	37	367	1,134	1,497	1,207
Liberia	0	183	29	0	0	372	132
Madagascar.....	22	7	1	1	8	0	243
Morocco	460	611	508	541	265	264	84
Portuguese East Africa	10	188	254	322	62	11	28
Portuguese West Africa							162
Canary Islands	6	10	11	11	13	17	14
Spanish Africa	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Commonwealth Countries	11,218	14,583	12,392	10,133	6,748	15,878	11,924
Other Countries	2,523	2,424	1,250	1,820	2,476	3,415	2,899
Total, Other Africa	13,741	17,007	13,642	11,953	9,224	19,294	14,823
Oceania:							
Australia	18,587	27,641	6,020	12,692	6,314	17,150	7,754
New Zealand	8,556	21,551	10,388	3,843	5,862	2,710	5,057
Fiji	2,515	3,478	2,010	4,477	2,063	3,491	2,362
Other British Oceania.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Oceania	12	348	0	1	0	0	3
Hawaii.....	542	872	1,220	2,253	2,126	2,509	2,365
United States Oceania	0	0	210	0	0	0	0
Commonwealth Countries	29,658	52,670	18,418	21,013	14,239	23,351	15,172
Other Countries	554	1,220	1,430	2,253	2,126	2,509	2,368
Total, Oceania.....	30,212	53,890	19,848	23,266	16,364	25,862	17,541
Total, Commonwealth Countries	371,407	355,682	253,185	291,277	296,047	327,915	284,936
Total, United States and Dependencies.....	1,472,804	1,344,461	1,460,816	1,523,008	1,676,236	1,553,446	1,508,613
Total, All Countries	2,102,387	1,982,469	1,950,349	2,080,119	2,216,563	2,166,267	2,050,112

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Includes Nyasaland prior to 1954.

3. Northern and Southern Rhodesia only prior to 1954.

B. TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS AND LEADING COMMODITIES

TABLE IV. Domestic Exports to All Countries

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	1952		1953		1954	Change from 1st half '53 to 1st half '54
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	489,916	693,580	488,943	607,820	365,772	- 25.2
2	Wheat	263,244	358,048	271,529	296,378	166,483	- 38.7
7	Barley	30,576	115,108	49,466	87,263	32,345	- 34.6
9	Wheat flour	57,381	58,674	52,236	49,924	47,475	- 9.1
12	Whisky	22,989	31,265	26,374	36,712	23,792	- 9.8
13	Oats	25,472	42,768	18,252	42,151	16,986	- 6.9
28	Fodders, n.o.p.	13,679	15,804	11,852	11,291	12,008	+ 1.3
34	Rye	5,010	12,188	5,267	14,919	3,744	- 28.9
	Animals and Animal Products	111,498	126,444	122,911	128,008	134,403	+ 9.3
15	Fish, fresh and frozen	23,579	29,273	22,401	28,818	22,581	+ 0.8
29	Fish, cured	11,754	13,784	11,141	11,130	11,315	+ 1.6
31	Fur skins, undressed	14,269	9,238	12,677	8,393	12,226	- 3.6
38	Molluscs and crustaceans	9,692	7,818	10,224	7,364	10,160	- 0.6
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	17,623	10,074	11,295	13,038	9,104	- 19.4
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	694,210	672,577	617,960	677,436	631,582	+ 2.2
1	Newsprint paper	283,825	307,965	295,901	323,132	305,430	+ 3.2
3	Planks and boards	153,020	142,929	139,580	143,156	132,736	- 4.9
4	Wood pulp	170,853	121,010	119,165	129,510	133,037	+ 11.6
16	Pulpwood	29,398	35,422	17,642	28,217	18,188	+ 3.1
32	Shingles	10,537	9,465	10,375	10,538	9,509	- 8.3
36	Plywoods and veneers	9,794	8,861	10,267	8,758	9,902	- 3.6
	Iron and its Products	228,326	178,620	192,859	165,579	159,548	- 17.3
11	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	61,975	33,717	48,889	18,932	49,423	+ 1.1
21	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	23,691	23,687	19,492	17,790	17,218	- 11.7
22	Automobiles, passenger	30,094	13,540	20,174	15,887	5,093	- 74.8
23	Iron ore	4,663	17,670	9,050	21,793	7,210	- 20.3
24	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	9,721	15,311	17,226	12,282	3,944	- 77.1
27	Guns, rifles and other firearms	1,187	4,440	4,507	19,603	30,069	+ 567.2
30	Automobiles, freight	33,516	15,316	13,166	9,092	2,352	- 82.1
39	Ferro-alloys	16,545	13,835	12,409	4,798	2,716	- 78.1
40	Automobile parts (except engines)	9,616	8,933	7,808	9,191	9,622	+ 23.2
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	364,785	341,947	365,574	316,609	344,453	- 5.8
5	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	76,887	78,219	85,141	88,237	92,460	+ 8.6
6	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	78,435	72,547	81,641	80,901	91,243	+ 11.8
8	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	47,585	53,221	65,785	51,566	60,253	- 8.4
14	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	57,158	39,125	35,580	21,992	24,928	- 29.9
19	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	24,442	25,234	21,187	16,648	18,699	- 11.7
20	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	16,798	17,094	27,456	10,249	11,684	- 57.4
26	Platinum metals and scrap	15,652	14,975	14,238	12,052	14,566	+ 2.3
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	71,970	71,504	70,581	76,812	67,812	- 3.9
10	Asbestos, unmanufactured	42,227	44,283	41,698	42,275	37,628	- 9.8
25	Abrasives, artificial, crude	9,825	7,876	14,026	14,950	15,616	+ 11.3
	Chemicals and Allied Products	64,603	59,962	69,269	68,616	78,366	+ 13.1
17	Fertilizers, chemical	21,427	20,866	23,497	19,136	26,449	+ 12.6
	Miscellaneous Commodities	53,690	49,751	54,200	69,895	49,704	- 8.3
18	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	22,228	15,275	17,032	23,215	17,860	+ 4.9
33	Non-commercial items	8,521	10,199	8,828	11,467	9,680	+ 9.7
35	Cartridges, gun and rifle	4,246	5,893	8,324	11,549	7,755	- 6.8
37	Ships sold	4,095	6,497	7,776	10,677	3,733	- 52.0
	Total Domestic Exports to All Countries	2,096,622	2,204,458	1,993,592	2,123,814	1,840,743	- 7.7
	Total of Commodities Itemized	1,755,606	1,877,373	1,689,279	1,781,936	1,528,118	
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	83.7	85.2	84.7	83.9	83.0	

TABLE V. Imports from All Countries

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	1952		1953		1954	Change from 1st half '53 to 1st half '54
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	
		\$' 000	\$' 000	\$' 000	\$' 000	\$' 000	
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	235, 755	253, 437	230, 095	258, 273	255, 031	
16	Coffee, green	25, 609	25, 166	26, 922	30, 673	34, 910	+ 10. 8
22	Sugar, unrefined	23, 247	36, 299	17, 123	30, 368	20, 133	+ 29. 7
32	Vegetables, fresh	28, 086	9, 883	20, 626	8, 624	21, 071	+ 17. 6
34	Citrus fruits, fresh	13, 575	13, 137	13, 320	13, 189	15, 718	+ 2. 2
35	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	17, 285	12, 002	13, 738	12, 670	11, 563	+ 18. 0
38	Bananas, fresh	9, 658	11, 281	10, 818	12, 019	11, 053	- 15. 8
39	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	10, 286	8, 812	12, 380	10, 010	11, 883	+ 2. 2
	Animals and Animal Products	44, 500	41, 040	45, 516	42, 711	43, 490	- 4. 0
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	175, 543	183, 897	215, 677	171, 438	168, 203	- 4. 5
17	Cotton fabrics	25, 770	27, 478	33, 596	22, 310	25, 369	- 22. 0
19	Cotton, raw	36, 431	29, 525	33, 153	22, 341	24, 936	- 24. 5
23	Wool fabrics	15, 273	16, 940	21, 066	20, 677	18, 107	- 24. 8
26	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	10, 645	15, 446	17, 569	18, 103	15, 783	- 14. 0
40	Wool, raw	9, 423	8, 629	15, 525	6, 809	8, 567	- 10. 2
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	62, 817	71, 737	78, 267	82, 684	82, 348	- 44. 8
25	Paperboard, paper and products	14, 330	15, 591	18, 563	20, 645	21, 606	+ 5. 2
28	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	13, 664	14, 721	16, 656	16, 790	17, 444	+ 16. 4
36	Logs, timber and lumber	10, 551	10, 247	12, 285	11, 300	12, 010	+ 4. 7
	Iron and its Products	731, 564	675, 063	830, 516	701, 040	735, 649	- 2. 2
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	180, 357	180, 612	205, 882	195, 974	206, 618	+ 11. 4
2	Automobile parts (except engines)	101, 208	89, 129	128, 519	93, 765	114, 190	+ 0. 4
5	Tractors and parts	73, 184	46, 069	81, 119	45, 235	51, 724	- 11. 2
6	Rolling mill products	87, 496	55, 637	61, 205	63, 608	54, 094	- 36. 2
8	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	71, 816	54, 516	57, 537	50, 199	48, 671	- 11. 6
10	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	41, 557	36, 487	48, 039	34, 756	39, 682	- 15. 4
11	Automobiles, passenger	23, 505	25, 979	55, 538	23, 916	42, 212	- 17. 4
15	Pipes, tubes and fittings	22, 790	34, 471	35, 563	22, 764	30, 795	- 24. 0
27	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	7, 243	15, 201	14, 021	19, 517	13, 879	- 13. 4
31	Tools	10, 777	11, 789	18, 386	12, 618	11, 642	- 1. 0
33	Iron ore	6, 127	20, 392	7, 640	20, 554	4, 754	- 36. 7
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	134, 936	161, 939	171, 724	192, 847	163, 726	- 37. 8
4	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	62, 027	77, 540	97, 750	100, 525	94, 026	- 4. 7
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	285, 072	356, 813	296, 777	361, 699	274, 098	- 3. 8
3	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	98, 217	111, 819	106, 340	106, 754	106, 290	- 7. 6
9	Coal, bituminous	46, 437	53, 134	43, 654	51, 026	32, 388	0. 0
13	Fuel oils	24, 864	40, 044	24, 223	40, 928	26, 138	- 25. 8
21	Gasoline	12, 537	26, 611	17, 445	31, 205	13, 476	+ 7. 9
24	Coal, anthracite	21, 330	28, 100	15, 700	24, 379	13, 823	- 22. 8
	Chemicals and Allied Products	91, 068	96, 645	111, 469	110, 365	109, 363	- 12. 0
20	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	24, 020	25, 804	26, 343	28, 162	23, 201	- 1. 9
29	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	9, 925	13, 095	15, 968	16, 530	16, 750	+ 11. 9
37	Drugs and medicines	13, 076	9, 036	13, 728	9, 149	14, 794	+ 4. 9
	Miscellaneous Commodities	189, 098	239, 544	236, 522	245, 211	218, 205	+ 7. 8
7	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	50, 750	44, 462	59, 314	52, 489	49, 641	- 7. 7
12	Tourist purchases	23, 348	43, 334	28, 342	45, 498	26, 270	- 16. 3
14	Non-commercial items	21, 521	25, 574	25, 652	35, 271	23, 069	- 7. 3
18	Refrigerators and freezers	18, 296	25, 595	36, 407	19, 123	25, 821	- 10. 1
30	Parcels of small value	14, 851	18, 840	12, 429	19, 967	20, 352	- 29. 1
	Total Imports from All Countries	1, 950, 349	2, 080, 119	2, 216, 563	2, 166, 267	2, 050, 112	+ 63. 7
	Total of Commodities Itemized	1, 331, 092	1, 368, 427	1, 520, 084	1, 420, 440	1, 374, 453	- 7. 5
	Percent of Imports Itemized	68. 2	65. 8	68. 6	65. 6	67. 0	

TABLE VI. Domestic Exports to the United States

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	1952		1953		1954	Change from 1st half '53 to 1st half '54	U.S. Share of Item Total 1st half '54
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	119,507	181,800	105,863	165,435	98,840	- 6.6	27.0
7	Oats	23,757	37,218	17,522	39,129	15,632	- 10.8	92.0
9	Whisky	18,527	25,716	21,073	32,108	20,816	- 1.2	87.5
13	Barley	3,764	23,541	9,967	30,883	12,763	+ 28.1	39.5
20	Wheat	31,634	40,899	13,780	9,914	8,512	- 38.2	5.1
22	Fodders, n.o.p.	13,077	15,070	11,137	9,596	11,310	+ 1.6	94.2
26	Rye	3,257	7,010	3,847	13,171	3,578	- 7.0	95.6
	Animals and Animal Products	74,351	73,615	84,399	94,973	90,704	+ 7.5	67.5
11	Fish, fresh and frozen	23,409	28,969	22,240	28,329	22,448	+ 0.9	99.4
25	Molluscs and crustaceans	9,581	7,389	10,129	6,982	10,086	- 0.4	99.3
28	Fur skins, undressed	10,700	8,276	9,535	7,226	9,024	- 5.4	73.8
31	Meats, canned	4,511	5,471	8,191	7,331	5,616	- 31.4	48.5
32	Pork, fresh	1,050	0	7,561	7,347	7,754	+ 2.6	98.5
40	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	2,449	0	4,920	4,617	3,288	- 33.2	90.5
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	10,944	6,498	7,541	7,349	5,046	- 33.1	55.4
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	524,383	556,633	530,801	560,649	513,523	- 3.3	81.3
1	Newsprint paper	254,870	279,503	274,901	289,563	276,117	+ 0.4	90.4
2	Planks and boards	85,590	105,393	102,823	103,854	86,817	- 15.6	65.4
3	Wood pulp	122,611	102,471	99,376	102,872	101,371	+ 2.0	76.2
14	Pulpwood	26,421	28,630	16,294	24,003	17,068	+ 4.8	93.8
23	Shingles	10,272	9,246	10,078	10,169	9,256	- 8.2	97.3
24	Plywoods and veneers	7,983	8,586	10,069	8,459	9,289	- 7.7	93.8
	Iron and its Products	96,379	76,322	105,284	77,588	93,427	- 11.3	58.6
8	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	52,577	25,070	41,895	13,117	35,208	- 16.0	71.2
18	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	8,675	9,816	14,216	11,259	3,913	- 72.5	99.2
19	Guns, rifles and other firearms	148	4,355	4,502	19,583	29,996	+ 566.3	99.8
29	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	7,476	8,529	9,491	7,190	5,664	- 40.3	32.9
34	Iron ore	2,120	9,276	3,836	10,291	3,245	- 15.4	45.0
37	Rolling mill products	708	3,138	8,334	2,569	844	- 89.9	33.3
39	Ferro-alloys	8,889	3,631	6,671	2,885	1,797	- 73.1	66.2
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	167,435	182,215	221,598	186,923	190,561	- 14.0	55.3
4	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	52,053	47,797	54,802	53,315	61,847	+ 12.9	67.8
5	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	19,877	22,156	42,823	45,697	41,228	- 3.7	44.6
6	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	15,022	35,161	43,469	24,651	24,355	- 44.0	40.4
12	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	27,266	24,582	27,879	17,393	17,493	- 37.3	70.2
21	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	17,771	18,019	12,437	10,100	12,680	+ 2.0	67.8
27	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	5,782	2,852	11,259	5,753	5,607	- 50.2	48.0
30	Silver ore and bullion	9,197	6,058	7,765	8,831	8,446	+ 8.8	97.9
36	Platinum metals and scrap	6,185	6,827	5,894	5,028	5,203	- 11.7	35.7
38	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	609	3,079	5,644	5,247	4,118	- 27.0	95.2
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	48,918	47,722	53,077	53,932	48,838	- 8.0	72.0
10	Asbestos, unmanufactured	27,057	26,518	27,578	23,588	24,180	- 12.3	64.3
17	Abrasives, artificial, crude	7,270	6,747	13,390	14,030	13,110	- 2.1	84.0
	Chemicals and Allied Products	37,293	37,814	44,755	40,744	44,500	- 0.6	56.8
15	Fertilizers, chemical	18,889	18,580	21,770	18,124	24,869	+ 14.2	94.0
	Miscellaneous Commodities	34,096	31,029	35,100	43,804	35,100	0.0	70.6
16	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	20,870	13,073	15,523	20,992	16,080	+ 3.6	90.0
33	Cartridges, gun and rifle	604	3,327	6,721	7,584	7,291	+ 8.5	94.0
35	Non-commercial items	4,785	6,987	4,963	7,103	5,399	+ 8.8	55.8
	Total Domestic Exports to the United States	1,113,307	1,193,648	1,188,420	1,230,495	1,120,539	- 5.7	60.9
	Total of Commodities Itemized	967,293	1,038,966	1,044,305	1,069,883	983,318		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	86.9	87.0	87.9	86.9	87.8		

TABLE VII. Imports from the United States

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	1952		1953		1954	Change from 1st half '53 to 1st half '54	U.S. Share of Item Total 1st half '54
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	109,429	111,218	106,954	111,340	119,241	+ 11.5	46.8
27	Vegetables, fresh.....	24,573	9,481	17,741	8,127	18,850	+ 6.3	89.5
30	Citrus fruits, fresh.....	13,350	11,893	13,148	11,878	15,598	+ 18.6	99.2
	Animals and Animal Products	26,989	22,707	29,907	25,319	26,878	- 10.1	61.8
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	96,972	100,397	114,205	79,973	90,551	- 20.7	53.8
17	Cotton, raw	31,971	24,499	29,439	15,817	23,079	- 21.6	92.6
18	Cotton fabrics	22,365	22,533	27,162	16,675	19,819	- 27.0	78.1
34	Synthetic fabrics	6,594	9,482	9,726	7,935	7,825	- 19.5	89.6
37	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles.....	5,513	7,171	9,709	7,764	8,054	- 17.0	51.0
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	58,208	65,309	72,232	74,616	75,200	+ 4.1	91.3
21	Paperboard, paper and products	13,400	14,661	17,592	19,448	20,376	+ 15.8	94.3
24	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	13,347	14,396	16,166	16,264	16,896	+ 4.5	96.9
31	Logs, timber and lumber	10,029	9,932	11,811	10,559	11,295	- 4.4	94.0
36	Books, printed	6,907	8,221	8,144	9,393	8,978	+ 10.2	31.0
	Iron and its Products	644,868	585,933	729,167	595,489	635,271	- 12.9	86.4
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	158,588	155,497	178,317	160,736	177,263	- 0.6	85.8
2	Automobile parts (except engines)	99,450	87,106	126,002	91,808	112,646	- 10.6	98.6
4	Tractors and parts	70,235	43,207	78,011	43,506	48,178	- 38.2	93.1
6	Rolling mill products	62,817	42,843	50,319	49,612	44,828	- 10.9	82.9
8	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	67,218	49,044	47,547	40,903	39,616	- 16.7	81.4
9	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	41,004	35,707	47,123	34,146	38,566	- 18.2	97.2
13	Automobiles, passenger	16,681	13,054	35,731	13,823	28,667	- 19.8	67.9
15	Pipes, tubes and fittings	17,470	27,197	29,603	15,869	23,358	- 21.1	75.8
23	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	6,657	14,797	13,771	19,008	13,631	- 1.0	98.2
28	Iron ore	5,473	18,724	6,909	18,797	4,164	- 39.7	87.6
29	Tools	8,368	8,946	15,371	9,728	9,209	- 40.1	79.1
35	Railway cars, coaches and parts.....	1,684	5,272	6,068	11,481	12,711	+ 109.5	99.9
39	Automobiles, freight	6,177	4,414	7,511	8,179	7,124	- 5.2	93.8
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	88,070	109,969	127,130	134,214	123,027	- 3.2	75.1
3	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	53,976	64,847	84,570	87,723	84,407	- 0.2	89.8
38	Brass, manufactured	5,965	5,930	7,522	8,405	7,551	+ 0.4	90.2
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	188,300	231,153	189,639	226,065	151,976	- 19.9	55.4
7	Coal, bituminous	46,437	53,028	43,555	51,000	32,388	- 25.6	100.0
12	Fuel oils	17,730	32,755	20,071	30,060	20,387	+ 1.6	78.0
16	Gasoline	11,189	21,612	16,639	28,818	9,952	- 40.2	73.8
20	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	30,137	24,269	26,601	13,910	14,905	- 44.0	14.0
22	Coal, anthracite	19,834	25,214	14,351	21,066	12,368	- 13.8	89.5
40	Brick and tile	6,964	7,164	7,788	7,018	5,279	- 32.2	87.9
	Chemicals and Allied Products	81,578	84,671	97,819	93,993	95,701	- 2.2	87.5
14	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	21,972	23,769	24,153	24,369	20,640	- 14.5	89.0
26	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	9,572	12,840	14,877	15,382	16,109	+ 8.3	96.2
32	Drugs and medicines	11,597	7,339	12,027	7,566	12,772	+ 6.2	86.4
	Miscellaneous Commodities	163,384	207,807	205,360	207,791	184,937	- 9.9	84.8
5	Aircraft and parts (except engines).....	48,587	42,132	54,717	49,276	47,429	- 13.3	95.5
10	Tourist purchases	23,273	43,020	28,155	43,864	25,278	- 10.2	96.2
11	Refrigerators and freezers	18,074	25,404	35,903	18,804	25,468	- 29.1	98.6
19	Non-commercial items	12,245	16,334	17,100	23,878	12,199	- 28.7	52.9
25	Parcels of small value	14,549	18,394	12,208	19,510	19,848	+ 62.6	97.5
33	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	8,908	8,416	9,882	9,079	10,360	+ 4.8	90.2
	Total Imports from the United States	1,457,798	1,519,164	1,672,413	1,548,801	1,502,781	- 10.1	73.3
	Total of Commodities Itemized	1,070,880	1,070,544	1,233,040	1,101,184	1,088,071		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	73.5	70.5	73.7	71.1	72.4		

TABLE VIII. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	1952		1953		1954	Change from 1st half '53 to 1st half '54	U.K. Share of Item Total 1st half '54
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	138,887	117,571	135,068	170,234	83,192	- 38.4	22.7
1	Wheat	96,128	93,447	99,849	106,542	46,729	- 53.2	28.1
5	Wheat flour	19,711	19,554	19,301	14,058	15,983	- 17.2	33.7
6	Barley	1,481	1,207	5,751	27,268	4,987	- 13.3	15.4
11	Tobacco, unmanufactured	17,098	1,503	5,538	7,367	11,049	+ 99.5	83.0
19	Oil seed cake and meal	0	0	532	4,737	1,978	+ 271.8	61.1
26	Linseed and flaxseed oil	0	460	945	1,991	0	- 100.0	0.0
28	Beans	1	0	1,353	1,399	752	- 44.4	74.9
32	Indian corn	1	0	619	1,224	435	- 29.7	51.4
35	Oats	0	0	25	1,589	70	+ 180.0	0.4
38	Flax seed (chiefly for crushing)	2,150	0	134	1,007	434	+ 223.9	4.7
	Animals and Animal Products	13,005	22,943	13,095	5,486	11,773	- 10.1	8.8
20	Fish, canned	378	7	4,297	25	5,236	+ 21.9	43.4
22	Fur skins, undressed	3,227	822	2,805	1,088	3,063	+ 9.2	25.1
23	Cheese	47	1	1,497	2,372	1	- 100.0	0.0
29	Beef and veal, fresh	7,911	20,312	2,638	0	1,296	- 50.9	40.0
34	Leather, unmanufactured	569	622	814	912	1,000	+ 22.9	27.2
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	606	407	333	811	447	+ 34.2	4.9
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	97,796	67,249	49,708	60,896	65,528	+ 31.8	10.4
3	Planks and boards	54,470	27,488	24,679	24,057	32,601	+ 32.1	24.6
8	Wood pulp	24,595	10,613	11,666	16,433	16,250	+ 39.3	12.2
9	Newsprint paper	6,439	8,137	7,603	10,634	11,932	+ 56.9	3.9
21	Pulpwood	1,763	3,268	1,051	2,997	540	- 48.6	3.0
24	Railway ties	516	1,978	1,987	1,648	1,210	- 39.1	44.5
25	Posts, poles and piling	2,801	10,729	973	2,516	337	- 65.4	17.7
	Iron and its Products	14,642	23,309	12,395	15,086	4,889	- 60.6	3.1
14	Scrap iron and steel	301	2,119	702	7,223	848	+ 20.8	30.8
15	Ferro-alloys	7,035	9,779	5,498	1,831	777	- 85.9	28.6
16	Iron ore	840	2,841	1,518	5,024	2,021	+ 33.1	28.0
27	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	1,016	5,455	2,883	0	0	- 100.0	0.0
40	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	176	1,018	722	411	315	- 43.6	1.8
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	121,550	101,310	94,267	85,890	104,410	+ 10.8	30.3
2	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	45,716	44,812	31,387	34,515	36,653	+ 16.8	39.6
4	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	16,618	17,127	17,931	17,911	17,688	- 1.4	19.4
7	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	15,324	9,440	14,675	17,576	25,948	+ 76.8	43.1
10	Platinum metals and scrap	9,390	8,001	8,074	6,694	8,944	+ 10.8	61.4
12	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	23,267	13,241	7,099	3,254	6,975	- 1.7	28.0
13	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	5,264	3,524	6,971	3,051	4,411	- 36.7	23.6
18	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	364	2,200	5,914	81	68	- 98.9	0.6
33	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals	2,625	1,395	816	949	2,151	+ 163.6	72.4
39	Metallic scrap, n.o.p.	16	214	340	801	13	- 96.2	1.7
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	7,280	6,490	3,461	5,142	5,324	+ 53.8	7.9
17	Asbestos, unmanufactured	3,439	4,542	2,416	3,673	2,357	- 2.4	6.3
37	Abrasives, artificial, crude	2,527	1,123	636	907	2,493	+ 292.0	16.0
	Chemicals and Allied Products	5,636	4,076	3,619	4,932	6,965	+ 92.5	8.9
31	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	837	762	998	877	260	- 73.9	6.0
	Miscellaneous Commodities	1,575	1,512	2,288	2,521	2,065	- 9.7	4.2
30	Non-commercial items	495	890	1,412	1,035	1,267	- 10.3	13.1
36	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	380	449	520	1,089	247	- 52.5	1.4
	Total Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom	400,976	344,869	314,234	350,998	284,594	- 9.4	15.5
	Total of Commodities Itemized	374,914	329,080	304,569	336,766	269,318		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	93.5	95.4	96.9	95.9	94.6		

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE IX. Imports from the United Kingdom

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	1952		1953		1954	Change from 1st half '53 to 1st half '54	U.K. Share of Item Total 1st half '54
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	9,275	14,450	11,113	15,393	11,928	+ 7.3	4.7
13	Whisky	2,915	4,480	2,874	4,400	2,693	- 6.3	74.2
21	Confectionery, including candy	1,622	2,969	2,008	2,604	1,693	- 15.7	60.2
34	Cereal foods and bakery products	716	1,474	1,078	1,719	831	- 22.9	38.5
38	Tea, black	90	583	1,095	1,084	2,225	+ 103.2	17.7
	Animals and Animal Products	4,163	6,012	6,640	6,807	5,529	- 16.7	12.7
22	Leather, unmanufactured	1,603	1,934	2,336	2,135	2,008	- 14.0	50.0
32	Leather footwear and parts	767	1,325	1,485	1,401	1,163	- 21.7	35.9
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	39,775	46,657	58,849	54,503	45,815	- 22.1	27.2
2	Wool fabrics	13,933	15,484	19,320	19,105	16,422	- 15.0	90.7
6	Wool noils and tops	4,407	5,689	9,920	8,661	5,867	- 40.9	93.1
9	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	4,164	6,321	6,162	7,707	5,693	- 7.6	36.1
15	Cotton fabrics	2,250	2,953	3,417	3,129	3,014	- 11.8	11.9
16	Carpets and mats, wool	1,810	2,453	3,272	2,603	1,963	- 40.0	39.2
17	Cotton yarns, threads and cords	2,035	1,523	2,841	2,107	1,919	- 32.5	48.5
19	Wool yarns and warps	1,108	2,018	2,632	2,044	1,682	- 36.1	9.3
36	Cloth, coated and impregnated	913	.957	1,236	1,373	1,591	+ 28.7	23.9
37	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	352	1,944	1,654	718	378	- 77.1	10.9
39	Lines, cordage and netting, n.o.p.	1,853	1,123	1,251	838	1,266	+ 1.2	60.1
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2,118	2,220	2,311	2,661	2,280	- 1.3	2.8
40	Books, printed	815	935	978	1,017	1,006	+ 2.9	9.1
	Iron and its Products	55,670	66,969	78,861	82,679	78,332	- 0.7	10.6
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	15,720	17,813	19,530	27,254	21,613	+ 10.7	10.5
3	Automobiles, passenger	6,822	12,815	19,070	9,405	12,358	- 35.2	29.3
5	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	4,443	5,374	9,700	9,073	8,714	- 10.2	17.9
8	Rolling mill products	6,969	6,710	6,425	8,732	5,972	- 7.1	11.0
11	Pipes, tubes and fittings	4,745	5,690	4,412	5,493	5,641	+ 27.9	18.3
18	Tractors and parts	2,884	2,736	3,083	1,676	3,284	+ 6.5	6.3
24	Automobile parts (except engines)	1,742	1,952	2,420	1,826	1,480	- 38.8	1.3
25	Castings and forgings	1,622	2,962	1,276	2,673	2,216	+ 73.7	43.8
28	Motor rail cars and parts	2	1	1,663	1,956	2,603	+ 56.5	87.5
29	Tools	1,406	1,578	1,801	1,691	1,323	- 26.5	11.4
33	Wire and wire products	1,334	1,271	1,602	1,274	1,785	+ 11.4	36.9
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	19,924	23,279	24,612	27,379	22,967	- 6.7	14.0
4	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	6,698	11,352	11,530	11,027	7,522	- 34.8	8.0
7	Platinum metals	9,381	7,690	8,300	7,777	8,692	+ 4.7	98.0
35	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	313	276	932	1,798	538	- 42.3	33.9
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	12,184	15,134	13,031	17,123	12,805	- 1.7	4.7
10	Pottery and chinaware	5,782	5,270	5,861	5,698	5,718	- 2.4	76.9
20	Coal, anthracite	1,496	2,887	1,350	3,312	1,454	+ 7.7	10.5
27	Glass, plate and sheet	1,394	1,452	1,893	1,962	1,679	- 11.3	26.8
	Chemicals and Allied Products	5,547	6,678	8,463	10,088	8,839	+ 4.4	8.1
23	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	996	1,458	1,515	2,822	1,791	+ 18.2	7.7
26	Pigments	845	1,083	1,729	2,126	2,086	+ 20.6	24.5
	Miscellaneous Commodities	12,765	17,038	15,710	17,169	15,635	- 0.5	7.2
12	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	2,055	2,256	4,571	3,041	2,168	- 52.6	4.4
14	Non-commercial items	3,658	4,256	3,111	3,606	4,493	+ 44.4	19.5
30	Toys and sporting goods	963	1,692	1,191	1,826	892	- 25.1	14.1
31	Containers, n.o.p.	1,168	1,413	1,544	1,432	1,346	- 12.8	25.6
	Total Imports from the United Kingdom	161,420	198,337	219,590	233,801	204,129	- 7.0	9.9
	Total of Commodities Itemized	123,791	154,152	178,068	180,125	156,782		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	76.7	77.7	81.1	77.0	76.8		

TABLE X. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	1952		1953		1954	Change from 1st half '53 to 1st half '54	Europe's Share of Item Total 1st half '54
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	87,533	222,381	94,405	123,552	60,749	-	35.7
1	Wheat	56,049	138,727	64,823	94,291	47,269	-	27.1
2	Barley	18,522	58,086	20,636	16,445	2,330	-	88.7
7	Flax seed (chiefly for crushing)	3,865	9,919	3,769	5,124	6,089	+	61.6
14	Rye	1,753	5,178	1,420	1,747	166	-	88.3
19	Whisky	668	915	853	1,110	812	-	4.8
20	Wheat flour	3,767	1,909	765	1,145	1,109	+	45.0
28	Oats	1,187	5,138	330	956	749	+	127.0
35	Clover seed	40	106	388	451	313	-	19.3
37	Vegetable oils (except essential oils) n.o.p.	0	250	287	491	192	-	33.1
39	Buckwheat	28	378	175	433	266	+	52.0
	Animals and Animal Products	4,741	6,366	6,362	7,454	12,192¹	+	91.6¹
12	Fish, canned	1,190	2,201	1,535	3,035	1,926	+	25.5
17	Fish, cured	1,216	1,889	1,388	1,276	1,466	+	5.6
31	Meats cooked, and meats n.o.p.	198	449	671	399	558	-	16.8
36	Hides and skins (except furs)	59	192	363	419	1,429	+	293.7
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	539	565	848	1,300	1,314	+	55.0
29	Synthetic thread and yarn	30	11	335	814	351	+	4.8
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	16,587	7,718	4,293	6,697	8,981¹	+	109.2¹
9	Wood pulp	13,037	2,619	3,019	3,948	5,896	+	95.3
21	Planks and boards	447	239	876	992	1,311	+	49.7
24	Pulpwood	1,056	3,524	297	1,218	579	+	94.9
	Iron and its Products	13,989	7,868	13,449	10,821	6,293¹	-	53.2¹
5	Automobiles, passenger	6,814	1,087	8,112	3,746	560	-	93.1
15	Iron ore	111	1,600	541	2,592	238	-	56.0
18	Rolling mill products	2,441	2,034	1,436	926	582	-	59.5
26	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	653	515	519	874	1,516	+	192.1
27	Automobiles, freight	1,553	1,222	1,218	88	112	-	90.8
30	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	17	40	118	1,021	30	-	74.6
32	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	875	681	587	473	349	-	40.5
38	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	206	144	386	281	1,417	+	267.1
40	Scrap iron and steel	0	0	84	500	0	-	100.0
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	36,963	27,714	28,164	24,381	27,841	-	1.1
3	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	9,364	7,478	8,711	9,515	11,314	+	29.9
6	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	12,001	4,541	4,926	5,759	7,382	+	49.9
8	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	4,833	5,057	6,058	2,753	5,321	-	12.2
10	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	845	3,587	1,532	3,419	1,206	-	21.3
11	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	374	3,138	4,095	542	1,446	-	64.7
23	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	4,411	1,236	492	1,087	282	-	42.7
25	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	814	126	1,219	284	64	-	94.8
34	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals	748	766	717	219	13	-	98.2
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	7,978	8,667	6,209	9,680	6,229	+	0.3
4	Asbestos, unmanufactured	6,961	7,376	5,532	8,766	5,614	+	1.5
	Chemicals and Allied Products	11,068	9,540	12,917	15,126	16,131	+	24.9
13	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,188	742	2,224	1,779	1,696	-	23.7
22	Drugs and medicines	934	512	724	992	885	+	22.2
	Miscellaneous Commodities	2,073	1,533	2,487	1,991	2,675¹	+	7.6¹
16	Non-commercial items	1,632	664	1,111	1,679	1,054	-	5.1
33	Ships sold	0	363	979	0	466	-	52.4
	Total Domestic Exports to Europe	181,471	292,351	169,134	201,002	142,405	-	15.8
	Total of Commodities Itemized	159,887	274,639	153,251	181,589	114,358		7.7
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	88.1	93.9	90.6	90.3	80.3¹		

1. Certain commodities not important in these exports in 1953 reached large values in 1954. These included (values in \$'000):

	1952		1953		1954
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
Meats, canned	1	3	477	7	5,669
Newsprint paper	1,737	69	0	356	1,086
Motor vehicles, n.o.p., and parts	14	29	6	17	903
Aircraft and parts (except engines)	218	206	250	102	929

TABLE XI. Imports from Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	1952		1953		1954	Change from 1st half '53 to 1st half '54	Europe's Share of Item Total 1st half '54
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	6,975	10,324	8,833	11,711	10,100	+ 14.3	4.0
10	Fruits, canned and preserved.....	753	1,467	1,256	1,971	1,420	+ 13.1	19.3
12	Nuts	1,105	1,188	1,994	723	1,533	- 23.1	11.3
21	Wines	719	1,092	778	1,277	917	+ 17.9	59.8
22	Florist and nursery stock	565	1,298	701	1,335	716	+ 2.1	34.0
36	Brandy	412	651	463	816	500	+ 8.0	72.2
	Animals and Animal Products	3,476	5,838	4,145	5,088	3,518	- 15.1	8.1
14	Cheese.....	1,518	1,403	1,119	1,379	1,091	- 2.5	80.9
32	Hair and bristles and products.....	105	507	692	609	395	- 42.9	47.9
37	Fur skins, undressed.....	630	2,057	568	695	288	- 49.3	3.4
	Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	8,737	12,187	13,743	12,581	12,033	- 12.4	7.2
7	Carpets and mats, wool.....	771	1,314	1,879	2,094	2,260	+ 20.3	45.2
9	Cotton fabrics.....	859	1,603	2,134	1,463	1,642	- 23.1	6.5
13	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles.....	732	1,273	1,036	1,622	1,257	+ 21.3	8.0
15	Lace and embroidery	1,007	1,065	1,568	866	1,081	- 31.1	37.6
19	Wool fabrics	978	905	1,152	1,021	1,125	- 2.3	6.2
24	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	753	1,648	1,432	596	296	- 79.3	8.5
35	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	958	1,171	722	570	428	- 40.7	8.0
38	Wool yarns and warps	361	261	684	548	528	- 22.8	22.7
39	Hats and hatters' materials, textile	442	545	587	609	521	- 11.2	24.1
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	1,861	3,662	2,852	4,227	3,627	+ 27.2	4.4
25	Corkwood and products	672	820	657	1,187	845	- 71.4	42.2
26	Books, printed	681	816	823	1,010	1,086	+ 32.0	9.8
	Iron and its Products.....	27,768	18,606	20,226	19,685	19,694	- 2.6	2.7
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	5,952	7,138	7,846	7,758	7,506	- 4.3	3.6
3	Rolling mill products.....	15,601	5,522	4,330	4,893	3,164	- 26.9	5.8
17	Pipes, tubes and fittings	571	823	1,102	1,281	1,145	+ 3.9	3.7
18	Tools	899	1,174	1,127	1,107	1,034	- 8.3	8.9
28	Automobiles, passenger	2	108	737	687	1,178	+ 59.8	2.8
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	6,006	8,550	9,355	11,284	8,621	- 7.8	5.3
4	Clocks, watches and parts	2,241	3,899	3,343	5,783	3,287	- 1.7	66.1
8	Tin blocks, pigs and bars.....	1,255	2,043	2,640	1,075	1,298	- 50.8	40.0
11	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,280	1,226	1,539	1,637	1,942	+ 26.2	2.1
34	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	0	0	0	1,298	0	0.0	0.0
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	3,799	6,788	5,804	7,834	5,821	+ 0.3	2.1
5	Diamonds, unset.....	1,346	1,550	2,312	1,849	1,869	- 19.2	50.3
6	Glass, plate and sheet	1,032	1,322	1,883	2,118	1,541	- 18.2	24.6
31	Lime, plaster and cement	163	1,959	78	1,233	427	+ 447.4	21.6
	Chemicals and Allied Products	2,446	4,092	3,976	5,108	3,590	- 9.7	3.3
16	Fertilizers, chemical.....	470	1,251	729	1,667	126	- 82.7	2.8
23	Dyeing and tanning materials.....	614	1,053	1,093	939	1,104	+ 1.0	22.2
40	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	268	395	511	683	505	- 1.2	2.2
	Miscellaneous Commodities	9,338	10,830	11,096	15,624	12,703	+ 14.5	5.8
2	Non-commercial items	4,903	4,159	4,474	6,952	5,416	+ 21.1	23.5
20	Jewellery and precious stones.....	674	890	1,187	958	1,020	- 14.1	32.2
27	Containers, n.o.p.	439	702	600	880	682	+ 13.7	13.0
29	Toys and sporting goods.....	261	657	437	980	590	+ 35.0	9.3
30	Musical instruments.....	458	676	630	740	475	- 24.6	15.0
33	Cameras and parts (except X-ray)	285	576	613	686	687	+ 12.1	35.2
	Total Imports from Europe	70,405	80,879	80,030	93,142	79,707	- 0.4	3.9
	Total of Commodities Itemized	52,735	58,207	57,456	65,595	52,925		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	74.9	72.0	71.8	70.4	66.4		

TABLE XII. Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	1952		1953		1954	Change from 1st half '53 to 1st half '54	C'wealth Share of Item Total 1st half '54
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	54,039	48,703	63,500	44,256	27,765	- 56.3	7.6
1	Wheat	36,183	34,070	49,418	28,382	11,684	- 76.4	7.0
2	Wheat flour	10,616	9,389	9,467	11,525	10,173	+ 7.5	21.4
13	Tobacco, unmanufactured	2,181	1,308	1,739	958	2,042	+ 17.4	15.3
31	Whisky	472	463	404	483	372	- 7.9	1.6
38	Fodders, n.o.p.	483	437	320	316	488	+ 52.5	4.1
	Animals and Animal Products	6,399	6,206	5,857	7,176	7,003	+ 19.6	5.2
10	Fish, cured	2,219	2,049	2,408	2,486	2,516	+ 4.5	22.2
17	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	983	1,464	928	1,240	701	- 24.5	19.8
19	Fish, canned	1,196	625	616	945	864	+ 40.3	7.2
33	Pork and beef, pickled	482	375	314	414	679	+ 116.2	94.3
37	Leather, unmanufactured	93	162	357	298	412	+ 15.4	11.2
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	3,344	1,824	1,755	1,652	1,439	- 18.0	15.8
25	Cotton fabrics	2,305	785	569	486	374	- 34.3	74.2
32	Synthetic fabrics	205	492	486	332	284	- 41.6	43.3
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	31,211	21,913	16,897	22,110	20,939	+ 23.9	3.3
3	Planks and boards	10,805	8,379	9,087	11,186	9,608	+ 5.7	7.2
6	Newsprint paper	9,165	10,317	5,722	7,341	6,777	+ 18.4	2.2
23	Wood pulp	2,501	696	562	710	892	+ 58.7	0.7
34	Wrapping paper	1,256	217	256	469	398	+ 55.5	48.7
39	Railway ties	841	0	0	635	1,485	+ 1	54.6
40	Bond and writing paper, uncut	2,249	538	198	382	294	+ 48.5	36.9
	Iron and its Products	36,709	24,595	21,844	27,868	22,958	+ 5.1	14.4
4	Automobile parts (except engines)	7,332	5,106	6,470	8,215	8,726	+ 34.9	90.7
5	Automobiles, passenger	8,644	9,194	5,602	8,750	4,197	- 25.1	82.4
7	Automobiles, freight	7,815	3,366	4,136	3,623	1,813	- 56.2	77.1
11	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	3,753	2,388	2,030	2,601	3,742	+ 84.3	21.7
16	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	2,251	1,091	1,187	995	859	- 27.6	1.7
21	Locomotives and parts	1,293	65	59	1,220	717	+ 1	19.4
24	Rolling mill products	2,126	1,312	628	513	479	- 23.7	18.9
27	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	870	577	550	445	673	+ 22.4	8.0
36	Tools	458	331	256	412	390	+ 52.3	53.1
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	13,405	11,399	6,017	3,987	5,896	- 2.0	1.7
9	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2,622	3,231	2,726	2,456	4,229	+ 55.1	4.6
14	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,517	2,287	1,763	803	1,034	- 41.4	8.8
29	Copper wire and copper manufactures	1,135	1,421	721	237	73	- 89.9	2.3
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	2,488	2,667	2,265	2,399	2,243	- 1.0	3.3
12	Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,165	1,365	1,414	1,604	1,602	+ 13.3	4.3
35	Carbon and graphite electrodes	168	606	454	227	249	- 45.2	53.4
	Chemicals and Allied Products	4,047	2,877	2,871	3,417	3,907	+ 36.1	5.0
15	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,264	508	773	1,510	1,550	+ 100.5	19.9
20	Drugs and medicines	535	636	1,050	395	676	- 35.6	22.6
28	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	1,033	583	430	545	620	+ 44.2	14.4
	Miscellaneous Commodities	6,268	6,652	4,444	7,393	3,438	- 22.6	6.9
8	Cartridges, gun and rifle	2,987	2,473	1,431	3,924	286	- 80.0	3.7
18	Packages	1,264	962	888	1,196	1,050	+ 18.2	75.2
22	Pens, pencils and parts	715	468	636	638	361	- 43.2	59.6
26	Films, motion picture	350	570	560	449	578	+ 3.2	59.5
30	Non-commercial items	297	539	383	564	478	+ 24.8	4.9
	Total Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth..	157,909	126,837	125,450	120,258	95,587	- 23.8	5.2
	Total of Commodities Itemized.....	133,829	110,845	116,998	109,910	84,425		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	84.8	87.4	93.3	91.4	88.3		

1. Over 1000%.

TABLE XIII. Imports from the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	1952		1953		1954	Change from 1st half '53 to 1st half '54	C'wealth Share of Item Total 1st half '54
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	52,822	58,629	46,422	57,492	52,900	+ 14.0	20.7
1	Sugar, unrefined	15,921	26,874	12,667	24,134	16,496	+ 30.2	81.9
2	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	13,400	8,204	9,217	8,503	7,057	- 23.4	61.0
3	Tea, black.....	9,170	8,489	9,670	7,577	10,127	+ 4.7	80.6
8	Cocoa beans, not roasted	2,938	1,893	2,850	2,123	2,863	+ 0.5	34.2
9	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	281	631	2,886	1,920	2,852	- 1.2	24.0
10	Fruits, dried	752	4,225	22	4,168	440	+ 1	13.1
11	Nuts	2,384	1,399	2,598	1,352	3,247	+ 25.0	23.9
14	Spices	1,028	1,153	1,396	1,198	1,028	- 26.4	68.7
15	Coffee, green	2,995	1,363	904	1,627	4,269	+ 372.2	12.2
16	Molasses and syrups	676	1,113	977	1,268	1,150	+ 17.7	66.6
19	Rum	946	742	675	739	563	- 16.6	42.1
21	Fruits, canned and preserved.....	450	520	561	545	414	- 26.2	5.6
26	Wines	345	444	332	481	390	+ 17.5	25.4
30	Fruit juices and syrups	67	147	165	380	36	- 78.2	0.5
32	Brandy	196	237	173	276	181	+ 4.6	26.1
35	Rubber footwear and parts	85	90	280	129	456	+ 62.9	43.2
38	Vegetables, fresh.....	308	47	206	149	115	- 44.2	0.5
	Animals and Animal Products	7,471	3,220	2,858	3,064	5,337	+ 86.7	12.3
17	Sausage casings.....	1,768	1,714	1,139	959	1,348	+ 18.3	97.4
29	Meats, canned.....	514	414	161	477	913	+ 467.1	39.5
31	Mutton and lamb, fresh	297	69	484	36	1,348	+ 178.5	95.5
33	Fur skins, undressed.....	119	157	188	236	88	- 53.2	1.0
34	Meat extracts	14	210	200	217	191	- 4.5	70.5
40	Hides and skins (except furs)	18	112	84	241	131	+ 56.0	4.5
	Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	15,807	13,888	16,297	12,424	12,056	- 26.0	7.2
4	Wool, raw.....	7,647	5,371	8,925	4,162	5,476	- 38.6	63.9
6	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	4,845	5,861	4,156	5,183	3,627	- 12.7	67.5
18	Cotton fabrics.....	145	258	783	809	849	+ 8.4	3.3
23	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres.....	1,868	789	685	322	429	- 37.4	12.3
24	Carpets and mats, wool.....	638	362	460	533	569	+ 23.7	11.4
28	Wool noils and tops	74	216	347	303	155	- 55.3	2.5
36	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles.....	62	121	145	233	104	- 28.3	0.7
37	Flax, hemp and jute, raw	27	16	108	250	226	+ 109.3	79.6
39	Cotton manufactures, n.o.p.....	89	167	161	177	118	- 26.7	2.2
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	93	126	190	216	226	+ 18.9	0.3
	Iron and its Products.....	225	149	100	343	108	+ 8.0	0.0
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	10,535	10,870	6,603	14,034	5,477	- 17.1	3.3
5	Bauxite ore	3,497	7,118	3,281	7,895	3,456	+ 5.3	62.3
12	Tin blocks, pigs and bars.....	3,853	1,970	2,352	1,055	929	- 60.5	28.6
13	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	0	4	0	2,829	900	+ 1	52.5
20	Chrome ore	665	432	431	792	27	- 93.7	20.3
25	Manganese oxide	2,406	1,093	342	540	0	- 100.0	0.0
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	4,011	5,018	3,064	5,487	4,248	+ 38.6	1.5
7	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	2,388	3,367	1,673	3,863	3,160	+ 88.9	3.0
22	Abrasives	897	782	798	283	369	- 53.8	6.4
	Chemicals and Allied Products	381	390	462	435	435	- 5.8	0.4
	Miscellaneous Commodities	727	804	701	962	922	+ 31.5	0.4
27	Non-commercial items	339	392	348	455	337	- 3.2	1.5
	Total Imports from the Commonwealth	92,073	93,094	76,696	94,457	81,710	+ 6.5	4.0
	Total of Commodities Itemized	84,112	88,566	72,830	88,419	76,434		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	91.4	95.1	95.0	93.6	93.5		

TABLE XIV. Domestic Exports to Latin America

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	1952		1953		1954	Change from 1st half '53 to 1st half '54	Lat. Am. Share of Item Total 1st half '54
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	33,752	36,593	32,467	26,488	35,389	+ 9.0	9.7
1	Wheat	14,316	23,485	20,598	9,787	18,541	- 10.0	11.1
3	Wheat flour.....	9,552	5,756	6,454	9,368	11,208	+ 73.7	23.6
15	Malt.....	1,787	1,419	1,655	1,948	2,321	+ 40.2	57.2
18	Potatoes, certified seed.....	773	2,014	600	2,211	91	- 84.8	7.0
22	Rubber tires and tubes.....	4,402	728	850	657	1,032	+ 21.4	32.2
24	Whisky	383	784	596	645	245	- 58.9	1.0
33	Rubber products (except tires and footwear)....	910	450	453	261	228	- 49.7	27.4
	Animals and Animal Products	7,376	9,170	6,496	7,998	8,751	+ 34.7	6.5
9	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	2,230	4,030	2,354	3,819	2,476	+ 5.2	69.8
13	Fish, cured	3,345	3,029	2,684	2,279	4,074	+ 51.8	36.0
26	Eggs in the shell (chiefly food)	298	898	425	675	1,005	+ 136.5	44.2
32	Leather, unmanufactured	303	272	265	449	439	+ 65.7	11.9
35	Fish, canned	508	493	404	305	199	- 50.7	1.6
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	983	557	418	703	507	+ 21.3	5.6
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	16,914	12,469	7,638	14,942	12,103	+ 58.5	1.9
2	Newsprint paper	9,737	8,780	5,813	11,671	7,483	+ 28.7	2.4
23	Wood pulp	5,107	1,598	487	936	2,869	+ 489.1	2.2
27	Bond and writing paper, uncut	489	211	118	921	449	+ 280.5	56.4
31	Book paper.....	301	273	260	491	298	+ 14.6	12.8
	Iron and its Products	52,852	36,539	29,060	23,238	17,696	- 39.1	11.1
5	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	9,290	9,708	5,645	6,488	5,475	- 3.0	31.8
6	Automobiles, freight	21,522	9,822	5,763	4,623	47	- 99.2	2.0
7	Automobiles, passenger.....	11,874	3,009	5,902	2,944	132	- 97.8	2.6
11	Locomotives and parts	8	4,024	3,451	2,173	2,538	- 26.5	68.6
12	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	3,551	4,544	2,373	3,245	5,527	+ 132.9	11.2
14	Tractors and parts	1,731	1,799	2,822	868	1,757	- 37.7	33.4
21	Rolling mill products	1,464	1,241	1,148	449	238	- 79.3	9.4
28	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	156	246	501	454	610	+ 21.8	7.2
29	Pipes, tubes and fittings	401	420	279	580	158	- 43.4	40.5
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	22,639	15,075	11,068	8,527	10,924	- 1.3	3.2
8	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	8,012	6,074	4,119	2,790	3,262	- 20.8	27.9
16	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	3,557	2,767	1,708	1,879	3,533	+ 106.9	3.8
17	Copper wire and copper manufactures	4,595	2,856	1,910	1,423	1,254	- 34.3	38.9
19	Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures	2,108	1,567	1,104	970	163	- 85.2	12.7
20	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	1,811	504	1,010	629	1,600	+ 58.4	2.7
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	3,401	3,560	3,820	3,328	2,805	- 26.6	4.1
10	Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	2,200	2,605	3,209	2,608	2,308	- 28.1	6.1
	Chemicals and Allied Products	3,308	2,503	2,320	2,527	3,809	+ 64.2	4.9
25	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.....	1,138	563	455	700	486	+ 6.8	11.3
30	Drugs and medicines.....	511	441	350	408	446	+ 27.4	14.9
34	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	307	138	375	337	1,214	+ 223.7	15.6
	Miscellaneous Commodities	7,101	7,608	6,243	10,973	2,375	- 62.0	4.8
4	Ships sold.....	4,077	5,379	4,563	9,000	1,011	- 77.8	27.1
36	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	266	718	286	406	236	- 17.5	1.3
37	Films, n.o.p.	215	105	196	331	245	+ 25.0	21.8
38	Non-commercial items	239	254	251	228	169	- 32.7	1.7
39	Films, motion picture	360	312	225	240	248	+ 10.2	25.5
40	Pens, pencils and parts.....	49	89	201	256	83	- 58.7	13.7
	Total Domestic Exports to Latin America	148,327	124,070	99,531	98,723	94,358	- 5.2	5.1
	Total of Commodities Itemized	133,883	113,405	91,862	90,452	85,698		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	90.3	91.4	92.3	91.6	90.8		

TABLE XV. Imports from Latin America

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	1952		1953		1954	Change from 1st half '53 to 1st half '54	Lat. Am. Share of Item Total 1st half '54
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	49,766	50,372	51,426	52,418	51,641	+ 0.4	20.2
2	Coffee, green	22,043	22,997	25,496	27,093	28,168	+ 10.5	80.7
3	Bananas, fresh	9,648	11,265	10,786	11,982	11,020	+ 2.2	99.7
4	Sugar, unrefined	7,326	9,425	4,456	6,234	3,638	- 18.4	18.1
6	Nuts	2,858	2,490	3,174	2,645	3,257	+ 2.6	24.0
10	Vegetables, fresh.....	2,896	251	2,609	256	2,042	- 21.7	9.7
16	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	861	304	812	939	624	- 23.2	20.1
18	Fruits, canned and preserved	128	793	372	824	296	- 20.4	4.0
19	Sugar, refined	638	1,121	1,054	99	62	- 94.1	35.6
20	Cocoa beans, not roasted	557	277	266	747	675	+ 153.8	8.1
22	Tobacco, unmanufactured	375	408	367	497	376	+ 2.5	28.8
24	Pineapples, fresh.....	581	42	617	69	495	- 19.8	81.5
25	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	311	558	271	409	258	- 4.8	2.2
27	Molasses and syrups	158	57	318	52	70	- 78.0	4.1
29	Rice	563	0	321	0	140	- 56.4	4.2
35	Melons, fresh	208	0	152	0	198	+ 30.3	20.5
38	Fruit juices and syrups	0	43	47	81	6	- 87.2	0.1
40	Citrus fruits, fresh	61	132	25	92	0	- 100.0	0.0
	Animals and Animal Products	1,854	2,169	1,281	1,805	1,168	- 8.8	2.7
14	Meats, canned	1,187	1,570	753	1,337	798	+ 6.0	34.5
30	Fish, canned	182	145	142	139	172	+ 21.1	13.9
31	Fur skins, undressed	174	137	89	139	22	- 75.3	0.3
37	Hides and skins, (except furs)	193	203	86	47	42	- 51.2	1.5
	Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	12,559	8,550	9,282	7,093	5,430	- 41.5	3.2
7	Cotton, raw	4,417	4,764	2,273	3,351	1,590	- 30.0	6.4
8	Wool, raw	5	963	3,214	1,201	616	- 80.8	7.2
11	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	6,654	1,200	1,849	823	1,782	- 3.6	51.2
12	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	906	925	1,276	1,170	771	- 39.6	22.1
26	Wool noils and tops	75	105	399	261	159	- 60.2	2.5
33	Cotton linters	75	71	119	88	30	- 74.8	5.7
39	Rags and waste, textile	11	374	61	59	295	+ 383.6	6.3
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	364	135	314	497	390	+ 24.2	0.5
23	Logs, timber and lumber	336	122	293	447	379	+ 29.4	3.2
	Iron and its Products.....	643	1,712	755	1,396	463	- 38.7	0.1
13	Iron ore	638	1,668	731	1,385	457	- 37.5	9.6
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	8,227	6,645	1,592	2,361	1,432	- 10.1	0.9
9	Metallic ores and residues, n.o.p.....	7,397	6,535	1,568	2,217	1,088	- 30.6	63.1
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	61,243	75,861	70,882	84,867	82,587	+ 16.5	30.1
1	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	56,466	70,697	67,760	77,479	80,274	+ 18.5	75.5
5	Fuel oils	3,618	4,277	2,240	6,574	1,851	- 17.4	7.1
17	Silex and crystallized quartz	975	673	722	659	373	- 48.3	70.1
32	Fluorspar.....	142	156	108	107	53	- 50.9	32.1
	Chemicals and Allied Products	870	648	644	527	443	- 31.2	0.4
21	Dyeing and tanning materials ¹	238	550	565	442	305	- 46.0	6.1
	Miscellaneous Commodities	1,305	1,302	1,554	1,274	1,308	- 15.8	0.6
15	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	1,028	941	995	989	925	- 7.0	79.5
28	Non-commercial items	89	175	208	161	149	- 28.4	0.6
34	Containers, n.o.p.	80	84	144	44	116	- 19.4	2.2
36	Ships, foreign built	19	0	135	0	0	- 100.0	0.0
	Total Imports from Latin America	136,830	147,395	137,730	152,238	144,862	+ 5.2	7.1
	Total of Commodities Itemized	134,117	146,498	136,873	151,138	143,572		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	98.0	99.4	99.4	99.3	99.1		

1. All or mostly quebracho extract. Imports of quebracho extract from Latin America in these periods were (in thousands): January - June, 1952, \$234; July - December, 1952, \$549; January - June, 1953, \$559; July - December, 1953, \$438; January - June, 1954, \$305.

C. PRICES AND PHYSICAL VOLUME—GROUPS AND SELECTED COMMODITIES

TABLE XVI. Prices¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1951-1954
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			1953				1954	
	1951	1952	1953	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
	1948 = 100								
Agricultural and Animal Products	114.8	107.6	103.5	106.4	103.7	103.5	102.0	101.0	100.3
Barley.....	93.7	99.3	87.4	100.7	93.0	87.4	80.4	81.1	74.1
Oats.....	102.1	94.7	84.4	107.2 ³	85.5	82.6	81.7	93.3 ³	82.2
Rye.....	84.0	77.0	48.6	76.1	59.3	47.3	44.4	41.0	35.7
Wheat.....	108.4	107.8	109.5	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.5	106.1	103.9
Wheat flour.....	93.3	86.6	90.7	87.6	88.5	91.7	95.3	90.8	86.7
Whisky.....	121.1	118.9	118.9	117.1	118.3	121.2	118.8	121.0	120.4
Tobacco, flue-cured.....	110.1	113.0	108.1	105.8	107.9	109.3	110.1	111.2	108.9
Cattle, dairy.....	166.7	151.6 ⁴	107.3	121.4 ⁴	107.1	105.0	105.6	100.9	91.7
Cattle, slaughter.....	176.1	142.9 ⁴	125.6	121.8 ⁴	121.2	129.4	115.7	97.5	117.5
Fish and fish products.....	106.0	103.0	104.3	111.0	102.5	104.5	103.9	105.9	106.8
Fur skins, undressed.....	108.4	77.4	74.1	72.4	73.7	72.9	72.0	71.2	71.4
Cattle hides, raw.....	153.1	76.1	73.5	76.0	70.3	74.8	71.7	66.9	64.5
Leather, unmanufactured.....	143.8	113.8	128.1	127.5	129.7	128.4	127.5	127.8	120.3
Beef and veal fresh.....	183.2	152.3	121.9	137.4	122.4	113.5	89.5	97.0	110.4
Milk, processed.....	97.4	92.9	90.3	96.9	93.7	85.7	92.0	96.9	96.3
Eggs in the shell.....	104.0	87.0	98.2	93.8	119.2	103.6	96.4	94.4	91.8
Fibres and Textiles	139.8	120.0	114.1	113.9	114.7	114.5	113.5	110.5	111.6
Wood Products and Paper	122.4	122.4	118.3	118.0	119.4	119.1	116.4	114.5	116.8
Planks and boards.....	116.6	113.6	107.7	109.1	109.5	108.1	104.1	103.1	102.7
Shingles, red cedar.....	111.5	99.5	106.2	100.6	108.1	110.8	104.7	101.6	108.3
Plywood.....	125.4	125.4	122.8	128.9	121.9	121.9	116.7	106.1	112.3
Pulpwood.....	122.2	132.5	131.0	119.9	132.2	139.7	126.2	113.4	129.2
Wood pulp.....	135.6	124.5	103.9	106.0	105.4	103.6	100.7	99.8	102.0
Newsprint paper.....	118.5	125.3	130.0	128.7	130.5	130.5	130.2	128.9	130.5
Iron and Steel and Products	126.2	131.4	134.2	133.0	134.9	134.5	133.8	133.4	132.5
Iron ore.....	119.2	115.6	129.4	120.7	127.8	130.4	130.2	129.8	128.1
Pig iron.....	124.6	115.5	111.4	115.5	110.6	111.0	113.0	111.8	112.5
Farm implements and machinery.....	131.2	136.8	138.1	135.9	138.8	138.8	138.8	138.6	138.6
Machinery (non-farm).....	120.8	114.4	116.1	113.3	116.3	117.7	117.3	117.7	119.4
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	124.6	125.6	126.5	126.2	126.6	126.6	127.3	128.4	128.4
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	137.9	142.6	135.0	136.2	135.9	134.9	132.8	132.4	134.3
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	114.8	125.1	126.4	122.1	127.8	127.9	128.0	126.6	130.3
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	130.1	144.5	142.8	150.7	145.7	140.0	135.2	134.8	139.5
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated.....	114.6	101.7	71.3	72.7	68.8	73.8	71.8	65.6	70.8
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated.....	186.0	190.2	200.0	198.4	200.3	200.3	201.2	206.7	202.3
Platinum metals.....	109.8	102.1	103.8	101.9	103.3	105.2	104.5	101.9	99.1
Silver.....	122.2	111.7	111.7	110.0	112.6	111.7	112.2	110.0	112.2
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated.....	155.6	153.2	91.2	100.3	92.8	89.0	79.3	76.8	79.7
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	131.7	143.1	149.5	146.2	150.2	151.6	150.8	150.6	150.3
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	142.9	154.3	156.6	155.3	157.4	156.9	156.6	154.6	154.5
Coal.....	107.5	124.8	128.9	128.6	128.6	129.1	129.2	129.0	128.7
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	118.2	124.5	145.5	133.8	146.3	154.1	151.6	156.7	155.5
Chemicals and Fertilizer	116.7	119.3	117.1	118.8	118.3	116.7	115.2	116.1	116.0
Fertilizers, chemical.....	120.3	128.1	124.6	127.1	126.6	122.6	122.5	122.8	121.9
Paints and pigments.....	117.2	113.6	107.1	108.1	106.5	107.1	106.8	107.0	108.2
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	113.0	111.6	111.3	112.5	112.1	112.2	109.4	111.9	111.4
Miscellaneous Products	132.3	129.7	123.7	124.2	123.6	123.7	123.6	125.3	123.2
Rubber products.....	172.2	159.1	142.3	143.8	145.8	139.7	141.8	150.2	142.5
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures.....	120.9	121.2	117.7	117.6	116.7	118.3	118.2	118.2	118.1
Total Domestic Exports	123.0	121.8	118.3	119.2	119.0	118.7	116.9	115.9	116.4

1. Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See Ch. IV, pp. 23-24.

3. High first-quarter price caused by large shipments of seed grain.

4. Calculated by interpolation for period that exports affected by foreign embargoes.

TABLE XVII. Physical Volume¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1951-1954
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			1953				1954	
	1951	1952	1953	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
1948 = 100									
Agricultural and Animal Products	101.0	124.8	123.8	84.9	136.6	137.8	135.1	88.5	100.0
Barley	233.0	544.4	580.5	178.1	596.8	740.5	806.1	212.9	414.8
Oats	234.0	319.4	317.2	82.6	275.0	342.7	568.3	99.8	253.2
Rye	70.8	98.8	183.7	7.5	147.6	205.3	375.7	20.0	162.5
Wheat	168.5	237.2	213.4	136.3	272.6	253.5	192.0	112.9	148.4
Wheat flour	97.5	107.0	90.0	79.0	110.4	88.0	82.8	84.1	86.9
Whisky	165.6	169.3	196.8	175.7	156.9	166.9	288.2	146.4	146.0
Tobacco, flue-cured	190.9	251.8	183.9	277.8	62.7	262.9	132.8	439.1	173.7
Cattle, dairy	43.0	6.8	25.2	10.0	40.9	29.1	20.4	19.6	22.9
Cattle, slaughter	53.3	2.4	8.6	0.4	7.0	23.0	4.1	13.2	40.1
Fish and fish products	130.3	129.4	125.3	111.6	130.7	133.1	121.0	124.9	139.9
Fur skins, undressed	112.3	130.6	122.3	163.8	134.9	62.0	137.6	196.2	101.5
Cattle hides, raw	57.9	30.4	45.3	36.6	42.1	47.9	55.8	77.6	105.4
Leather, unmanufactured	52.8	42.4	57.4	50.1	50.8	60.2	68.1	64.2	68.2
Beef and veal, fresh	76.0	54.4	20.8	28.1	9.5	31.3	17.3	25.5	9.9
Milk, processed	60.9	75.5	77.4	49.1	64.5	105.3	88.7	43.7	56.2
Eggs in the shell	13.6	24.8	15.3	20.6	2.8	14.7	22.9	33.5	0.7
Fibres and Textiles	57.9	50.7	46.8	36.1	50.7	52.4	48.0	31.0	41.0
Wood Products and Paper	119.9	117.1	114.8	105.9	112.4	120.0	121.3	109.3	119.6
Planks and boards	136.6	132.9	134.4	119.6	140.9	140.9	134.2	120.4	142.8
Shingles, red cedar	110.3	90.1	88.3	84.8	93.4	90.0	85.1	68.0	93.9
Plywood	68.8	69.1	54.7	57.1	57.2	48.5	57.0	57.8	77.2
Pulpwood	127.9	112.3	80.3	81.4	48.6	105.1	88.9	84.0	55.6
Wood pulp	127.3	110.8	113.1	100.5	112.7	115.3	124.6	117.7	131.4
Newsprint paper	118.1	123.3	124.3	117.2	121.2	129.3	129.6	116.9	128.9
Iron and Steel and Products	76.5	87.6	77.4	78.7	86.4	76.3	68.5	60.9	74.5
Iron ore	294.3	364.4	449.7	150.7	392.1	705.8	556.2	135.7	287.3
Pig iron ³	33,787	56,783	52,167	5,994	74,514	91,323	36,933	124	42,843
Farm implements and machinery	90.7	104.5	73.0	120.9	92.8	42.5	36.7	102.8	107.5
Machinery (non-farm)	82.2	102.2	79.2	83.0	84.5	73.7	75.6	63.0	80.2
Automobiles, trucks and parts	115.2	160.4	108.1	116.3	120.0	95.0	100.5	33.0	63.5
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	104.4	125.2	127.6	133.9	137.6	119.0	120.0	116.2	144.5
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	113.5	133.7	147.9	150.9	143.2	152.1	145.4	135.6	174.3
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	83.5	92.7	109.2	113.5	122.8	98.1	101.3	97.3	135.7
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	115.2	142.3	154.6	179.0	169.8	125.5	141.2	130.9	186.6
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	99.6	107.6	110.1	111.7	110.2	108.3	110.1	114.1	127.9
Platinum metals	164.3	178.3	150.5	170.1	159.7	137.5	135.6	166.7	177.8
Silver	208.8	214.1	233.5	199.0	235.2	248.1	251.4	228.6	251.8
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	127.0	148.4	149.1	183.2	164.3	122.0	125.1	136.5	164.0
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	105.2	105.7	103.9	93.0	107.5	102.6	111.5	85.8	104.1
Asbestos, unmanufactured	135.8	135.5	129.5	118.7	138.8	123.3	137.3	99.6	135.7
Coal	28.1	22.2	13.4	17.4	11.6	13.0	11.7	8.9	11.2
Abrasives, artificial, crude	135.2	106.3	148.8	144.3	154.6	141.7	150.8	147.4	151.6
Chemicals and Fertilizer	141.3	130.8	147.5	142.8	150.0	148.8	147.7	166.2	172.2
Fertilizers, chemical	81.6	90.8	94.1	101.4	102.3	82.7	89.0	129.0	108.6
Paints and pigments	110.4	53.4	53.8	43.7	53.0	61.8	56.9	47.0	62.0
Miscellaneous chemicals	121.8	111.0	104.1	118.7	112.2	80.6	104.1	84.3	91.1
Miscellaneous Products	63.7	87.7	94.9	66.7	106.0	99.8	107.0	64.1	102.7
Rubber products	67.6	45.0	23.1	29.7	30.6	17.0	14.5	17.2	29.4
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	55.9	48.4	63.7	59.8	72.0	61.5	61.8	42.0	53.1
Total Domestic Exports	103.5	114.9	113.2	98.2	119.5	117.7	116.9	95.5	110.6

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XVI into appropriate value indexes.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See Ch. IV, pp. 23-24.

3. A very large index - not a misprint.

TABLE XVIII. Prices¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1951-1954
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			1953				1954	
	1951	1952	1953	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
	1948 = 100								
Agricultural and Animal Products	122.4	102.3	97.4	97.8	97.2	98.4	97.3	98.8	107.3
Bananas, fresh	124.6	118.9	121.8	121.0	122.2	120.2	124.2	120.6	126.4
Citrus fruits, fresh	147.5	131.5	123.4	116.3	122.3	129.3	122.4	122.0	149.1
Fruits, dried	130.2	115.5	120.6	107.3	111.2	126.5	117.1	111.6	118.0
Nuts	83.8	82.6	81.5	76.6	76.1	82.0	81.3	81.8	87.5
Vegetables, fresh	106.6	117.5	76.9	95.9	72.2	95.9	89.4	72.2	75.3
Soya beans	103.3	87.7	82.8	83.8	88.2	81.0	82.1	85.2	112.7
Sugar, raw	139.7	99.0	82.2	87.4	80.0	82.0	83.0	80.8	76.9
Cocoa beans, not roasted	96.3	88.6	79.7	78.0	80.5	79.0	84.0	123.2	139.3
Coffee, green	205.2	194.8	200.7	188.8	199.3	204.1	209.7	224.0	268.2
Tea, black	100.3	82.9	86.6	83.4	87.6	87.2	89.7	87.4	103.8
Whisky	96.4	94.1	95.1	94.9	92.8	98.7	94.9	94.5	98.1
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	112.6	73.6	71.4	72.8	75.4	68.5	68.5	66.2	70.2
Fur skins, undressed	86.8	66.9	67.4	65.4	73.9	69.3	58.1	53.7	65.4
Fibres and Textiles	158.6	108.5	100.4	101.0	99.9	101.5	102.1	101.1	99.8
Cotton, raw	139.5	120.7	105.2	107.0	105.2	104.6	102.7	102.4	104.9
Cotton fabrics	96.4	81.0	72.6	77.0	73.9	71.5	68.0	66.2	67.1
Jute fabrics, unbleached	141.1	84.8	60.9	62.3	60.9	61.6	58.9	62.9	60.3
Wool, raw	323.7	130.2	147.6	138.9	146.4	157.6	164.7	152.1	154.9
Wool tops	214.9	103.7	114.9	108.2	116.4	119.4	117.2	116.4	110.4
Worsted and serges	121.7	101.4	98.9	97.2	93.7	99.4	106.0	110.5	98.0
Synthetic fibres and fabrics	126.4	111.7	99.9	101.9	101.3	98.9	99.8	101.2	99.4
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	149.3	140.3	76.3	81.3	77.1	74.1	67.2	62.0	68.8
Wood Products and Paper	118.4	115.3	117.1	116.3	116.8	117.6	117.6	117.0	118.1
Paperboard, paper and products	114.2	104.2	103.4	102.7	103.6	103.7	103.4	103.2	104.2
Newspapers and periodicals	119.2	130.5	134.2	132.8	132.8	135.5	135.5	136.0	136.0
Iron and Steel and Products	122.5	117.3	120.1	117.9	120.1	121.3	121.2	120.2	121.1
Iron ore	164.0	167.0	189.8	175.1	195.7	195.7	193.7	191.9	188.9
Rolling mill products	138.2	125.4	127.4	121.1	123.3	128.7	125.9	127.6	124.3
Farm implements and machinery	123.1	116.6	117.8	116.6	118.6	118.7	117.3	116.6	118.1
Machinery (non-farm)	120.8	114.4	116.6	114.1	116.3	117.7	118.2	117.7	119.4
Automobiles, trucks and parts	114.8	114.2	114.9	114.7	116.1	114.9	113.7	112.9	114.6
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	121.2	120.5	119.7	120.4	121.0	119.0	117.9	118.1	119.7
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	144.3	122.2	101.7	119.7	114.3	87.4	78.9	80.6	87.3
Electrical apparatus n.o.p.	115.3	121.3	123.9	120.5	123.0	125.7	126.3	125.8	127.6
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	108.8	101.7	104.8	102.3	103.6	106.1	107.4	104.8	102.8
Bricks and tiles	121.4	112.6	117.9	114.6	116.5	118.7	121.9	121.2	122.6
China tableware	108.6	105.2	105.9	104.9	106.1	106.5	106.0	105.2	106.5
Coal, anthracite	123.7	118.5	126.0	128.2	124.0	126.2	125.8	119.1	112.7
Coal, bituminous	100.4	94.9	93.9	93.1	94.5	93.1	94.7	90.7	90.5
Glass, plate and sheet	137.6	128.2	134.3	128.2	131.5	137.5	139.8	138.7	140.5
Crude petroleum for refining	109.0	100.2	103.0	98.5	101.1	105.8	107.2	106.7	106.5
Gasoline	104.8	98.5	105.6	100.9	103.2	108.3	107.7	102.9	92.6
Chemicals and Fertilizer	117.2	109.0	109.4	107.7	109.4	109.9	109.8	109.0	108.8
Fertilizer	105.3	105.3	107.6	105.9	106.4	106.4	109.1	107.9	109.5
Paints and pigments	105.7	98.9	97.8	97.0	98.2	98.1	98.0	98.0	98.9
Chemicals, industrial	121.0	110.3	110.9	106.4	109.9	113.9	113.4	111.4	112.0
Miscellaneous Products	166.6	123.5	111.0	114.7	113.0	110.3	106.5	102.3	103.3
Rubber and products	297.3	166.1	120.8	136.2	125.4	116.2	107.4	94.6	97.6
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	110.3	102.0	101.3	100.7	102.0	101.5	100.8	100.1	100.6
Total Imports	126.2	110.4	109.4	108.5	109.4	110.3	110.2	109.2	110.2

1. Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Ch. IV, pp. 23-24.

TABLE XIX. Physical Volume¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1951-1954
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			1953				1954	
	1951	1952	1953	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
1948 = 100									
Agricultural and Animal Products	118.3	126.8	134.0	112.4	141.6	128.9	151.9	117.3	147.0
Bananas, fresh	91.4	102.4	109.0	81.6	125.1	135.0	94.4	85.0	122.3
Citrus fruits, fresh	96.1	107.8	114.0	115.6	121.4	94.0	129.5	120.7	125.0
Fruits, dried	94.4	108.1	100.6	53.7	42.9	146.2	166.6	59.5	53.7
Nuts	87.6	82.2	79.3	67.5	107.4	69.0	84.1	75.1	129.7
Vegetables, fresh	360.3	472.1	555.7	465.3	1,051.2	206.9	341.7	637.4	1,028.4
Soya beans	322.3	324.1	316.9	27.3	210.7	304.1	724.2	30.9	353.1
Sugar, raw	86.9	95.6	91.1	29.7	102.8	124.6	107.7	40.2	115.5
Cocoa beans not roasted	66.7	72.9	83.3	95.3	130.6	80.5	27.1	71.5	99.5
Coffee, green	100.8	111.2	122.5	124.4	112.8	115.6	137.3	136.1	108.6
Tea, black	118.6	128.7	130.0	144.6	147.3	94.3	132.4	123.6	172.4
Whisky	126.3	147.8	130.9	109.3	126.9	98.0	189.6	90.1	96.0
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	172.7	144.2	174.1	202.3	110.3	177.2	212.1	210.3	177.8
Fur skins, undressed	91.6	134.5	111.4	219.9	94.5	58.4	79.7	163.3	101.1
Fibres and Textiles	86.6	94.5	110.0	126.1	118.7	98.8	93.3	93.1	98.0
Cotton, raw	121.7	98.3	95.0	133.6	91.1	66.8	88.5	82.9	90.3
Cotton fabrics	108.0	124.4	145.9	182.6	154.0	119.7	122.6	150.5	138.0
Jute fabrics unbleached	74.1	102.5	107.7	80.3	119.2	93.8	139.0	51.4	108.6
Wool, raw	71.1	58.7	64.0	27.6	153.3	49.7	22.3	40.4	53.8
Wool tops	77.2	42.9	73.5	76.3	84.7	72.8	59.0	43.0	51.0
Worsted and serges	82.3	77.1	101.7	111.6	101.9	111.6	82.5	87.9	71.4
Synthetic fibres and fabrics	84.7	98.3	123.0	151.2	127.8	114.8	94.7	95.4	91.6
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	112.3	109.8	62.5	80.0	90.0	35.9	44.5	83.4	78.9
Wood Products and Paper	158.4	159.1	186.9	171.4	192.9	185.3	198.3	187.9	191.7
Paperboard, paper and products	177.2	166.8	220.3	189.7	228.4	222.3	241.1	226.6	257.5
Newspapers and periodicals	157.3	163.2	183.9	185.8	180.9	180.6	188.7	139.9	180.7
Iron and Steel and Products	138.4	152.6	161.7	156.8	197.6	158.7	133.6	139.0	170.9
Iron ore	89.1	102.4	95.8	6.0	95.3	211.0	60.5	2.4	62.4
Rolling mill products	149.3	136.0	116.7	110.6	128.0	112.0	126.4	108.3	96.2
Farm implements and machinery	113.2	120.8	126.8	137.1	176.3	133.4	59.9	84.6	137.6
Machinery (non-farm)	125.3	145.4	158.7	154.4	174.7	150.9	155.2	144.2	176.7
Automobiles, trucks and parts	180.1	171.4	216.0	218.4	300.1	205.6	153.6	216.1	232.4
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	156.8	161.4	200.9	167.5	205.1	211.8	220.5	174.0	187.5
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	171.8	109.7	102.9	78.9	153.8	83.6	95.2	74.1	120.2
Electrical apparatus n.o.p.	167.6	185.2	257.5	246.1	270.6	251.8	261.8	236.6	241.2
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	103.8	104.1	103.5	86.8	103.3	115.8	107.3	78.9	95.4
Bricks and tiles	143.1	144.8	144.0	155.7	146.5	138.2	136.0	99.8	104.2
China tableware	112.0	94.7	97.3	86.0	109.0	101.2	92.8	81.8	114.0
Coal, anthracite	73.6	74.1	56.5	38.9	49.7	68.7	68.8	45.3	39.3
Coal, bituminous	89.9	82.2	79.0	57.5	88.1	95.0	75.5	44.7	67.4
Glass, plate and sheet	81.8	67.0	98.0	94.4	112.4	94.3	91.6	79.0	80.6
Crude petroleum for refining	110.4	107.5	105.1	113.4	106.1	108.2	93.1	102.4	105.3
Gasoline	57.6	71.8	83.1	47.6	75.5	118.5	90.1	33.8	67.5
Chemicals and Fertilizer	137.2	144.3	170.2	159.1	183.8	172.1	166.8	153.2	182.1
Fertilizer	138.4	140.2	160.9	97.8	165.3	219.0	164.9	82.7	149.6
Paints and pigments	138.2	121.9	151.8	149.2	165.5	154.4	138.1	138.4	158.7
Chemicals, industrial	142.6	169.2	188.0	178.2	200.6	198.9	173.8	140.1	184.6
Miscellaneous Products	154.5	257.4	313.4	254.7	355.1	336.5	307.1	272.2	355.9
Rubber and products	89.9	99.3	132.5	116.5	168.1	138.6	137.1	142.2	158.3
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	544.0	798.6	961.0	678.1	1,203.5	1,157.9	801.8	602.5	999.4
Total Imports	122.7	138.0	151.0	138.7	168.4	152.5	143.4	128.3	154.3

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XVIII into appropriate value indexes.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Ch. IV, pp. 23-24.

D. MONTHLY SERIES

TABLE XX. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1950							
January	221,180	130,859	48,608	13,728	10,361	6,867	10,757
February	199,462	128,838	30,374	14,276	13,434	6,642	5,898
March	228,221	154,311	30,120	13,621	11,052	7,705	11,412
April	205,503	137,792	25,795	15,494	6,059	11,938	8,425
May	287,036	175,406	48,549	24,092	18,856	13,722	6,411
June	289,222	177,742	52,472	19,781	14,422	13,951	10,854
July	253,704	168,196	35,169	17,974	13,869	10,611	7,885
August	257,080	167,148	42,544	11,665	15,563	13,841	6,319
September	279,121	192,789	30,439	14,519	17,629	16,442	7,303
October	315,245	204,436	47,707	18,544	23,167	14,969	6,422
November	292,700	191,960	38,580	16,765	23,804	13,776	7,815
December	289,912	191,510	39,555	18,041	22,214	12,964	5,628
1951							
January	285,135	186,948	40,054	17,247	15,181	14,042	11,663
February	233,910	152,428	33,585	14,804	12,768	10,665	9,660
March	290,161	190,210	39,655	22,088	15,396	11,986	10,826
April	295,182	183,184	41,721	22,354	16,783	14,320	16,820
May	323,358	208,678	47,241	20,704	15,489	17,530	13,716
June	312,503	188,399	51,267	16,095	30,956	11,207	14,579
July	374,466	201,927	73,935	28,026	40,108	16,350	14,120
August	349,761	192,838	66,397	21,712	39,919	17,690	11,205
September	320,088	186,730	52,514	19,036	33,875	18,213	9,720
October	371,028	207,132	63,960	28,249	37,329	21,007	13,351
November	379,536	209,262	57,991	27,355	36,068	26,632	22,228
December	379,333	189,939	63,141	24,196	52,106	28,382	21,569
1952							
January	324,101	187,871	43,665	22,693	26,599	28,763	14,510
February	310,286	168,727	44,213	26,279	27,658	27,256	16,153
March	354,616	185,250	68,557	35,482	25,817	22,472	17,038
April	348,411	181,104	72,620	24,449	25,839	26,746	17,653
May	382,516	198,873	87,289	28,596	30,217	23,141	14,400
June	376,694	191,483	84,632	20,409	45,341	19,950	14,879
July	370,438	187,238	69,576	25,878	47,391	21,436	18,919
August	346,538	176,354	72,766	22,564	47,698	14,029	13,128
September	336,960	192,729	43,271	18,575	48,782	18,388	15,215
October	373,927	206,709	50,643	16,456	52,844	26,200	21,075
November	387,153	209,841	61,125	24,100	42,878	21,057	27,702
December	389,442	220,776	47,487	19,264	52,755	22,510	26,650
1953							
January	317,266	188,590	49,235	17,427	21,069	18,225	22,721
February	275,517	173,319	36,175	22,674	19,100	12,883	11,365
March	307,784	202,391	38,525	17,702	17,035	16,767	15,364
April	301,098	189,276	45,059	17,258	20,964	16,326	12,214
May	380,268	220,255	68,216	22,936	39,338	14,613	15,010
June	411,659	214,588	77,026	27,453	51,628	20,816	20,149
July	393,093	208,758	80,897	24,076	46,668	16,130	16,569
August	342,569	196,529	66,775	19,066	30,047	11,536	18,616
September	338,204	206,715	44,859	25,275	26,311	17,449	17,595
October	343,441	198,618	55,514	16,235	32,916	18,286	21,872
November	350,737	200,671	55,629	19,225	34,058	20,309	20,845
December	355,765	219,202	47,324	16,380	31,002	15,012	26,845
1954							
January	260,683	157,067	37,931	12,230	22,362	10,155	20,940
February	274,685	168,666	44,438	11,879	19,071	13,286	17,344
March	315,656	200,801	52,314	13,792	17,742	14,687	16,320
April	292,379	176,746	39,118	19,554	19,599	20,093	17,268
May	354,710	208,827	58,256	20,267	30,992	19,363	17,005
June	342,629	208,432	52,537	17,865	32,639	16,774	14,383

TABLE XXI. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1950							
January	211,938	154,473	26,138	10,728	5,056	12,358	3,185
February	200,170	143,148	25,371	11,262	5,672	10,571	4,146
March	237,366	160,893	32,726	14,297	7,250	18,238	3,962
April	230,918	162,190	29,538	13,105	6,860	14,908	4,317
May	290,195	195,522	36,296	24,245	8,636	18,776	6,720
June	282,463	188,320	37,108	23,434	8,115	15,203	10,283
July	259,481	170,648	32,717	22,022	8,344	18,078	7,672
August	267,276	172,552	34,257	21,606	8,456	21,925	8,480
September	279,671	177,353	36,213	23,713	9,140	25,369	7,883
October	320,572	208,332	41,671	27,564	11,210	21,939	9,856
November	327,909	214,769	40,153	29,986	15,105	20,271	7,625
December	266,293	182,276	32,025	19,598	9,278	15,911	7,205
1951							
January	327,190	233,315	33,923	22,107	9,391	22,030	6,424
February	274,167	199,035	27,806	14,830	9,596	17,027	5,873
March	342,500	245,709	30,412	25,040	11,120	22,447	7,772
April	393,039	278,405	48,937	22,452	14,449	22,170	6,626
May	405,069	273,171	43,599	32,059	18,629	27,115	10,496
June	360,421	241,473	39,928	30,700	16,141	23,024	9,155
July	370,642	234,741	43,299	38,723	18,462	23,519	11,898
August	357,473	229,464	39,051	40,952	17,005	23,634	7,367
September	311,500	211,597	28,559	27,028	15,046	21,477	7,793
October	344,145	238,273	32,726	21,286	18,962	26,495	6,403
November	325,702	224,684	33,327	18,216	17,993	24,076	7,406
December	273,008	203,060	19,417	13,496	10,318	20,678	6,039
1952							
January	307,084	228,711	24,336	14,462	11,296	22,220	6,059
February	282,016	211,805	21,289	16,734	9,719	18,692	3,777
March	327,019	253,476	22,623	10,758	11,584	24,249	4,329
April	323,971	245,614	28,402	13,064	11,215	21,480	4,196
May	385,992	282,893	33,217	20,230	15,534	27,030	7,088
June	324,267	235,300	31,553	16,827	11,058	23,160	6,369
July	343,159	246,606	34,090	16,838	10,728	27,656	7,241
August	302,894	212,770	32,387	14,346	13,300	24,253	5,838
September	349,116	255,144	31,495	19,523	13,074	21,800	8,080
October	376,391	275,215	37,060	16,725	14,626	26,572	6,193
November	363,447	264,211	35,273	16,003	17,214	24,545	6,201
December	345,111	265,220	28,032	9,659	11,938	22,569	7,693
1953							
January	327,814	249,199	30,557	9,458	10,294	21,207	7,098
February	310,048	241,010	27,153	8,933	8,771	20,835	3,345
March	360,102	272,845	37,568	11,018	11,880	22,059	4,732
April	391,758	297,246	37,947	12,497	18,064	22,724	3,280
May	420,561	312,315	43,534	17,639	14,753	27,680	4,640
June	406,281	299,798	42,831	17,150	16,269	23,226	7,007
July	405,435	286,528	47,070	17,967	15,902	31,093	6,875
August	345,239	244,738	38,409	14,700	14,898	26,404	6,092
September	367,488	268,018	34,338	16,902	14,615	25,296	8,319
October	358,271	258,252	36,782	18,499	16,098	22,169	6,470
November	351,400	244,519	38,857	16,958	18,899	24,793	7,375
December	338,435	246,747	38,346	9,431	12,731	22,480	8,699
1954							
January	280,217	202,681	28,302	9,132	10,289	23,578	6,235
February	292,612	217,449	29,026	10,478	9,093	21,633	4,932
March	353,036	269,951	30,890	9,641	12,226	25,011	5,316
April	348,484	255,737	35,289	14,886	15,386	21,449	5,736
May	359,710	259,977	35,999	17,299	15,827	24,100	6,507
June	416,054 ¹	296,986 ¹	44,622 ¹	20,274	16,886	29,091	8,195

1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in that month by an amount estimated at not less than \$40 million (some \$30 million of which represented imports from the United States, and some \$5 million imports from the United Kingdom). Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods. See Ch. V, p. 33.

TABLE XXII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports
Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Months	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
DOMESTIC EXPORTS:									
Price Indexes									
January	77.2	86.7	97.2	106.9	104.8	116.3	125.5	119.6	116.1
February	78.1	88.1	99.2	106.7	104.0	118.2	124.8	119.2	116.5
March	78.1	88.5	98.4	105.2	105.2	119.7	124.3	119.4	115.7
April	78.9	90.6	99.1	104.8	106.3	121.6	123.1	119.5	116.4
May	79.9	91.2	97.8	104.1	105.6	122.4	121.5	118.9	116.3
June	80.3	93.6	97.8	103.8	107.1	123.4	121.4	119.2	116.7
July	80.7	92.6	98.6	102.0	108.9	124.3	121.0	118.7	
August	80.2	93.6	99.9	101.2	110.1	126.0	120.7	118.8	
September	80.2	93.9	102.6	99.9	111.7	125.4	120.1	118.4	
October	81.9	94.1	104.8	102.9	111.2	125.9	120.3	118.4	
November	84.5	94.8	105.0	103.5	112.0	126.4	120.4	117.1	
December	85.9	95.0	104.9	104.0	112.2	126.2	119.2	116.7	
Annual Index	79.9	91.6	100.0	103.3	108.3	123.0	121.8	118.3	
Physical Volume Indexes									
January	95.6	93.9	94.4	86.5	82.3	95.7	100.8	103.5	87.6
February	76.6	79.5	82.0	75.0	74.8	77.2	97.0	90.2	90.5
March	89.1	92.1	90.5	80.4	84.6	94.6	111.3	100.6	106.5
April	88.2	82.2	83.7	88.5	75.4	94.7	110.4	98.3	98.0
May	96.2	114.6	112.6	102.3	106.1	103.1	122.9	124.8	120.2
June	80.9	113.7	93.1	95.9	105.4	98.8	121.1	134.7	114.6
July	91.2	99.7	99.3	92.4	90.9	117.5	119.4	129.2	
August	118.1	92.2	87.6	97.0	91.1	108.3	112.0	112.5	
September	82.5	90.8	107.6	89.2	97.5	99.6	109.5	111.5	
October	97.3	103.9	114.3	102.0	110.6	115.0	121.3	113.2	
November	107.2	104.2	109.2	110.1	102.0	117.2	125.5	116.9	
December	96.3	109.4	117.7	107.1	100.8	117.3	127.5	118.9	
Annual Index	94.1	98.5	100.0	94.2	93.6	103.5	114.9	113.2	
IMPORTS:									
Price Indexes									
January	74.2	81.0	97.1	103.3	107.2	119.9	119.9	108.4	109.4
February	74.7	82.2	98.0	104.0	107.6	122.6	117.3	108.1	109.1
March	74.7	83.9	98.0	103.9	108.6	124.8	114.9	109.0	109.0
April	76.1	86.6	99.1	104.5	109.3	128.4	112.9	109.0	110.1
May	77.4	88.5	99.8	102.6	108.5	129.7	110.7	109.3	110.3
June	77.4	88.5	99.9	102.0	108.5	129.9	109.4	109.9	110.5
July	77.2	87.9	98.8	100.7	109.0	129.9	107.9	109.8	
August	77.6	87.6	99.5	100.7	110.8	127.3	106.6	110.2	
September	76.5	89.3	100.2	101.3	112.6	126.4	106.7	111.0	
October	76.5	90.1	101.7	102.0	114.0	124.1	107.7	110.7	
November	77.7	92.8	102.6	104.3	113.6	121.5	108.0	110.1	
December	80.3	95.2	102.8	107.0	116.4	121.5	108.4	110.2	
Annual Index	76.5	88.0	100.0	102.6	110.3	126.2	110.4	109.4	
Physical Volume Indexes									
January	85.8	97.4	96.6	98.5	90.0	124.3	116.4	136.1	116.3
February	71.2	98.1	84.6	90.2	84.7	101.9	109.1	130.0	121.7
March	85.3	113.3	91.5	103.4	99.5	125.0	128.8	149.9	147.1
April	95.9	118.6	104.0	105.7	96.2	139.4	130.4	163.2	143.3
May	96.0	123.6	102.6	111.2	121.8	142.0	157.8	174.3	148.1
June	92.6	118.9	106.1	111.9	118.5	126.1	134.4	167.6	170.9 ¹
July	95.2	117.4	103.7	104.4	108.4	129.9	144.5	166.3	
August	95.7	106.3	94.5	95.6	109.8	127.3	129.0	141.7	
September	92.8	105.9	100.6	99.5	113.1	111.9	148.4	149.4	
October	110.7	128.5	108.9	104.6	128.1	125.8	158.6	146.0	
November	115.8	112.3	105.7	104.6	131.3	121.7	152.2	144.9	
December	103.0	92.8	102.7	90.7	104.2	102.0	143.7	138.9	
Annual Index	95.4	110.9	100.0	102.0	109.2	122.7	138.0	151.0	

1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the volume index for that month by an amount estimated at not less than 10%. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods. See Ch. V, p. 33.

TABLE XXIII. Foreign Exchange Rates

Month	U.S. Dollar in Canada					Pound Sterling in Canada				
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Canadian cents per unit										
January.....	110.25	105.17	100.48	97.05	97.29	308.00	294.46	279.51	273.05	273.56
February.....	110.25	104.92	100.10	97.73	96.65	308.00	293.82	278.43	275.55	271.93
March.....	110.25	104.73	99.59	98.33	97.08	308.00	293.29	278.58	276.92	273.29
April.....	110.25	105.99	98.09	98.37	98.25	308.00	296.74	275.46	277.13	276.93
May.....	110.25	106.37	98.38	99.41	98.43	308.00	297.89	275.49	279.80	277.48
June.....	110.25	106.94	97.92	99.44	98.13	308.00	299.41	272.68	279.82	276.61
July.....	110.25	106.05	96.91	99.18		308.00	296.90	270.21	279.29	
August.....	110.25	105.56	96.11	98.83		308.00	295.46	268.05	278.25	
September.....	110.25	105.56	95.98	98.43		308.00	295.46	267.11	275.94	
October.....	105.34	105.08	96.43	98.25		294.96	294.11	269.36	275.76	
November.....	104.03	104.35	97.66	97.77		291.23	292.06	273.52	274.89	
December.....	105.31	102.56	97.06	97.31		294.86	286.49	272.40	273.52	
Annual Average.....	108.92	105.28	97.89	98.34		304.44	294.68	273.40	276.66	

Source: Bank of Canada. To October 1, 1950, average for business days in month (year) of mid-rate between official buying and selling rates. From October 2, 1950, noon average market rate for business days in month (year).

Note: Exchange rates for these and other currencies are published currently in *Price and Prices Indexes*, D.B.S., monthly, and *Foreign Trade*, Department of Trade and Commerce, bi-weekly.

TABLE XXIV. New Gold Production Available for Export

Month	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
\$'000,000										
January.....	10.0	9.3	9.0	9.6	9.7	15.8	17.3	13.3	16.0	11.5
February.....	9.4	9.5	6.9	8.9	9.6	11.7	11.7	13.0	16.1	10.2
March.....	11.6	10.0	6.8	8.7	12.1	13.5	8.4	15.0	15.6	12.8
April.....	8.4	7.2	6.4	9.5	9.8	11.4	16.2	11.2	11.7	13.8
May.....	9.8	10.0	8.2	8.8	12.4	15.8	13.0	8.5	12.0	13.7
June.....	10.7	7.7	8.6	9.6	9.8	15.0	13.8	14.6	13.7	15.6
July.....	9.2	6.6	10.1	10.8	9.4	14.8	13.4	14.9	9.3	
August.....	9.7	7.5	7.5	9.7	13.8	13.8	11.0	9.6	10.7	
September.....	10.9	6.8	8.4	11.9	11.2	10.8	10.8	12.8	10.4	
October.....	12.6	8.5	9.2	9.6	13.2	16.4	8.2	10.1	9.9	
November.....	11.2	6.0	7.2	9.1	15.4	12.3	7.7	13.6	9.1	
December.....	10.9	6.7	11.0	12.8	12.5	11.3	18.3	13.5	9.8	
Total.....	124.4	95.8	99.3	119.0	138.9	162.6	149.8	150.1	144.3	77.6

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CANADA

REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE
FIRST HALF YEAR, 1955

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
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The Right Honourable C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce

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CHAPTER I

LEADING DEVELOPMENTS IN CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE

General Trends

During the first half of 1955 Canadian foreign trade was characterized by an upward trend in both exports and imports, total trade reaching a new peacetime peak. This development took place against the background of a marked upswing in business activity at home and generally buoyant economic conditions abroad, a sharp contrast to the situation a year ago. The pronounced recovery of the United States economy from the 1953-54 recession which developed into a vigorous boom in the first six months of 1955 was extremely important from the point of view of bolstering Canadian exports and generally strengthening business confidence in this country. The continuing prosperity in the United Kingdom and Western Europe, which were relatively little affected by the business adjustments in North America in the previous year, was another source of strong demand for Canadian products. The marked strengthening of the Canadian economy was substantial enough to sustain an increasing rate of import demand.

These trends are illustrated in Chart I, which is based on statistics adjusted for the average seasonal variation influencing Canadian trade in the postwar years as well as for the change in

import coding procedure of June, 1954¹. Starting from their peacetime peaks (for any half-year period) in the first half of 1952 and 1953, respectively, both exports and imports declined to the low levels of early 1954 at which time the downward trend was arrested and reversed and exports and imports recovered to the near-record levels of mid-1955. Correspondingly, total trade, whose decline from its previous peak was also halted during the first six months of 1954, began an upward movement which reached, at mid-1955, a record peacetime half-year value. Chart II shows similar trends on the basis of quarterly data—exports, imports and total trade declining sharply from the high levels of the third quarter of 1953 to the trough of the first quarter of 1954. The subsequent recovery, as evidenced by the quarterly data, was rather moderate and gradual up to the fourth quarter of 1954, exports rising more steadily than imports. From there on the upward movement asserted itself sharply during the first two quarters of 1955; however, whereas imports went up steeply in both quarters, there was a pause in the recovery of exports in the second quarter.

1. See Chapter V, page 36.

TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canadian Trade

	1953		1954		1955	Change from	
	Jan.- June	July- Dec.	Jan.- June	July- Dec.	Jan.- June	2nd half '53 to 2nd half '54	1st half '54 to 1st half '55
	\$'000,000					%	%
Value of Trade:							
Total Exports ¹	2,019.7	2,152.9	1,871.3	2,075.6	2,063.1	- 3.6	+10.3
Domestic Exports ¹	1,993.6	2,123.8	1,839.9	2,041.4	2,031.7	- 3.9	+10.4
Re-Exports ¹	26.1	29.1	31.4	34.2	31.4	+17.7	- 0.1
Imports.....	2,216.6	2,166.2	2,050.1 ²	2,043.1	2,209.4	- 5.7	+ 7.8
Total Trade.....	4,236.3	4,319.1	3,921.4 ²	4,118.7	4,272.5	- 4.6	+ 9.0
Trade Balance.....	- 196.9	- 13.3	- 178.8 ²	+ 32.5	- 146.3	—	—
Price Indexes:³							
Domestic Exports.....	119.1	117.7	115.8	114.7	116.6	- 2.5	+ 0.7
Imports.....	108.9	110.3	109.8	109.7	109.9	- 0.5	+ 0.1
Terms of Trade ⁴	109.4	106.7	105.5	104.6	106.1	- 2.0	+ 0.6
Volume Indexes:							
Domestic Exports.....	108.9	117.4	103.1	115.8	113.3	- 1.4	+ 9.9
Imports.....	153.7	148.0	141.1	140.3	151.0	- 5.2	+ 7.0

1. Canadian export statistics exclude transfers of defence equipment and supplies to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriation Act which were as follows (values in \$'000,000):

1953		1954		1955
Jan.- June	July- Dec.	Jan.- June	July- Dec.	Jan.- June
108.5	73.5	87.5	114.9	103.0

2. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in the half-year by an amount estimated at not less than \$40 million, and total trade and the trade balance by the same amount. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods. See Ch. V, p. 36.

3. Average of direct quarterly indexes.

4. Export price index divided by import price index.

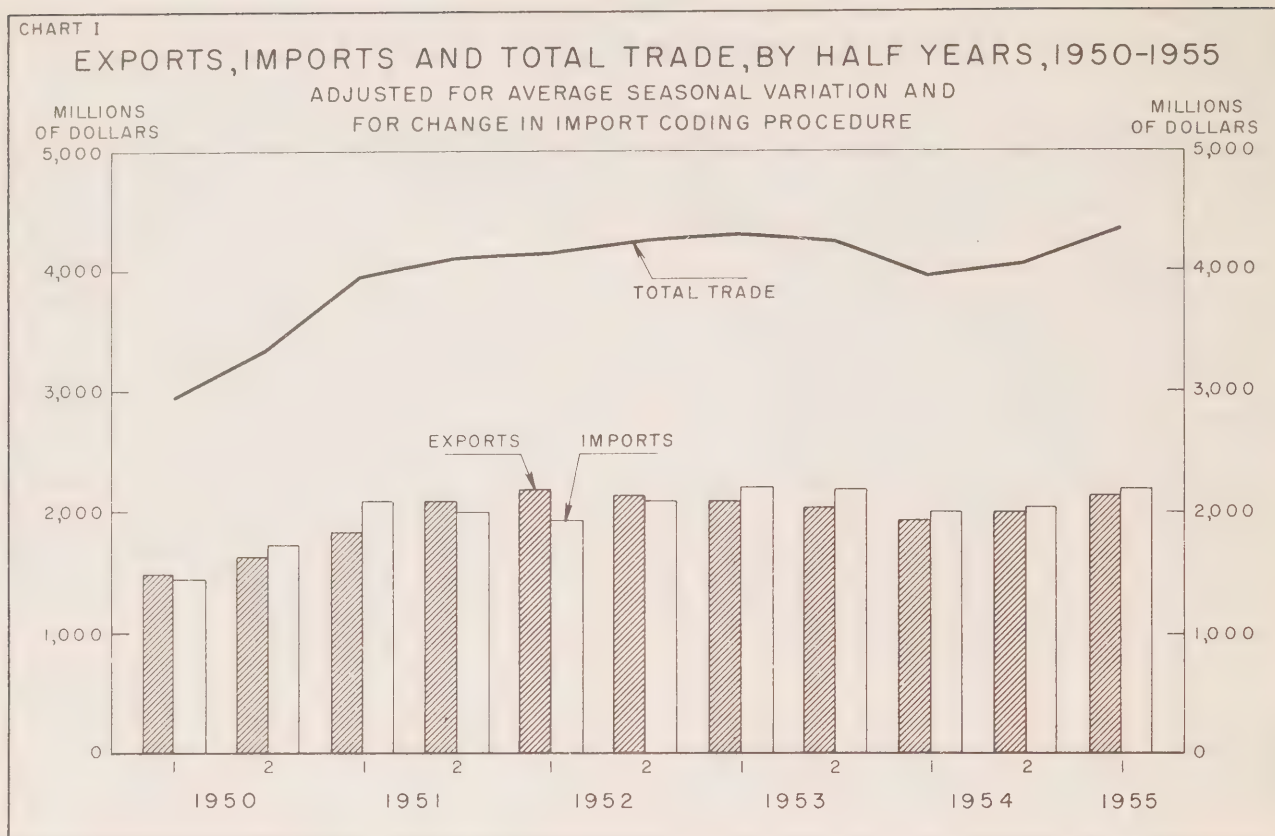


Table 1 shows that in sharp contrast with the change from 1953 to 1954 the recorded values of domestic exports, imports and total trade all indicate a substantial increase in the first part of 1955 as compared with the same period in 1954. As exports increased more than imports, the import balance was reduced by almost 20%; however, when the adjustment for the change in import coding procedure in the second quarter of 1954 is taken into consideration, the import balance remained virtually unchanged both in absolute terms and in proportion to total trade. In the case of both exports and imports the value gains were almost entirely due to a larger volume of trade. It needs to be noted, however, that the overall stability of average export and import prices over the past eighteen months conceals important and distinct upward and downward movements for some of the

main groups and major commodities. Over a longer period, the volume of domestic exports shipped during the first half of 1955 was the largest for any peacetime first half-year and, with the exception of 1952, 1953 and 1954 (not allowing for the seasonal peak of exports in the second half) also for any second half-year. The volume of imports was second only to that registered during the first part of 1953 which was the highest peacetime half-year import volume to date. It is particularly worth mentioning that domestic exports of commodities other than grains reached in the first half of 1955 their highest peacetime level in both value and volume terms for any half-year period. Exports of grains, in value as well as volume, although very much below the abnormal record levels of the first half-years of 1952 and 1953, were roughly the same as those of the 1951 and 1954 periods.

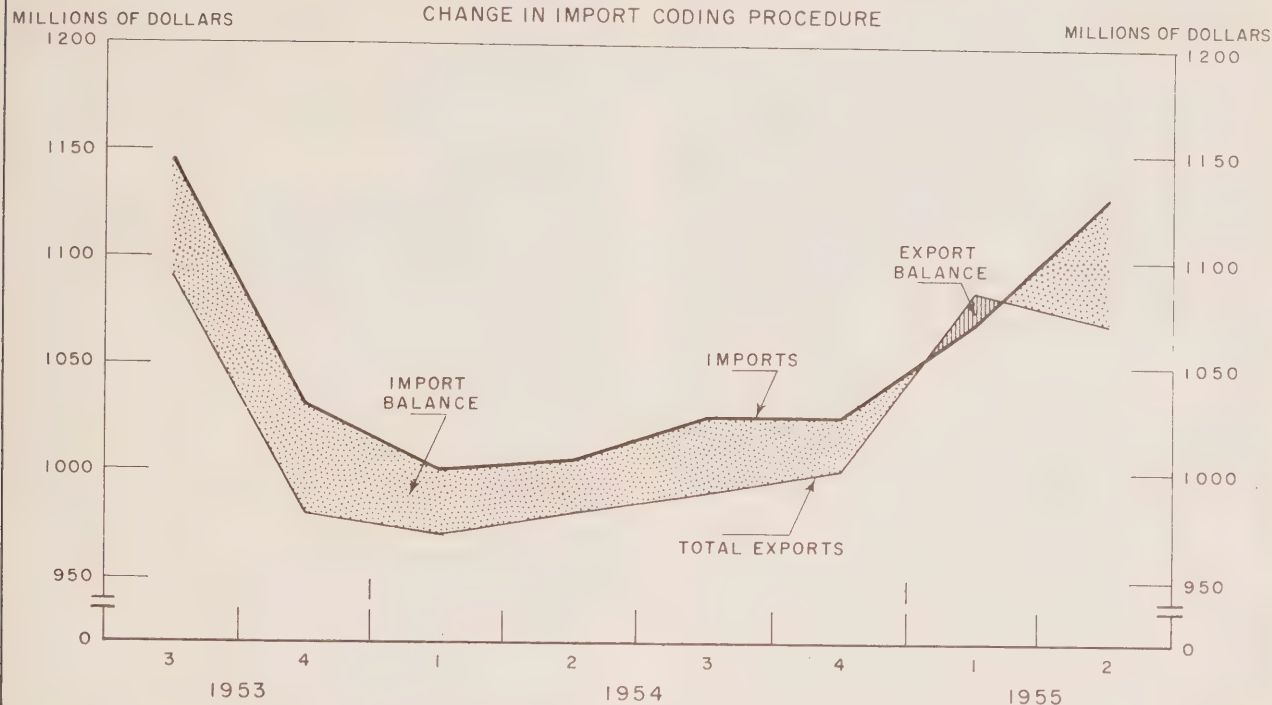
Direction of Trade

The United States remained Canada's most important trading partner, during the first six months of 1955, participating in over 67% of total trade. While the United States still took about 60% of Canadian exports, its share of the Canadian export total was slightly reduced. However, the proportion of Canada's imports from the United States went up by a small percentage and amounted to almost three quarters of the import total. Exports to the United States increased by over 7% in value:

sharply in lumber, iron ore and petroleum; quite substantially in wood pulp, some of the non-ferrous metals, asbestos, fertilizers, and farm implements and machinery; and moderately in newsprint paper. However, the agricultural and vegetable products group showed a pronounced decline, especially oats and barley, and the animal products group also went down, though moderately. Imports from the United States increased by almost 10%, and more was bought from that country in each of the

CHART II

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, BY QUARTERS, 1953 - 1955

ADJUSTED FOR AVERAGE SEASONAL VARIATION AND FOR
CHANGE IN IMPORT CODING PROCEDURE

nine major commodity groups except non-ferrous metals and their products. The greatest increase occurred in the iron and products group, mainly as a result of higher imports of automobile parts and a well maintained demand for non-farm machinery.

The United Kingdom continued to be Canada's second most important trading partner, slightly increasing its share of total trade to over 13%. The marked increase in the export balance with the United Kingdom was perhaps the most important development of the first part of 1955 regarding the direction of Canadian trade. For a number of reasons the rail and dock strikes affected British exports very severely, particularly those to Canada, while seemingly influencing the import picture hardly at all. In addition, such British exports as automobiles and machinery were affected by stiff competition in the Canadian market from domestic and other sources. At the same time sustained import demand for such Canadian products as grains, non-ferrous metals and forest products has prevailed in the United Kingdom. As a result of all these factors Canada's export balance with the United Kingdom in the first half of 1955 stood at two and a half times that of the same period in 1954. Correspondingly, the United Kingdom's share of Canadian exports increased from over 15% to almost 19%, while imports from the United Kingdom decreased from 10% to about 8% of the import total.

The very substantial increase in exports to the Commonwealth of over 23% was accounted for mainly by higher sales to the Union of South Africa, India, Australia, and New Zealand. The 15% gain in exports to Europe was shared by all the major trading partners in that area except Norway, and particularly by the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands. Exports to Latin America fell by 18% but this decrease to the area as a whole was exceeded by a very sharp drop in sales to Brazil which affected almost all main commodities shipped to that country. However, important gains were made in sales to Colombia and Mexico. Similarly, a marked drop in exports to Japan was responsible for most of the decrease in exports to all other foreign countries. Except for the United Kingdom, imports from all areas increased in the first half of 1955. On an individual country basis there was a very substantial gain in imports from Japan; nevertheless Canada's export balance with that country still amounted to over half of total trade with Japan. There were also large increases in imports from India, Western Germany, the Netherlands Antilles, and Singapore. On the other hand, substantial declines took place in imports from Brazil and Colombia.

The changes in direction of trade referred to above resulted, in the first half of 1955, in a marked accentuation of the regional bilateral imbalance of Canadian trade, in absolute amounts as well as in proportion to total trade, in the case

of every area except for the "other foreign countries" group where it was cut in half. The import balances with the United States and Latin America were increased by \$62.4 million and \$19.6 million.

The export balances with the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth, and Europe, were increased by \$120.6 million, \$9.2 million, and \$19.1 million respectively.

Main Commodity Changes

Gains in the value of domestic exports were made, during the first half of 1955, in all main commodity groups with the exception of animals and animal products and miscellaneous commodities. The most significant export increases occurred in wood and paper, non-ferrous metals and chemicals, these groups reaching record first half-year values. Apart from pulpwood, all the major components of the wood and paper group registered value gains. The same was true for non-ferrous metals and products except for lead and platinum which were lower both in value and in volume. The wood and paper and non-ferrous metals groups were also affected by some marked upward price changes, particularly for shingles, plywood, copper, nickel, zinc, lead and aluminum.

Exports of iron and its products showed a moderate increase. The major changes in this group consisted of a sharp gain in exports of iron ore and in sales of primary and semi-finished steel. Sales of internal combustion engines went up substantially, while those of farm and non-farm machinery declined moderately. The increase in exports of the non-metallic minerals and products group was almost entirely accounted for by a sharp

increase in exports of petroleum and products (from \$3.7 million to \$13.5 million) and of asbestos and products.

The drop in animals and animal products was caused primarily by a decline in sales of meats. Exports of cattle also went down and so did those of the fish and fishery products subgroup as a whole, although exports of fresh and frozen fish showed a modest gain. The drop in the miscellaneous commodities group was mainly accounted for by a decline in sales of aircraft and parts. The agricultural and vegetable products group registered a very small overall increase, caused primarily by higher export values of oils and fats, seeds, and tobacco. These gains barely outweighed the decrease in export values of wheat, wheat flour and other grains and grain products. The total figure for this group also conceals a drop of over 32% in exports to the United States and a 75% increase in sales to the United Kingdom. The prices of barley, oats and rye all moved upward. The price of wheat declined as compared with the first part of 1954, and the slightly lower value for the first six months of 1955 actually conceals an increased volume of wheat sales.

TABLE 2. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas

	1952		1953		1954		1955
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total Exports:							
United States	53.4	54.5	59.9	58.2	61.2	58.9	59.6
United Kingdom	19.0	15.6	15.6	16.4	15.3	17.9	18.7
Other Commonwealth and Ireland	7.5	5.7	6.3	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.8
Europe	8.6	13.1	8.4	9.4	7.7	9.7	8.0
Latin America	7.0	5.6	5.0	4.6	5.1	4.5	3.8
Others	4.5	5.5	4.8	5.8	5.5	3.8	4.1
Imports:							
United States	74.8	73.0	75.5	71.5	73.3	71.4	74.6
United Kingdom	8.3	9.5	9.9	10.8	9.9	9.2	8.3
Other Commonwealth and Ireland	4.7	4.5	3.5	4.4	4.0	5.0	4.3
Europe	3.6	3.9	3.6	4.3	3.9	4.8	3.7
Latin America	7.0	7.1	6.2	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.7
Others	1.6	2.0	1.3	2.0	1.8	2.8	2.4
Total Trade:							
United States	63.6	63.4	68.0	64.9	67.5	65.1	67.4
United Kingdom	13.9	12.7	12.7	13.6	12.5	13.6	13.3
Other Commonwealth and Ireland	6.2	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.6	5.1	5.0
Europe	6.2	8.7	5.9	6.8	5.7	7.3	5.8
Latin America	7.0	6.3	5.6	5.8	6.1	5.6	5.3
Others	3.1	3.8	3.0	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.2

An analysis of the principal changes on the basis of individual commodities discloses the following major developments. Grains and motor vehicles, which so heavily contributed to the low level of exports in mid-1954, did not exercise any further marked depressing influence in the first six months of 1955. Sales of grains and farinaceous products, as a whole, declined from \$279.7 million to \$264.6 million; of the main commodities in this subgroup only exports of barley went up. Freight and passenger automobiles actually slightly more than held their own, at \$2.7 million and \$5.3 million as against \$2.4 million and \$5.1 million, but exports of automobile parts were reduced from \$9.6 million to \$6.8 million. Three industries in which there has been especially large investment and expansion in recent years, namely chemicals, iron ore and petroleum, reflected this general development also in the export field. Exports of many kinds of chemicals, and particularly of fertilizers and cellulose, have accelerated the rate of increase which has characterized this industry in the recent years. Exports of petroleum and iron ore went up by over 260% and 200% respectively.

Newsprint paper remained Canada's largest export item at mid-year 1955, a position it has consistently occupied in each first half-year period since 1950. During the same time newsprint also showed a continuous upward movement in successive first half-years. The trend has also been apparent in nickel and aluminum and, with the exception of 1951 and 1953, respectively, in fertilizers and wood pulp. Planks and boards registered the greatest absolute rise in value, most of which occurred in exports to the United States, reflecting record building activity in that country in the period under discussion. Also, iron ore and petroleum excepted, planks and boards had the largest upward percentage change. This item displaced wheat as Canada's second largest export commodity and, together with such other major exports as copper, asbestos, zinc, primary and semi-finished steel, and whisky, recovered from the dip in sales abroad that occurred in the first half of 1954.

The overall increase in the value of imports in the first half of 1955 was a reflection of greater

consumer spending as well as of the rising level of industrial activity and investment expenditure during the period under discussion. It was spread fairly evenly over the main commodity groups, but some individual commodities showed important variations. Imports of fresh vegetables and tea went up markedly in value, but so did their prices. In the former case there was only a slight increase in volume, in the latter an actual decline in the quantity bought. There was a substantial increase in imports of fibres and textiles, which was shared by the raw cotton, raw wool, cotton products and synthetic fibres and products sub-groups, but not by wool products. There were moderate upward and downward average price movements for raw cotton and cotton products and raw wool and wool products, respectively. The increase in purchases of internal combustion engines (which includes diesel and other automobile and truck engines) and of automobile parts reflected the record rate of motor vehicle production in Canada during the first half of 1955. Imports of iron ore, which went down sharply in the first half of 1954, recovered almost to their 1953 level, reflecting a higher rate of steel production in this country. Purchases of non-farm machinery, which remained the largest import category, increased slightly. Despite the substantial growth of petroleum production and refining in Canada in the recent years, imports of petroleum, fuel oils and gasoline more than maintained their high levels. Purchases of coal were also a little higher than in the first half of 1954. Imports of many types of electrical apparatus, chemicals, and aircraft went up considerably. So did those of rubber and rubber products, the price of which also advanced substantially but not as much as the value.

One major import decline was in coffee, which fell in volume as well as in price. Imports of rolling mill products and other primary and semi-finished steel products were also reduced, this decline being seemingly associated with increased domestic production capacity in this field. Imports of some farm implements dropped moderately, but this decrease was offset by a rise in purchases of tractors in about the same proportion.

Canada's Rank in World Trade

United Nations and International Monetary Fund statistical sources indicate the following developments in world trade and in the ranking of the major trading countries in 1954. World trade reached its postwar peak in 1951 after having climbed steeply to well over U.S. \$158 billion from about U.S. \$116 billion in 1950. It then dropped by U.S. \$4 billion and U.S. \$3 billion, respectively, in 1952 and 1953, but recovered in 1954 to reach the level of close to U.S. \$157 billion. This was also the best postwar year in volume terms. It bears emphasis that the volume of world trade in 1954 was about 58% larger than in 1938. Most of this increase has taken place since 1948, coin-

ciding with the resurgence of economic activity in war-damaged countries, especially those of Western Europe. At the same time by 1948 the proportion of world exports supplied by the United States and Canada, who were contributing to the recovery of their wartime allies, reached about 30%. However, a gradual movement in the direction of the prewar pattern of world trade with regard to the relative shares of the main participants caused this proportion to decline to about 25% of the much larger total in 1954. This development has been reflected in the substantial net addition of gold and dollars to the reserves of the rest of the world in recent years.

TABLE 3. Leading Countries in World Trade, by Value of Trade and Trade per Capita, 1954

Exports f.o.b.			Imports c.i.f.			Total Trade		
Country	1953	1954	Country	1953	1954	Country	1953	1954
Value of Trade								
	U.S. \$'000,000			U.S. \$'000,000			U.S. \$'000,000	
World Total¹	74,796	77,332	World Total¹	76,443	79,335	World Total¹	151,239	156,667
1. United States	15,782 ²	15,099 ²	1. United States	11,834	11,103	1. United States ..	27,616 ²	26,202 ²
2. United Kingdom	7,525	7,771	2. United Kingdom	9,361	9,462	2. United Kingdom	16,886	17,233
3. Germany, Federal Republic	4,390	5,249	3. Germany, Federal Republic	3,771	4,571	3. Germany, Federal Republic	8,161	9,820
4. Canada	4,596	4,434	4. Canada	4,824	4,549	4. Canada	9,420	8,983
5. France	3,782	4,189	5. France	3,942	4,215	5. France	7,724	8,404
6. Netherlands	2,152	2,412	6. Netherlands	2,383	2,857	6. Netherlands	4,535	5,269
7. Belgium and Luxembourg	2,251	2,300	7. Belgium and Luxembourg	2,405	2,535	7. Belgium and Luxembourg	4,656	4,835
8. Venezuela	1,445	1,690	8. Italy	2,420	2,401	8. Italy	3,927	4,037
9. Australia	1,977	1,659	9. Japan	2,410	2,399	9. Japan	3,685	4,028
10. Italy	1,507	1,636	10. Australia	1,471	1,869	10. Australia	3,448	3,528
11. Japan	1,275	1,629	11. Sweden	1,579	1,777	11. Sweden	3,059	3,365
12. Sweden	1,480	1,588	12. Brazil	1,319	1,634	12. Brazil	2,858	3,196
13. Brazil	1,539	1,562	13. Union of South Africa	1,310	1,365	13. Venezuela	2,341	2,611
14. Switzerland	1,201	1,225	14. Switzerland	1,176	1,300	14. Switzerland	2,377	2,525
15. India	1,116	1,182	15. India	1,197	1,259	15. India	2,313	2,441
Trade per Capita³								
	U.S. \$			U.S. \$			U.S. \$	
1. New Zealand	322	326	1. New Zealand	263	328	1. New Zealand....	585	655
2. Venezuela	266	297	2. Norway	272	300	2. Canada	637	591
3. Canada	311	292	3. Canada	326	299	3. Belgium and Luxembourg	513	530
4. Belgium and Luxembourg	248	252	4. Belgium and Luxembourg	264	278	4. Switzerland	487	513
5. Switzerland	246	249	5. Netherlands	227	269	5. Netherlands	432	497
6. Sarawak	235	232	6. Hong Kong	301	267	6. Denmark	434	479
7. Netherlands	205	227	7. Denmark	229	264	7. Norway	423	472
8. Sweden	206	220	8. Switzerland	241	264	8. Sweden	427	466
9. Trinidad and Tobago	221	219	9. Sweden	220	246	9. Venezuela	430	459
10. Denmark	205	215	10. Sarawak	218	218	10. Hong Kong	515	456
11. Hong Kong	213	188	11. Trinidad and Tobago	204	209	11. Trinidad and Tobago	425	428
12. Australia	224	185	12. Australia	167	208	12. Australia	391	393
13. Norway	152	172	13. United Kingdom	184	185	13. United Kingdom	332	337
14. Finland	138	162	14. Ireland	174	172	14. Finland	266	320
15. United Kingdom	148	152	15. Israel	170	172	15. Malaya and Singapore	299	289

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*, September, 1955; and United Nations Statistical Office, *Population and Vital Statistics Reports*, Statistical Papers, Series A, Vol. VII, Nos. 2, 3.

1. World total exclusive of China, U.S.S.R., and those countries of Eastern Europe not reporting trade currently.

2. Including military aid extended to other countries.

3. Trading countries as listed by I.M.F., except that Aden, Netherlands Antilles, and countries with neither exports nor imports of U.S. \$100 million in 1954 were excluded.

It may be noted at this point that there tends to be a discrepancy in world trade statistics for any year as between export and import figures. One factor which accounts for it stems from the fact that whereas exports are recorded on a f.o.b. port of exit basis, imports are shown on a c.i.f. basis, exceeding the value of goods exported by the amount of freight between exporting and importing countries. Moreover, this discrepancy tends also to be affected by the time lag in recording imports, relative to exports. In times of decreasing world trade, recorded imports tend to go down later than exports, but they also tend to show recovery later during an upturn in world trade. This trend is particularly noticeable when an upward or downward movement in world trade is reversed from one year to another. An example of such "statistical" behaviour of export and import data occurred between 1951 and 1953. Exports declined in 1952 from their 1951 level but picked up slightly in 1953. Imports were also lower in 1952, but less so than exports, and they still continued moving down in 1953, this time very sharply: consequently total trade showed a decrease in 1953 over 1952, even though exports were higher and trade had commenced to recover.

The value of Canada's trade in 1954 was exceeded only by that of the United States, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany. German trade did not revive until about 1949 and has made great strides since, reaching in 1954 almost three times its value in 1949. Before

the war Germany was normally the world's third leading trading nation.

With the exception of the United States, Canada, and Australia, all fifteen leading exporting countries increased their exports in 1954. In the case of the United States, however, it was the reduction in military aid that caused the decline in total exports, non-military exports showing an increase — a reverse of the situation in 1953. Canada's exports were again lower than in the record year 1952 but were virtually as high as in 1951. Imports into the majority of the leading importing countries increased in 1954. However, Canadian imports declined, in a greater proportion than did exports.

Canada's trade on a per capita basis far exceeds that of most other leading trading countries. In 1953 Canada held first rank and in 1954 only New Zealand had a higher per capita trade. A majority of the leading countries in world trade increased their total per capita trade in 1954. All the Western European countries on the list, as well as the United Kingdom, were among those countries that showed gains in respect to total trade per capita as well as in per capita exports and imports, a reflection of the recovery from the slump of 1953. Canada was in 1954 one of the countries which had a decline in per capita total trade and per capita exports and imports. New Zealand, whose imports went up sharply in 1954, regained in all three respects the first rank which she held in 1952.

CHAPTER II

TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES

The United States and the United Kingdom together accounted for 80.7% of Canada's total trade during the first half of 1955, this being the same proportion as during the corresponding period in 1953 and slightly more than in 1954. The absolute value of trade with both countries increased, although the United States' share of Canada's total trade was fractionally lower than in the first six months of 1954 and stood at 67.4%. The United Kingdom, on the other hand, increased its share from 12.5% to 13.3%, much higher exports from Canada more than compensating for the fall of imports from the United Kingdom. Only eight other countries accounted for 1% or more of total exports from or imports to Canada during the period under discussion. The individual countries comprising this group of leading trading partners remained unchanged, with the exception of the Netherlands replacing Brazil; nor were there many changes

regarding the ranking of these countries according to total trade with Canada.

Venezuela was again the only country other than the United States and the United Kingdom to provide more than 1% of Canada's imports, her share being 4% of the import total, same as in the first half of 1954. Venezuela was also again the only country other than the United States among the ten leading trading partners with which Canada had an import balance. Japan remained the third largest export market for Canadian goods, her share of total exports, however, dropping from 3.3% to 2.2%. But the United States and the United Kingdom were again, during the first part of 1955, the only two countries which individually accounted for more than 1% of both exports and imports from and to Canada, although Germany was very close to becoming one.

Trade with the United States

Both exports to and imports from the United States increased in value during the first half of 1955. Imports went up by \$146.4 million and exports by only \$84.0 million; consequently the import balance increased from 13.5% to 14.6% of total trade. Price changes were only of minor importance during this period. Prices of exports to the United States were on the average probably higher by less than 2% and prices of imports from the United States by less than 1%, as compared with the first six months of 1954. Hence the value changes can be almost entirely attributed to a higher volume of exports and imports.

The increase in Canada's trade with the United States was part of the general upswing in that country's foreign trade, exclusive of military aid; it accounted for about 30% of the increase in the total trade of the United States with all areas,

although it was less than half of the increase with Western Europe. Canada remained by far the most important trading partner of the United States. Canada took more imports from the United States than the twenty Latin American republics together and only a little less than the whole of Western Europe, and she bought over three and a half times as much as the next highest ranking individual purchaser, the United Kingdom. Canada exported to the United States almost 15% more than did all of Western Europe, though about one-quarter less than the twenty Latin American republics, the leading supplying region for the United States; and she sold to the United States over four times more than the next highest individual supplier, Venezuela. Canada's share of United States exports dropped fractionally to 23.2%, but our share of United States imports increased slightly to 22.8%.

TABLE 4. Trade of Canada with the United States

	1953		1954		1955	Change from	
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	2nd half '53 to 2nd half '54	1st half '54 to 1st half '55
	\$'000,000					%	%
Domestic Exports	1,188.4	1,230.5	1,120.5	1,196.7	1,203.1	- 2.8	+ 7.4
Re-Exports.....	21.2	22.9	24.3	26.0	25.7	—	—
Imports	1,672.4	1,548.8	1,502.8	1,458.6	1,649.2	- 5.8	+ 9.7
Total Trade	2,882.0	2,802.3	2,647.6	2,681.2	2,878.0	- 4.3	+ 8.7
Trade Balance.....	- 462.8	- 295.4	- 358.0	- 235.9	- 420.4	—	—

Domestic Exports to the United States¹

There were marked gains, during the first half of 1955, in exports of industrial and construction materials to the United States. Increases were general among forest products, metals, minerals and chemicals. But declines in grains and some agricultural products and in deliveries on defence contracts offset part of the gains; consequently the 7.4% rise in total exports to the United States was somewhat moderated.

The wood, wood products and paper group went up by \$68.0 million to \$581.6 million. All the major items showed value increases except pulpwood, the sales of which declined very slightly. Planks and boards and shingles registered the largest percentage increases, and planks and boards alone the greatest absolute value gain, from \$86.8 million to \$130.0 million—this development being a reflection of the record levels of housing construction in the United States during the first part of 1955. There were also volume increases for all the major items in this group except pulpwood, ranging from 45% for planks and boards, 40% for plywoods, and 47% for shingles to only over 1% for newsprint. The United States share of Canada's exports of this group as a whole went down slightly, but was still almost 80% of the total. So did the United States share of newsprint, plywood and shingles; but that of planks and boards and wood pulp went up.

The non-ferrous metals and products group was again second in importance in value terms to wood, wood products and paper. Its exports to the United States increased by \$21.0 million to \$211.5 million, about one-third of this gain being due to greater volume. Higher prices were registered for all the non-ferrous metals, except for platinum, and particularly for lead, copper and zinc. Exports of all the metals, lead excepted, went up in value, especially those of nickel and zinc. A slightly lower volume of shipments appeared in aluminum and copper, and sharply so in lead.

Exports of iron and steel products to the United States increased moderately in value, and probably slightly in volume as well. There was a substantial decrease in deliveries of guns on defence contracts. However, exports of iron ore went up markedly, the increase being made possible by new mining capacity. Sales of primary iron and steel, farm implements and machinery and internal combustion engines also advanced sharply. The higher value of exports of non-metallic minerals and products was more than accounted for by a 300% increase in shipments of petroleum, from \$2.9 to \$12.0 million. Asbestos went up by \$2.0 million, but abrasives declined by approximately the same amount. There was also a very substantial increase in exports of chemicals.

The declines which tended to moderate the overall increase in the value of domestic exports to the United States were recorded in four of the nine main commodity groups. In the agricultural and vegetable products group, the value of which was reduced by almost one-third, whisky was the only major export item that showed an increase in value and in volume, although a very moderate one. Barley and oats went down in value very substantially, by over 60% and 70%, respectively, and in view of higher prices even more so in volume. Wheat and fodders also experienced a steep downturn. Exports of the animal and animal products group as a whole were reduced moderately but remained above the level of the first part of 1953. Shipments of slaughter cattle, which so heavily contributed to the overall gain in this group in the first half of 1954 over the same period in 1953, were down by more than one-half or \$4.0 million; and those of canned meats by \$1.0 million. But exports of fur skins went up by almost \$3.0 million, and those of fresh and frozen fish, and pork and dairy cattle, by \$1.0 million each. Shipments of aircraft and cartridges declined by about \$10.0 million, accounting for more than the total drop in exports of the miscellaneous commodities group; but sales of electrical energy almost doubled, to \$5.9 million. There was also a moderate decline in exports of fibres, textiles and products.

Imports from the United States²

Imports from the United States during the first part of 1955 increased by \$146.5 million to reach \$1,649.2 million. The level of imports achieved during the first part of 1955 was only slightly below the record peak of the first half of 1953, and there are strong indications that a new record will be reached in the second half-year. The underlying upward trend of imports which has prevailed during the postwar period, especially in such items as some types of non-farm machinery, auto parts, electrical apparatus and a wide variety of producers' and consumers' goods, was markedly demonstrated in the half-year. At the same time certain offsetting factors were in evidence, namely the shift from United States suppliers of crude petroleum and products, the declining use of coal, and reductions in imports of textiles and certain types of metals and products such as rolling mill products, agricultural implements and pipe for pipelines.

There were increases over 1954 during the first six months of 1955 in all the main commodity groups, with the exception of non-metallic minerals and products which fell off moderately. In the latter group the only major item showing a value increase was bituminous coal, which went up in volume about twice as much as in value. Anthracite coal went down about as much in price as in value. Imports of petroleum, fuel oils, and gasoline all decreased quite substantially in value, most of this decline being due to lower quantities shipped.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VI.

2. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VII.

In absolute terms, although not relatively, the greatest increase in imports from the United States took place in the iron and products group, which rose by \$60.0 million to \$695.3 million, accounting for almost half of the total gain in imports. Iron ore, non-farm machinery, freight and passenger automobiles and parts, tractors, internal combustion engines, tools, and cooking and heating apparatus showed value increases ranging from 5% to 90%. Deliveries of railway cars fell off from the high levels of 1954 in consequence of the completion of some special contracts for new passenger equipment for Canadian lines. There was also a slight decline in imports of rolling mill products, a substantial one in farm implements, and a very sharp fall in pipes, tubes and fittings.

Trade with the United Kingdom

Featured by a widening export balance, trade with the United Kingdom during the first part of 1955 continued the trend which started in the second half of 1954. Total exports further increased to \$383.4 million and imports continued their decline to \$182.9 million, this trend being markedly affected by the impact of the strikes which are discussed below. Consequently in the first half of 1955 Canada's export balance with the United Kingdom increased to 35.7% of total trade, from 16.9% in the corresponding period of 1954. These movements in value of export and import trade, as during the first part of 1954, again appear to have been almost entirely due to volume rather than to price changes. The situation described above was reminiscent of the first half of 1952. Then exports increased by 59% over the first half of 1951 to the record value of \$403.2 million, while imports fell by 28% to the lowest half-year value since 1949 of \$161.4 million—the trend having already strongly established itself during the second part of 1951.

During the first part of 1955 Canada was again the United Kingdom's second largest supplier. Canada's share of the expanded imports of the United Kingdom, however, increased less than that of the United States which displaced Australia as

The increase of \$14.4 million in imports of fibres, textiles and products from the United States accounted for more than half of that from all countries. Purchases of raw cotton went up very substantially in value, mostly due to larger volume. The value increase in imports of cotton fabrics was almost wholly caused by higher prices, not volume changes. Fresh vegetables and fur skins showed the largest value increases in the agricultural and vegetable products and animal and animal products groups, due mainly to price changes. The increase in the miscellaneous commodities group was due primarily to higher imports of aircraft and of non-commercial items.

the most important import source for the United Kingdom. But Canada moved down from third to fourth place, after Australia, the United States and New Zealand, as a market for products of the United Kingdom, her share of the slightly increased total United Kingdom exports decreasing by almost 9%. It is interesting to note at this point that despite the 27% drop in June, total United Kingdom exports rose slightly during the first half of 1955, as compared with the first six months of 1954, to almost \$4 billion. Of the four principal United Kingdom export markets only sales to Canada went down in value during this period.

Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom¹

The high levels of business activity in the United Kingdom and sustained demand for Canadian grains, forest products and non-ferrous metals were at the root of the 35% increase in United Kingdom's purchases from Canada, these purchases being consistently higher in every one of the first six months of 1955.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VIII.

TABLE 5. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom

	1953		1954		1955	Change from	
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	2nd half '53 to 2nd half '54	1st half '54 to 1st half '55
	\$'000,000					%	%
Domestic Exports	314.2	351.0	284.6	368.8	384.5	+ 5.1	+ 35.1
Re-Exports	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.5	1.9	—	—
Imports	219.6	233.8	204.1	188.4	182.9	- 19.4	- 10.4
Total Trade	535.4	586.9	491.2	559.6	569.3	- 4.6	+ 15.9
Trade Balance	+ 96.2	+ 119.3	+ 82.9	+ 182.9	+ 203.5	—	—

The greatest value gain in domestic exports to the United Kingdom during the first half of 1955 took place in the agricultural and vegetable products group, sales increasing from \$83.2 million to \$145.0 million over the same period in 1954. Of the major commodities in this group only wheat flour went down in value and quite markedly so. The increase in exports of wheat, which rose from \$46.7 million to \$73.0 million, contributed one-half of the gain in this group, and due to lower prices the rise in volume was even more pronounced than that in value. During this period Canada continued to be the largest wheat supplier to the United Kingdom (followed by the United States and Australia in close order) and supplied about 50%, as against 58% in the first half of 1954, of an almost twice as large market. There was also a spectacular increase of 400% in the sales of barley, three-fourths of the gain being in volume. Canada captured 90% of the barley market, as against 30% during the first part of 1954, and, as in the case of wheat, the market had almost doubled. It may be noted, however, that sales of barley to the United Kingdom during the second half of 1954, as well as those during the corresponding period in 1953, had even surpassed the high level of exports in the first half of 1955. A gain of \$8.7 million in shipments of tobacco and of \$4.6 million in those of oil seed cake and meal established Canada as the United Kingdom's main supplier of these commodities during the period under discussion. There were also very substantial increases in exports of flax seed and oats, and shipments of over \$1.1 million of apples made their first appearance since the first half of 1952.

Exports of the animals and animal products group declined by over 35%. There were considerable decreases in exports of canned fish and fresh beef and veal, only partly counterbalanced by gains in sales of cheese and fur skins.

The wood, wood products and paper group rose from \$65.5 million to \$77.5 million, and almost every major item showed an increase in sales. This was particularly true of planks and boards and newsprint paper which rose by \$5.0 million and \$3.5 million, respectively, the latter commodity accounting for two-thirds of the United Kingdom market. The iron and products group more than doubled in value, from \$4.9 million to \$11.1 million, with increases in shipments of all the major items, rolling mill products and pigs, ingots, blooms and billets showing particularly large gains. Except for decreases in shipments of copper and platinum, all the principal individual non-ferrous metals showed very substantial value gains, boosting the group total from \$104.5 million to \$121.6 million. There were also sizeable volume increases, again in all items except copper and platinum. Exports of non-metallic minerals and products rose from \$5.3 million to \$9.1 million, asbestos and coal and coke going up in value by 90% and over 600%, respectively. A substantial increase was also recorded in shipments of chemicals, from \$7.0 million to \$10.8 million.

Imports from the United Kingdom¹

The decrease in imports from the United Kingdom during the first part of 1955, by \$21.2 million to \$182.9 million, was almost entirely concentrated in the iron and products group. The latter went down by \$24.2 million to \$54.1 million, this more than accounting for the overall decline. The sharpest drops in value took place in non-farm machinery and passenger automobiles, \$7.2 million and \$3.8 million, respectively. And, wire and products and bicycles excepted, all major items in this group, such as internal combustion engines, pipes, tubes and fittings, rolling mill products, castings and forgings, tractors, and tools registered substantial decreases. The fibres and textiles and products group virtually maintained its level at \$45.6 million, as compared with the first half of 1954, but was considerably lower than during the first six months of 1953. Purchases of textile apparel, wool yarns, wool carpets, and wool fabrics all went down, the latter particularly sharply; but imports of wool tops and noils rose sizeably. Imports of cotton fabrics also declined substantially, but those of cotton yarns went up slightly. Shipments of coated and impregnated cloth, however, almost doubled, and purchases of synthetic fibres, tops and yarns increased threefold.

The most interesting development in imports in the non-ferrous metals and products group which declined by \$0.5 million to \$22.5 million was the 12% increase in purchases of electrical apparatus. The non-metallic minerals and products group, like the textiles, also showed a fractional decline only, higher shipments of glass partly compensating for the falling off in purchases of pottery, chinaware, and anthracite coal. Imports of both the chemicals and wood, wood products and paper groups increased by 10%, and those of the miscellaneous commodities category, in which purchases of aircraft accounted for twice the amount of the overall increase, by 17%. A \$0.2 million increase in imports of agricultural and vegetable products was counterbalanced by an equivalent drop in those of animals and animal products. The greatest relative rise took place in purchases of vegetable oils and cereal foods and bakery products. Imports of confectionery also went up, but those of leather and leather products, whisky and tea all decreased, in the case of the latter very sharply, particularly in volume.

The changes in trade with the United Kingdom, particularly as regards Canadian imports from that country, were influenced by several special factors whose relative importance cannot be measured with any degree of accuracy, but which warrant some consideration. The rail, dock, and seamen's strikes seem to have been the most significant factors. As it happened, conditions at the docks

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table IX.

during the strikes favoured the clearance of British imports rather than British exports. The typical British import cargo lends itself better to mechanical handling than typical United Kingdom exports which require careful and time-consuming storage; furthermore exports tend to go in small shipments to numerous destinations, and after interruption of shipping some have to wait longer for a ship. Moreover the strike was partial, and the available labour tended to be put on unloading. Despite efforts to transport manufactured goods from the factories to the docks by truck, many ships unloaded their cargoes and then sailed away empty or only partly loaded in order to fulfil obligations elsewhere; several bypassed the strike-bound ports, unloaded their cargoes and sailed away without their scheduled export cargoes which, even if delivered to seaboard from factory, had been sent to the original port of shipment. The ports of Liverpool and Manchester, severely tied by the dock strike, handle a large proportion of Canada-bound goods; furthermore the seamen's strike mainly delayed liners on the Canadian run. Consequently, whereas United Kingdom imports in June were hardly affected by the strikes, exports dropped by 27% over the same period. The fall in exports to Canada was very severe and, according to United

Kingdom statistics, four times as great as that to the United States. Canadian statistics show that the June drop in imports from the United Kingdom of \$18.0 million was not much below the total fall of \$21.2 million in imports from that country during the first part of 1955. But the decline of \$3.2 million in Canadian imports from the United Kingdom during the first five months of 1955 would seem to imply (among other indicators) that the overall first half-year drop was affected not only by the strikes but also by the forces of domestic and foreign competition, particularly in such commodities as machinery and automobiles. Imports from the United Kingdom in July were close to the 1954 level, and those in August were almost 15% higher, this improvement being apparently caused by the lag in shipments resulting from the strikes. But total imports for the first eight months of 1955 were still \$8.4 million below the level of the corresponding period in 1954. However, this drop is not clear evidence of a major overall declining trend. The largest part of the apparent reduction in total imports would probably be eliminated if adjustment were made for the change in import coding procedure to the recorded figure of imports from the United Kingdom in June 1954.

Trade with Other Leading Countries

Venezuela

Total trade with Venezuela again increased in the first half of 1955, by over 5%, and Canada's import balance with that country again rose, to almost 72% of total trade. As in the past, petroleum and fuel oils were the outstanding import items, jointly accounting for over 99% of imports from Venezuela and for 69% of total purchases of these commodities from all countries. Crude petroleum and fuel oil imports both rose in value by \$3.0 million, standing at \$83.6 million and \$4.8 million, respectively, this gain slightly exceeding the overall increase in imports from Venezuela over the previous half-year. Of the few remaining import commodities, coffee was the next one by value, at \$0.2 million.

Exports to Venezuela were again lower in the first half of 1955, by 6%. Sales of passenger automobiles, which dropped from \$2.0 million in the first half of 1953 to about \$0.1 million during the corresponding period in 1954, were again cut in half. Wheat flour was again the most important single export commodity, shipments dropping during the first part of 1955 to \$5.5 million from \$5.8 million during the same period in 1954. Declines were also registered in sales of eggs, potatoes, farm and non-farm machinery, and aluminum. But sales of chemicals, of which cellulose accounted for more than one-half, increased by almost 60%, and those of newsprint by 7%. The Venezuelan market for powdered, condensed and evaporated milk, shipments of which rose by 17% to \$2.0

million, absorbed over 55% of Canada's total exports. Sales of powdered milk alone increased from \$1.5 million to \$1.8 million and accounted for over 67% of total Canadian exports of this commodity, Canada and the Netherlands being the main suppliers of powdered milk to Venezuela, after the United States.

Federal Republic of Germany

Total trade with the Federal Republic of Germany again increased in the first half of 1955 over the corresponding period a year ago by almost 23%, much more so than it did in the first part of 1954 over 1953. Both exports and imports rose by over 20%, Germany ranking fourth both as a market for Canadian goods and a supplier of Canadian imports. Canada's trade balance with Germany of \$17.9 million amounted to 29% of total trade with that country, a slightly higher proportion than a year ago. Exports to Germany increased from \$32.0 million to \$39.6 million, reflecting the high rate of advance of the German economy. There were slightly lower sales of wheat, which at \$16.3 million was again by far the most important single export item, more substantial declines in wheat flour, barley, gas engines, and lead, and no recurrence of the \$4.1 million sale of surplus canned meat. There were moderate increases in shipments of cattle hides and whisky and an appearance of exports of rye valued at \$1.6 million. Exports of wood pulp and newsprint went up considerably. The booming demand for steel in Germany expressed itself in

TABLE 6. Trade of Canada with Eight Leading Countries, by Half Years

	1953		1954		1955	Change from	
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	2nd half '53 to 2nd half '54	1st half '54 to 1st half '55
	\$'000,000					%	%
Venezuela:							
Total Exports	17.6	19.0	15.5	15.6	14.6	- 18.1	- 6.0
Imports	71.1	84.0	82.5	85.1	88.7	+ 1.2	+ 7.5
Trade Balance.....	- 53.5	- 65.0	- 67.0	- 69.5	- 74.1	—	—
Germany, Federal Republic:							
Total Exports	34.3	50.2	32.0	55.8	39.6	+ 11.1	+ 23.7
Imports	14.2	21.3	18.0	26.5	21.7	+ 24.1	+ 20.4
Trade Balance.....	+ 20.1	+ 28.9	+ 14.0	+ 29.4	+ 17.9	—	—
Japan:							
Total Exports	37.4	81.3	61.6	35.1	45.4	- 56.9	- 26.3
Imports	5.7	7.9	6.6	12.6	13.9	+ 58.8	+109.1
Trade Balance.....	+ 31.6	+ 73.5	+ 54.9	+ 22.6	+ 31.5	—	—
Australia:							
Total Exports	18.0	21.9	22.3	24.0	28.3	+ 9.8	+ 27.1
Imports	6.3	17.2	7.8	16.9	8.5	- 1.4	+ 9.0
Trade Balance.....	+ 11.7	+ 4.8	+ 14.5	+ 7.1	+ 19.9	—	—
Belgium and Luxembourg:							
Total Exports	31.9	37.9	22.7	32.6	24.2	- 14.3	+ 6.2
Imports	14.4	14.7	11.8	13.3	11.8	- 9.6	+ 0.1
Trade Balance.....	+ 17.4	+ 23.4	+ 10.9	+ 19.3	+ 12.3	—	—
Union of South Africa:							
Total Exports	23.9	27.0	23.2	16.8	30.0	- 38.1	+ 29.2
Imports	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.6	2.6	+ 55.1	+ 10.4
Trade Balance.....	+ 21.5	+ 24.8	+ 20.9	+ 13.2	+ 24.5	—	—
Netherlands:							
Total Exports	21.3	21.7	12.8	27.5	21.1	+ 26.5	+ 64.3
Imports	10.2	12.1	9.9	12.7	8.7	+ 4.5	- 11.8
Trade Balance.....	+ 11.1	+ 9.6	+ 2.9	+ 14.9	+ 12.3	—	—
Norway:							
Total Exports	20.3	17.0	21.0	22.9	20.6	+ 34.6	- 2.1
Imports	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	- 27.0	- 1.0
Trade Balance.....	+ 19.4	+ 15.6	+ 20.0	+ 21.9	+ 19.6	—	—

pressure on supplies of steel scrap: Canada supplied \$1.8 million of it as well as some iron ore. Even though sales of primary copper declined, shipments of it together with three and a half times larger exports of copper scrap and higher sales of semi-fabricated copper amounted to \$4.2 million as against \$1.5 million in the first half of 1954. Exports of aluminum more than doubled to \$2.6 million, as Germany's aluminum industry which was the world's largest prewar producer and has now recovered to third rank could not keep pace with the domestic demand. Shipments of asbestos also almost doubled. It is interesting to note that exports of chemicals increased from \$2.1 million to \$2.4 million.

Imports from Germany increased from \$18.0 to \$21.7 million, all the major import items rising in value. Purchases of non-farm machinery went up from \$3.0 to \$3.6 million, and those of freight and passenger automobiles and parts from \$1.4 million

to \$2.8 million. Imports of chemicals rose from \$1.2 million to \$1.7 million, and those of fibres, textiles and products from \$1.4 million to \$1.7 million. In the latter group an increase took place in shipments of synthetic fibre fabrics and wool fabrics but a decline in purchases of cotton fabrics and carpets. The rest of the upturn in imports from Germany was spread among a wide variety of products, such as tools, clocks, jewellery, cameras, and others.

Japan

At mid-year 1955 total trade with Japan stood at \$59.3 million, almost \$9.0 million less than a year ago. Exports to Japan during this period went down from the first half-year peak in 1954 of \$61.6 million to \$45.4 million, still staying, however, above the 1953 level. Imports continued their upward movement, more than doubling to \$12.6

million. Nevertheless, Canada's export balance with Japan still amounted to over 50% of total trade with that country, as against 80% in 1954.

The drop in exports went in hand with a general curtailment of imports by Japan which was effected by means of import restrictions and tight monetary policies at home. Japan continued to be second to the United Kingdom as a market for Canadian wheat, sales of which dropped from \$30.1 million to \$25.6 million, wheat still remaining by far the largest single export item. Japan was also the third largest market for barley, after the United Kingdom and the United States, even though shipments of this commodity fell precipitously from \$11.8 million to \$3.9 million. Sales of wheat flour were virtually unchanged at \$0.8 million, but those of whisky declined substantially. Exports of asbestos went down moderately, but those of non-ferrous metals were halved to \$1.1 million. Copper scrap and aluminum disappeared from the export list. Shipments of iron scrap also went down to almost nothing from \$1.2 million; but sales of iron ore more than held their ground at \$1.8 million. Wood pulp, the third ranking export item in the first part of 1954, went down by over \$1.0 million from \$4.5 million. The only substantial gain among the few major exports that increased in value during the first six months of 1955 was flax seed which went up from \$2.7 million to \$3.4 million, replacing wood pulp as the third largest export commodity.

Australia

In the first half of 1955 Canadian exports benefited from the previous relaxations of import controls and went up from \$22.3 million to \$28.3 million. Exports of planks and boards, which became the most important export commodity as against automobile parts a year ago, virtually doubled to \$6.6 million. Newsprint, the second highest ranking export, went up more than threefold to \$4.9 million. Very substantial increases were also registered in sales of trucks, aluminum, copper, asbestos, chemicals and tobacco. However, shipments of passenger cars and auto parts went down from \$2.4 million to \$0.8 million and \$6.1 million to \$3.0 million, respectively.

An altered balance of payments situation led to the introduction of a severe cut in import quotas in April, 1955. Whatever effect this measure may have on Canadian exports to Australia, however, will not become apparent for some time because of the time lag between the issuing of licenses and the actual delivery of the commodities covered by them.

Imports from Australia increased from \$7.8 million to \$8.5 million. Those of wool, the main import commodity, also went up from \$2.9 million to \$3.2 million. But there was a decline in purchases of raw sugar, the second most important import item. Purchases of dried fruits doubled, but those of canned and preserved fruits declined somewhat.

A similar divergent movement took place in the case of fresh mutton and lamb, which increased, and canned beef, which declined.

Belgium and Luxembourg

Exports to Belgium and Luxembourg increased from \$22.7 million to \$24.2 million, thus reversing the decline that had started in 1952. Wheat again constituted almost half of total exports to Belgium but fell to \$10.9 million against \$11.6 million a year ago, and other grains together went down from \$2.0 million to \$1.5 million. Of the other principal exports, salmon and wood and paper products dropped from \$1.4 million to \$1.0 million and \$1.5 million to \$1.4 million, respectively. On the other hand, sales of rolling mill products and of non-ferrous metals rose substantially, those of aluminum more than doubling to \$1.3 million. Exports of asbestos and chemicals more than held their ground at \$1.2 million and \$1.6 million, respectively, and those of flax seed more than doubled to \$1.6 million.

Imports from Belgium stayed at \$11.8 million, thus halting the downward trend that began in 1951. Rolling mill products, which reached a peak of \$11.2 million in the first half of 1952, went down slightly from their level of \$1.4 million at mid-1954, as did the whole iron and products group which stood at \$2.1 million. An increase from \$3.5 million to \$3.7 million was recorded in purchases of textiles, carpets accounting for 60% of this group. Imports of diamonds also increased, from \$1.5 million to \$1.9 million, and those of glass and glass products remained unchanged at \$1.3 million.

Union of South Africa

The cessation of discrimination in exchange allocations between imports from the dollar area and other countries as well as an expanding domestic market for foreign products were the main reasons for the increase in exports to the Union of South Africa, from \$23.2 million to \$30.0 million. Sales of wheat, the most important single export commodity a year ago, went down from \$8.9 million to \$6.9 million. Planks and boards displaced wheat as the highest ranking export item; their value more than doubled, from \$3.2 million to \$7.2 million, and constituted 40% of total exports of this commodity to the Commonwealth. Among the other major export commodities, ranging during the first half of 1955 from \$1.0 million to \$1.8 million each, considerable gains were recorded in sales of newsprint, freight and passenger automobiles (but a slight decrease in automobile parts), railway cars, and chemicals. Sizeable advances were also registered in exports of a wide variety of products such as fish (particularly salmon), unmanufactured leather, tallow, bond and writing paper, copper, watches, and spark plugs.

Imports from South Africa increased from \$2.3 million to \$2.6 million. Raw sugar, which was the only commodity to reach the half-million dollar mark in the first part of 1954, disappeared completely from the import list. Its place was taken by

industrial diamonds whose purchases rose by about as much as the decline in imports of jewellery diamonds. Purchases of wool, the second most important import item during the first part of 1955, doubled to \$0.4 million.

The Netherlands

Exports to the Netherlands were much higher during the first half of 1955 than a year ago, rising from \$12.8 million to \$21.1 million. Sales of grains constituted one-third of the export total. Despite a fall in exports of wheat from \$5.1 million to \$3.8 million, total grain exports increased by \$1.7 million to \$6.9 million, rye alone accounting for \$1.9 million of the gain. Sales of flax seed and iron ingots, blooms and billets made an appearance, at \$1.2 million and \$2.1 million, respectively. Shipments of wood pulp went down slightly to \$1.1 million, but those of aluminum slightly more than held their own at \$1.9 million. Exports of chemicals more than doubled to \$1.2 million; substantial gains were also registered in sales of vegetable oils, herring oil, newsprint, iron ore, rolling mill products and copper.

Imports from the Netherlands declined from \$9.9 million to \$8.7 million. Of the more important commodities, however, purchases of cocoa beans and cocoa products, florist and nursery stock, electrical apparatus, cotton fabrics, ships, cheese, confectionery, nuts and pickles all registered increases. Declines were spread over a wide range of commodities, including dried and canned fruit, animal bristles and unset diamonds.

Norway

Total trade with Norway remained virtually unchanged during the first part of 1955. Exports, at \$20.6 million, were only slightly lower than in the same period in 1954. Sales of wheat and chemicals fell from \$3.4 million and \$1.4 million to \$2.4 million and \$1.1 million, respectively, these declines being counterbalanced by increases in exports of copper and nickel, from \$3.0 million and \$11.2 million to \$3.3 million and \$12.3 million, respectively. Imports from Norway stayed at \$1.1 million. Fish and fishery products, the most important import item, likewise remained at the same level of about \$0.5 million.

CHAPTER III

TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

The value of exports to Europe and the Commonwealth showed a similar movement during the first part of 1955, recovering from the decline of a year ago, but not quite reaching the levels of the same period in 1953 when exports of wheat were exceptionally high. Total exports to Europe were 15% higher than during the first six months of 1954 and stood at \$165.8 million, \$4.4 million less than the 1953 level. Total exports to the Commonwealth recovered by 23% during the same period and stood at \$119.0 million, \$7.6 million less than at mid-1953. Total exports to Latin America have been declining steadily since their postwar peak of \$149.0 million during the first half of 1952 when exports of automobiles were exceptionally high. Following that peak came sharp declines in 1953 which became less pronounced in 1954. The drop in the first half of 1955 was again steep and, even though it was only about one-third of that in 1953, total exports to Latin America at \$78.4 million were only little more than one-half of the 1952 level.

Imports from Europe and Latin America increased moderately in the first six months of 1955

over the same period in 1954, from \$79.7 million to \$82.7 million and from \$144.9 million to \$147.3 million, respectively. Imports from the Commonwealth and Ireland, however, went up much more substantially, from \$81.7 million to \$95.1 million. In all three cases 1953 levels were exceeded.

As a result of the above-discussed changes in trade during the first half of 1955, Canada's bilateral imbalance with all three areas was accentuated. With regard to Europe and the Commonwealth, Canada's export balances as percentages of total trade increased from 28.7% to 33.5% and from 8.3% to 11.7%, respectively, for in both cases exports increased more than imports. In the case of Latin America, where imports increased but exports fell, the import balance increased from 20.5% to 30.5% of total trade with that area. However, when the trade with Venezuela is separated from that of the other Latin American countries, it appears that whereas the import balance with the former rose from 68.4% to 71.7%, the export balance with the latter fell from 12.4% to 4.2% of total trade.

Europe¹

Canada's total trade with all Western European countries increased in the first half of 1955 over the same period in 1954, except for Switzerland, Norway, Italy, Portugal, and Iceland. Exports to Norway, Italy, and Iceland were lower and those to Denmark virtually unchanged; but all other countries increased their purchases from Canada. Imports from Belgium and Luxembourg and Norway were about the same, and those from the Netherlands, Switzerland, Spain, Austria, Finland, and Iceland were lower; but the remaining countries increased their sales to Canada. Canada had export balances with all Western European countries in the first half of 1955, Sweden, Spain, and Denmark excepted; of those, however, only Norway, Italy, Portugal, and Iceland reduced their import balances with Canada.

With regard to ranking according to total trade, Canada's ten leading Western European trading partners retained their relative positions, a transposition of fourth and fifth place being the only change, in the following order: the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Norway, Italy, Sweden, Spain, Denmark and Austria. Among those ten countries, the first six, each with total trade exceeding \$20.0 million, accounted for 81.6% of Canada's

trade with Europe as a whole. The first three, each with total trade in excess of \$30 million, accounted for 51.4% of the total. Germany remained Canada's leading Western European trading partner not only in terms of total trade, but also both as a supplier for Canadian imports and a market for Canada's exports. The increase in exports to Germany at mid-1955 over a year ago amounted to one-third of that to Europe as a whole; the rise in imports from Germany exceeded that from the whole of Europe. Belgium and Luxembourg retained second rank with regard to total trade as well as exports to and imports from Canada. France, which ranked third in total trade, was also third as an exporter to Canada but only fifth as an importer of Canadian goods, the Netherlands and Norway being larger markets.

The increase in exports to Europe as a whole was most pronounced in the non-ferrous metals group (especially in copper, aluminum and nickel) which went up in value by \$11.6 million, or more than twice as much as the wood, wood products and paper category (\$5.7 million, all of it in wood pulp and newsprint), and the iron and products group (\$5.1 million, scrap iron and steel, farm and non-farm machinery, pigs, ingots, blooms and billets, and rolling mill products increasing by \$8.8 million but internal combustion engines and motor vehicles declining by \$2.0 million). The agricultural and vegetable products group, which fell drastically by \$33.6 million, during the first

1. Except Commonwealth countries and Ireland. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, X, and XI.

TABLE 7. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

	1953		1954		1955	Change from	
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	2nd half '53	1st half '54
						to 2nd half '54	to 1st half '55
	\$'000,000					%	%
Domestic Exports	169.1	201.0	141.6	199.7	164.2	- 0.6	+ 16.0
Re-Exports	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.1	1.6	—	—
Imports	80.0	93.2	79.7	98.9	82.7	+ 6.1	+ 3.7
Total Trade	250.2	295.7	223.5	300.7	248.6	+ 1.7	+ 11.2
Trade Balance	+ 90.2	+ 109.3	+ 64.1	+ 103.0	+ 83.2	—	—

half of 1954, showed an increase of \$4.0 million, all of it in rye. The only sizeable declines took place in exports of animals and animal products (\$4.7 million, more than accounted for by the non-recurrence of 1954's unusual sales of surplus canned meat) and of miscellaneous commodities group (aircraft and parts accounting for all of it). The increase in the value of exports to Europe seems to have been largely due to volume changes.

The increase in exports to Western Europe during the first part of 1955 over the corresponding period of the previous year had for background the high level of economic activity in that area together with a considerable liberalization of dollar imports which began in 1954 and continued in 1955. Increases in the levels of industrial production continued in most countries of Western Europe and growth in Canadian exports of such industrial materials as metals and forest products made up the leading gains over the first half of the previous year. Among other significant developments in the period was the relative stability in total sales of agricultural and vegetable products in contrast to the sharp drop that took place during the first part of 1954. Shipments of wheat, the largest single export commodity, fell by \$3.0 million to \$44.2 million due to a sizeable decrease in exports to the Netherlands, Norway and Belgium, and no sales to France, Denmark and Portugal. However, shipments to Germany, the largest European market for Canadian wheat, and to Switzerland were virtually maintained, an increase was recorded in the case of Italy, and there were new markets in Austria and Finland. Exports of rye went up sharply from \$0.2 million to \$4.4 million, the Netherlands and Germany sharing most of the gain. Flax seed advanced by \$2.0 million to \$8.0 million, more than half of the gain accruing to the Benelux countries. Of the other major exports to Western Europe the largest increases, ranging from \$5.7 to \$0.3 million, were registered in sales of copper, newsprint, aluminum, scrap iron and steel, wood pulp, pigs, ingots, blooms and billets, nickel, non-farm machinery, chemicals, rolling mill products, and asbestos, in descending order. The sharpest decline in exports to Western Europe was experienced by canned meats, due to the non-recurrence

of sales to Germany which amounted to \$4.1 million during the first part of 1954. Shipments of planks and boards and of internal combustion engines were both halved from \$1.3 million and \$1.4 million, respectively.

The increase in imports from Europe occurred in every main group, except agricultural and vegetable products and miscellaneous commodities which declined slightly. This value upturn was spread fairly evenly and was seemingly attributable almost exclusively to volume changes.

The slight increase in imports of textiles during the first part of 1955 was distributed among Belgium, the main supplier at 29% of the total, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland; but France and Austria lost some ground. With the exception of lace and embroidery, all the major items in this category such as carpets, cotton and wool fabrics and textile apparel gained slightly. The value increase of \$0.7 million or 6% in imports of this group from Europe as a whole during the period under discussion compared with the following increases in purchases from other leading suppliers except the United Kingdom: Japan, 238%, from \$1.3 million to \$4.5 million; India, 20%, from \$5.4 million to \$6.5 million; the United States, 16% from \$90.6 million to \$104.9 million. There were few substantial increases in the value of individual commodities imported from Western Europe. The largest upswing took place in purchases of freight and passenger automobiles and parts, from \$1.5 million to \$2.8 million, almost all of the increase accruing to Germany. Purchases of steel pipes, tubes and fittings, tools, ball and roller bearings, electrical apparatus, glass, diamonds and chemicals also showed sizeable increases.

During the first part of 1955, as compared with a year ago, an even smaller proportion of Canada's total trade with Europe was transacted with the Soviet Union and the other countries in the Soviet bloc, namely 1.6% as against 2.3%. Exports dropped from \$3.5 million to \$2.1 million, or from 2.4% to 1.3% of the export total. Imports were slightly higher, rising from \$1.6 million to \$1.8 million, or from 2.0% to 2.2%, Czechoslovakia accounting for

all of this increase. Total trade with the Soviet Union declined by almost 50%, from \$3.0 million to \$1.6 million. This decrease was caused by a sharp contraction in exports, there being no shipments of barley, cattle hides, and canned meats which made up over two-thirds of sales to the Soviet Union in the first half of 1954; but shipments of wood pulp doubled to \$1.5 million. Imports remained at \$0.1 million, fur skins being the main import item. Total trade with Czechoslovakia increased by 50% to \$1.5 million, exports rising from \$0.1 million to \$0.3 million and imports from \$0.9 million to \$1.2 million. Wool rags and waste were the main export commodities. Textiles, at \$0.2 million, glass and glassware, and jewellery made up over

one-half of the imports, the rest being distributed over a wide range of commodities such as rubber boots, fur skins, wooden furniture, printing presses, motor cycles, electric light fixtures, brass band instruments and precious stones. Total trade with the other Soviet bloc countries remained insignificant and dropped from \$1.1 million to \$0.8 million. It may be also mentioned at this point that Canada's trade with mainland China (which in Canadian statistics is listed in the "other countries" category) doubled to \$2.8 million, imports rising from \$1.4 million to \$1.8 million and consisting mainly of nuts, and exports appearing at \$1.0 million level, almost all of it ammonium sulphate fertilizer.

Trade with Commonwealth and Ireland¹

Basically favourable economic conditions in the Commonwealth and relaxation of import controls in such important markets as the Union of South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and India have contributed to the increase in exports to the Commonwealth and Ireland in the first half of 1955 over the same period in 1954.

The increase in exports to this area was concentrated in the wood, wood products and paper group which rose by \$13.3 million to \$34.3 million, planks and boards almost doubling in value and constituting, at \$17.9 million, the largest single export item. Newsprint advanced by \$4.6 million to \$11.4 million. The gain in this group accounted for more than one-half of the total increase in exports to the Commonwealth over the first half of 1954. There was also a very sharp upturn in exports of non-ferrous metals which doubled to \$11.8 million (mainly in copper and electrical apparatus). Smaller but substantial gains, ranging between \$2.0 million and \$0.9 million, were recorded in sales of animal products (almost all of it in canned fish); iron and products, freight and passenger automobiles advancing (but not enough to compensate for the drop in automobile parts).

and locomotives and railway cars going up very sharply; in chemicals; and in non-metallic minerals, most of it in asbestos. The agricultural and vegetable products group, the exports of which were reduced during the first part of 1954 by 56% from \$63.5 million in the previous year, showed a further decrease, this time of \$2.1 million only. The original decline was caused entirely by a drastic drop in sales of wheat which fell by \$37.7 million, those of wheat flour increasing slightly. But the subsequent decline was wholly due to lower shipments of wheat flour, which fell from \$10.2 million to \$7.2 million, wheat showing a slight gain. It appears that the overall increase in the value of exports to the Commonwealth was largely due to volume gains.

The increase in imports from the Commonwealth was concentrated in the agricultural and vegetable products group which accounted for \$8.6 million of it, purchases of rubber and tea going up by \$6.3 million and \$3.5 million, respectively. Higher imports of textiles and non-ferrous metals, by \$2.7 million and \$1.9 million, respectively, occurred mainly in raw wool, flax, hemp and jute fabrics, and bauxite ore. This overall upturn in imports from the Commonwealth was largely one in volume, price changes, however, influencing some of the rise in value.

The countries belonging to this trading area span the globe and can be readily divided according to their geographical position in the Antilles and

1. Except the United Kingdom. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, XII, and XIII.

TABLE 8. Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

	1953		1954		1955	Change from	
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	2nd half '53 to 2nd half '54	1st half '54 to 1st half '55
	\$'000,000					%	%
Domestic Exports	125.5	120.2	95.6	108.3	118.3	- 10.0	+ 23.8
Re-Exports	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	-	-
Imports	76.7	94.5	81.7	101.2	95.1	+ 7.1	+ 16.4
Total Trade	203.3	215.7	178.1	210.2	214.2	- 2.5	+ 20.2
Trade Balance.....	+ 49.9	+ 26.8	+ 14.7	+ 7.8	+ 23.9	-	-

Central and South America (British West Indies, British Honduras, and British Guiana), Asia, Africa, Oceania, and Europe. Canada's trade (excluding re-exports) with each of those areas increased from \$41.1 million to \$43.0 million; from \$48.8 to \$62.2 million; from \$39.2 million to \$43.2 million; from \$42.8 million to \$56.4 million; and from \$5.2 million to \$8.4 million, respectively.

Domestic exports to the Commonwealth countries in the Antilles and Central and South America went down from \$20.0 million to \$19.0 million, while imports increased from \$21.1 million to \$24.0 million. Jamaica, at \$13.3 million, was Canada's main trading partner in this group, followed by Trinidad and Tobago and British Guiana. Agricultural and vegetable and animal products were again the main export groups to this area. Wheat flour was the major individual export item to every country in the area, particularly in case of Jamaica, the Leeward and Windward Islands, and Trinidad and Tobago; but sales of wheat flour went down by almost one-third to about \$4.7 million. Fish, which accounted for about 25% of total exports to these countries, was the second most important export item, advancing moderately to about \$3.1 million. Meats, tobacco, planks and boards, textiles and newsprint followed.

Raw sugar again constituted almost one-half of Canada's imports from this area; however, marked changes occurred in the distribution of purchases. Imports from Jamaica were more than halved to \$3.0 million, and those from British Guiana fell by 40% down to \$2.3 million. On the other hand sharp increases took place in purchases from Trinidad and Tobago and from the Leeward and Windward Islands, from \$0.2 million to \$1.4 million and from \$0.4 million to \$1.7 million, respectively. Imports of bauxite ore and alumina almost doubled to \$6.2 million, those from British Guiana barely holding their own at \$2.7 million, but those from Jamaica increasing from \$0.6 million to \$3.5 million. Imports of petroleum from Trinidad and Tobago were slightly lower, at \$2.9 million. Molasses, cocoa beans and rum followed, in order of importance.

Both domestic exports to and imports from the Asian Commonwealth countries increased during the first half of 1955, the former from \$16.3 million to \$18.7 million, the latter from \$32.5 million to \$43.5 million. India was again the main trading partner, followed by Malaya and Singapore. Pakistan was the only country in this area with which total trade was reduced, domestic exports falling from \$4.4 million to \$2.5 million, and imports remaining unchanged at \$0.3 million.

Canadian domestic exports to all Asian Commonwealth countries increased, with the exception of Pakistan and Hong Kong. Certain commodities shipped to this region during the first half of 1955 were financed under Canada's contribution to the Colombo Plan. Among commodities financed in

this manner were exports of locomotives and parts to India, of wheat flour and railway ties to Ceylon, and of a variety of industrial material and equipment to Ceylon, India, and Pakistan. Domestic exports to India rose from \$5.1 million to \$9.0 million. The sharpest gains to that country were made in exports of locomotives and parts, from \$0.7 million to \$2.2 million, and of electrical apparatus, from \$0.2 million to \$1.3 million. These two items were also the largest exports to India during the first part of 1955, aluminum and newsprint following in importance. Wood pulp, copper and chemicals advanced sizeably, freight and passenger automobiles and parts moderately, and there were new shipments of wheat and zinc. However, declines were experienced by square timber, gas engines and farm implements. The decline in domestic exports to Pakistan was primarily caused by a disappearance of exports of wheat and railroad ties and a severe drop in shipments of freight and passenger automobiles and parts; on the other hand exports of non-farm machinery almost doubled and new shipments of zinc were made. The increase in domestic exports to Ceylon from \$0.9 million to \$1.7 million was shared by wheat flour, milk products, railroad ties and electrical apparatus, and that to Malaya and Singapore, from \$1.5 million to \$1.7 million, also by wheat flour and milk products as well as gas engines and freight and passenger automobiles and parts; in the case of both countries there was a decline in shipments of newsprint. The decrease in domestic exports to Hong Kong was spread over several commodities such as wheat, wheat flour, milk products, freight and passenger automobiles and parts, and chemicals, which still accounted for 26% of the export total; however, gains were registered in planks and boards, steel plates and aluminum.

Except for Pakistan, imports from all Asian Commonwealth countries were higher; especially from India, going up from \$14.2 million to \$18.6 million, and from Malaya and Singapore, increasing from \$9.0 million to \$13.6 million. Rubber became the most important import commodity in the place of tea, advancing from \$7.0 million to \$13.3 million, the bulk of purchases coming from Malaya and Singapore. Imports of tea also went up, from \$9.2 million to \$12.9 million, purchases from India increasing by \$2.7 million to \$7.9 million, and those from Ceylon by \$0.6 million to \$5.0 million. There was an increase in imports of textiles from \$6.0 million to \$7.1 million, primarily from India, the higher value including \$5.0 million worth of jute fabrics and \$1.0 million of cotton fabrics. Imports of vegetable oils remained at \$2.8 million, and those of nuts dropped from \$2.9 million to \$2.6 million.

In the African area, the Union of South Africa was again Canada's principal trading partner, total trade with that country increasing from 65% to 75% of total trade with the whole region. Domestic exports to South Africa increased from 85% to 90% of the export total with the African Common-

wealth countries, while imports went up from 19% to 26% of the import total. Canada's trade with the Union of South Africa is described in detail in Chapter II. The remaining African Commonwealth territories, namely British East Africa, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and British West Africa, took less of Canada's exports which declined from \$4.0 million to \$3.3 million; also Canada's imports from those territories were reduced from \$9.7 million to \$7.3 million. Planks and boards were the largest export commodity and the only one to exceed \$1.0 million in value, and they held their ground; but exports of wheat flour, the principal export item during the first part of 1954, dropped from \$1.8 million to \$0.7 million. Coffee was again the principal import from British East Africa, even though its purchases declined from \$3.8 million to \$2.1 million, followed by raw sugar, at \$1.8 million, and tea. Cocoa beans were the main import from British West Africa, its purchases also falling off, from \$2.1 million to \$1.8 million.

In Oceania, both Australia and New Zealand very substantially increased their imports from Canada and, while Australian exports to Canada went up moderately, those from New Zealand gained appreciably. Canada's trade with Australia is described in detail in Chapter II. Domestic exports to New Zealand almost doubled to \$10.4 million, increases occurring in a wide range of products. The greatest advances took place in sales of freight and passenger cars and parts and other motor vehicles and of newsprint, \$1.6 million and \$0.9 million, respectively. Sizeable gains were also made in shipments of salmon, pneumatic tires, planks and boards, bond, writing and tissue paper, pipes, tubes and fittings, gas engines, copper and products, asbestos, and chemicals; but sales of non-farm machinery and aluminum declined. Imports from New Zealand increased from \$5.1 million to \$7.2 million, the three main import items, namely wool, fresh mutton and lamb and beef and veal, and sausage casings all making substantial gains, particularly the meats category. Imports of raw sugar from Fiji, the principal other territory in the area, fell from \$2.3 million to \$1.6 million.

Total trade with Ireland almost doubled to \$6.6 million. Domestic exports went up from \$2.7 million to \$6.4 million, the gain being more than accounted for by increased shipments of wheat. But imports declined by \$0.7 million to \$0.2 million, most of the decrease taking place in purchases of cocoa and chocolate preparations and of fresh meat, mainly pork. The increase in exports of wheat to the Mediterranean islands, from \$1.4 million to

\$1.6 million, was the most noteworthy development in trade with other Commonwealth territories in Europe.

The following statement lists all imports from the Commonwealth valued at \$2.0 million or more during either the first half of 1954 or 1955, the commodities shown totalling 78.5% and 81.6% of total imports in the respective periods. In addition, the middle column of the statement shows the quantity of those imports in the first half of 1955 valued at prices prevailing during the same period in 1954. Consequently changes from column 1 to column 2 indicate equivalent percentage quantity changes and those from column 2 to column 3 equivalent price changes from the first half of 1954 to the first half of 1955.

Commodity	'54 Quantity at '54 Prices	'55 Quantity at '54 Prices	'55 Quantity at '55 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Sugar, unrefined ..	16.5	16.8	16.0
Tea, black	10.1	9.7	13.6
Rubber, crude etc.	7.1	8.1	13.4
Wool, raw	5.5	7.8	7.2
Bauxite ore	3.5	6.5	5.6
Jute fabrics, etc.	3.6	4.9	4.8
Nuts	3.2	4.2	3.8
Vegetable oils	2.9	3.8	3.1
Petroleum, crude, etc.	3.2	2.9	2.9
Cocoa beans	2.9	2.8	2.8
Coffee, green	4.3	3.0	2.3
Mutton and lamb, fresh	1.3	2.1	2.1
Total	64.1	72.6	77.6

The average price increase from the first half of 1953 to that in 1954 was only small and the average volume increase was of the order of 3%, resulting in a 4% increase in value in those two periods. However, from the first half of 1954 to the 1955 period there was a much larger value increase, over 21%, of which about 7% was accounted for by price changes and about 14% by volume changes. The average figures however, do not disclose several sharp and partially offsetting changes in the individual items comprising the import list, such as the respective 40% and 60% increases in the prices of tea and rubber and the respective 23%, 18% and 14% declines in the prices of coffee, vegetable oils and bauxite ore. With regard to individual volume changes, bauxite ore increased by 86%, mutton and lamb by 62%, and raw wool, jute, hemp and flax fabrics, nuts and vegetable oils between 42% and 31%; coffee showed a volume decrease of 30%.

Trade with Latin America¹

Canada's total trade with Latin America declined from \$240.4 million to \$225.7 million during the first part of 1955 over the same period in 1954, this decrease being exceeded by the fall in total

trade with Brazil from \$46.5 million to \$19.2 million. Venezuela remained Canada's principal trading partner in this area, total trade with that country increasing from 41% to 46% of total trade with Latin America as a whole. Brazil, which a year ago was in second place, moved down to fourth place, after Mexico and Colombia both of which increased their trade with Canada.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, XIV and XV.

The decline in exports to Latin America during the first part of 1954 was concentrated in the iron and products group. In the first six months of 1955 the drop was most pronounced in agricultural and vegetable products which fell off by \$16.0 million from \$35.4 million, three-fourths of this decrease being accounted for by a precipitous decline in sales of wheat. Hence wheat yielded its rank as the main export commodity to wheat flour and moved down to fifth place. The iron and products group went down by \$2.8 million, to \$14.9 million, sales of farm implements, tractors and locomotives falling off sizeably, but those of rolling mill products (chiefly railway rails) and other railway track material registering substantial increases. Decreases of \$2.0 million and \$1.4 million, respectively, were recorded in exports of non-ferrous metals and products (mainly in primary aluminum and copper) and in those of animal products (cured fish accounting for all of the drop and eggs going down by almost one-half). But sales of chemicals increased by \$5.9 million to \$9.7 million, synthetic plastics and fertilizers making 400% and 170% gains, respectively. The overall falling off in exports to Latin America would seem to be almost entirely caused by volume changes.

Brazil more than accounted for the whole decline in Canadian exports to Latin America. A Brazilian shortage of foreign exchange was one reason for a reduction in Canada's domestic exports to Brazil from \$30.0 million to \$6.6 million. Wheat suffered most of the loss, the complete disappearance of \$13.8 million worth of shipments of this commodity being almost equal to the total reduction of wheat sales to Latin America during the period under discussion. Argentina, which due to the 1952 crop failure withdrew from the market until almost the end of 1953, is the normal supplier of wheat to Brazil. There were also drastic declines in sales of cod, wood pulp, farm and non-farm machinery, tractors, aluminum, copper, asbestos and aircraft parts. But exports of newsprint and electrical apparatus more than held their own. Domestic exports to Venezuela and Cuba were also lower, but only slightly. Trade with Venezuela is described in detail in Chapter II. Exports to Cuba were \$0.5

million lower, at \$7.8 million, there being no significant changes in the value of such commodities as wheat, wheat flour, fish and newsprint.

Important gains were made in domestic exports to Mexico and Colombia, from \$12.0 million to \$16.3 million and from \$8.2 million to \$12.3 million, respectively. Mexico took less newsprint and farm machinery, particularly of the latter, and sales of locomotives were reduced from \$2.5 million to a negligible amount. But, on the other hand, new shipments of railway rails and other railway track material alone, at \$1.3 million, much more than offset these declines. Also, sales of aluminum doubled to \$1.1 million and those of chemicals, mainly cellulose products, increased by 277% to \$4.9 million. The upswing in exports to Colombia was spread over a wide range of commodities, wheat, wood pulp, newsprint, electrical apparatus, asbestos, aircraft and films showing moderate increases, non-farm machinery advancing substantially, and chemicals gaining very sharply, from \$0.7 million to \$2.6 million, mainly in fertilizers. Domestic exports to Argentina increased from \$1.6 million to \$2.8 million, this rise being more than accounted for by larger shipments of newsprint. There were also small gains in domestic exports to Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, and Guatemala, totalling \$1.3 million. On the other hand a total reduction of \$2.4 million took place in domestic exports to Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Panama, Peru, and Uruguay, while those to Honduras, Nicaragua and Paraguay remained virtually unchanged at \$1.3 million.

The rise in imports from Latin America took place primarily in non-metallic minerals which advanced by \$6.0 million to \$88.6 million, petroleum and fuel oils constituting almost 100% of this group. Purchases of textiles, mainly raw cotton, went up by \$1.9 million to \$7.4 million. But there was a substantial decline of \$3.7 million in imports of agricultural and vegetable products, down to \$47.9 million, those of coffee falling off by \$3.9 million. The overall increase in the value of imports from Latin America would seem to be entirely attributable to volume changes.

TABLE 9. Trade of Canada with Latin America

	1953		1954		1955	Change from	
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	2nd half '53 to 2nd half '54	1st half '54 to 1st half '55
	\$'000,000					%	%
Domestic Exports	99.5	98.9	94.4	92.3	77.8	- 6.5	- 17.6
Re-Exports	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.6	—	—
Imports	137.7	152.3	144.9	139.5	147.3	- 8.3	+ 1.7
Total Trade	237.5	251.4	240.4	232.3	225.7	- 7.6	- 6.1
Trade Balance	- 38.0	- 53.0	- 49.3	- 46.8	- 68.8	—	—

The increase in imports from Latin America during the first part of 1955 over mid-1954 from \$144.9 million to \$147.3 million was exceeded by a rise in imports from Venezuela from \$82.5 million to \$88.7 million. Over 99% of purchases from Venezuela consisted of petroleum and fuel oils, petroleum being the largest import item from Latin America. Imports from Mexico went up from \$9.2 million to \$10.2 million. Purchases of fresh vegetables and fresh and canned fruit held their own at \$2.4 million, but imports of nuts fell from \$3.1 million to \$2.1 million and those of coffee from \$2.2 million to \$1.7 million. On the other hand imports of raw cotton advanced very sharply from \$0.1 million to \$2.3 million, and those of twine and mercury almost quadrupled to \$0.2 million each. Higher purchases of bananas, which rose from \$0.8 million to \$2.6 million accounted for the increase in imports from Ecuador, and higher shipments of coffee, which advanced from \$0.5 million to \$2.1 million, for the rise in imports from El Salvador. The small increase in imports from Guatemala took place despite a decline in purchases of bananas, the latter being more than compensated by larger imports of coffee and new shipments of raw cotton. A rise in shipments of coffee and bananas accounted, respectively, for an increase in imports from Nicaragua and Panama.

The largest drop in imports from Latin America, from \$16.4 million to \$12.6 million, was sustained by Brazil, \$1.4 million of which took place in raw cotton and \$1.9 million in coffee; nevertheless Brazil again became during the first part of 1955 Canada's main supplier of coffee, at \$9.0 million, over Colombia which had surpassed Brazil in this respect in the first half of 1954. There were also lower imports of cocoa beans, cocoa butter and paste, pine, iron ore, quartz, and vegetable and mineral wax. Imports from Colombia also experienced a sizeable decline, from \$12.0 million to \$9.2 million, which was reflected mainly in a drop of purchases of coffee from \$11.2 million to \$8.1 million; but imports of bananas, the second most important import item, rose from \$0.8 million to \$1.0 million. Imports from Cuba fell from \$6.1 million to \$5.8 million, due to a \$0.3 million drop in purchases of sugar down from \$3.6 million. A decline of shipments of bananas from \$3.4 million to \$2.2 million accounted for much more than the \$0.5 million drop in exports from Costa Rica down to \$3.0 million; but purchases of coffee went up from \$0.1 million to \$0.8 million. The decline in imports from Honduras and from Peru and Bolivia were caused, respectively, by lower shipments of bananas and miscellaneous ores; while that from Haiti and Uruguay was due to smaller purchases of coffee in one case and reduced purchases of raw

wool and wool noils and tops as well as no shipments of canned beef and vegetable oils in the other.

The following statement lists all imports from Latin America valued at \$1,750,000 or more during the first half of either 1954 or 1955, the commodities shown totalling 92.3% and 94.9% of total imports in the respective periods. In addition, the middle column of the table shows the quantity of those imports in the first half of 1955 valued at prices prevailing during the same period in 1954. Consequently changes from column 1 to column 2 indicate equivalent percentage quantity changes, and those from column 2 to column 3 equivalent price changes from the first half of 1954 to the first half of 1955.

Commodity	'54 Quantity at '54 Prices	'55 Quantity at '54 Prices	'55 Quantity at '55 Prices
\$'000,000			
Petroleum, crude etc.	80.3	83.6	83.6
Fuel oils	1.9	4.6	4.8
Sub-total	82.2	88.2	88.4
Coffee, green	28.2	28.1	24.3
Bananas, fresh	11.0	11.4	11.4
Sugar, unrefined	3.6	4.3	4.2
Cotton, raw	1.6	2.7	3.2
Nuts	3.3	2.5	2.3
Vegetables, fresh	2.0	1.9	2.1
Sisal, istle fibres	1.8	2.2	2.0
Sub-total	51.5	53.1	49.5
Total	133.7	141.3	137.9

From the first half of 1953 to the same period of 1954 these imports showed a value increase of over 8%, entirely accounted for by an increase of about 10% in average prices, the import volume having actually gone down by about 1%. In the period covered by the statement, the value of the listed imports went up by over 3% only, but this time, due to an about 2% reduction of average prices, all of this increase was accounted for by an about 6% increase in the volume of imports. Excluding petroleum and fuel oils, the value of the remaining imports declined by 3.7%, and the average price by about 7%, import volume increasing by 3%. The drop in the average price for the group as a whole, however, conceals a 13.5% decrease in the price of coffee and a 18.5% rise in that of raw cotton; while the overall volume gain does not reveal increases of 142%, 69%, 27%, and 19% for fuel oils, raw cotton, sisal, etc., fibres and sugar, respectively, nor a 24% decline for nuts.

CHAPTER IV

CHANGES IN THE STRUCTURE OF CANADIAN EXPORTS, 1926-1954

Canadian trade statistics are compiled and are usually published on the basis of a component material classification. The whole range of commodities entering trade is divided into nine main groups, individual commodities being classified according to the material of which they are chiefly composed. When comparison is made of Canadian exports with imports into Canada, the differences in the composition of these groups and in their relative importance provide an illustration of the influence of climatic and geological factors in their effect on the basic pattern of Canada's resources and on the productive specialization based on them.

For instance, in the agricultural and vegetable products and the animals and animal products groups, grains and their products, tobacco, fish, meats, cattle, and furs are the main export items, while coffee, sugar, certain vegetables, citrus fruit, rubber, tea, bananas and vegetable oils figure most importantly in purchases from abroad. In the non-ferrous metals and products group the primary and semi-fabricated metals predominate in exports, whereas imports consist mainly of electrical apparatus and other manufactures and bauxite. In the non-metallic minerals and products group, exports consist mostly of asbestos, abrasives and, since quite recently only, of petroleum, but petroleum, fuel oils, gasoline and coal constitute most of the imports.

There is more similarity in the make-up of the iron and products group: non-farm and farm machinery, primary and semi-finished steel, engines, tractors, freight and passenger automobiles and parts, and iron ore (the only raw material in this group) appear on both sides. The fact that imports in this group, which consists largely of fully or chiefly manufactured goods, tend to be three to four times larger in value than the exports reflects the following considerations. For one thing, until recently Canada was deficient in accessible supplies of both iron ore and coal which provide the basis for the iron and steel industry as well as many other manufacturing industries. Furthermore, the pace of Canadian economic development since World War II, comparable only to that in the quarter century preceding World War I, would obviously stimulate imports of goods in this category. Finally, unlike the farm implements industry which had been successful in developing export markets already in the nineteenth century, other producers of iron and steel products did not fare so well except for the abnormal war and postwar demand. The wood, wood products and paper group, on the other hand, presents a situation of a different kind. Canada's vast stands of timber, chiefly of softwood species, provide lumber, pulpwood, wood pulp and newsprint paper for a world market; only a very limited quantity of non-Canadian woods needs to be imported. However, a much greater proportion of imports than

exports in this group are fully or chiefly manufactured goods, such as newspapers, magazines and books.

The above outline of the classification of the main components of Canadian exports and imports brings out the diversified character of Canada's foreign trade. Canada's rank in world trade and her importance as a leading world trader has been touched upon elsewhere in this *Review*. Suffice it to mention at this point that the distribution and the peculiar character of Canada's resources has made her at once one of the world's largest exporters of agricultural, forest and mine products as well as one of the world's largest importers of fuels, steel products and other manufactured goods.

The importance of exports to the Canadian economy although gradually declining is very great: over the period between the 'twenties and the 'fifties they constituted from over 30% to over 20% of the gross national product. In the period under review there has been a growing diversification of exports with an increasing share being assumed by forest products and metals particularly, and a diminishing proportion represented by farm products. But, as she was in the 'twenties, Canada today still remains essentially an exporter of primary products and other industrial materials, and the industries most essential to Canadian export trade continue to be based on farm and fishery, forest and mineral resources. Of the twenty leading export commodities in 1954, four forest products accounted for 45% of the total export value, seven minerals for 25%, and three agricultural products for 19%. Of the remaining six commodities, fish are also a primary product and fertilizers are to an important degree a by-product of the extractive industries. Only farm implements, whisky, machinery and guns are highly manufactured goods.

While there has been a significant growth in the proportion of partially manufactured goods, the fully or chiefly manufactured goods category has today virtually the same share of total Canadian exports as it had in the 'twenties. Indeed, when two quantitatively important items in this group (newsprint and wheat flour, which are really fully manufactured materials for end users) are removed, this category's share has actually diminished. In fact it was only the abnormal immediate postwar demand for certain manufactured goods from war-damaged overseas countries that temporarily boosted this group's share to close to one-half of total Canadian exports in that period. Nevertheless, exports of such manufactured goods as farm implements, machinery and certain metal products are greater today, both in absolute and relative terms, than they were in the 'twenties. Also, there has taken place a change in the degree of importance of certain exports in the manufactured goods category. The relative weight

TABLE 10. Domestic Exports to All Countries, the United States and the United Kingdom, by Main Groups
Annual Averages, Selected Periods 1926-1954

Group	Calendar Years				Calendar Years			
	1926-29	1936-39	1946-49	1951-54	1926-29	1936-39	1946-49	1951-54
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%	%	%
All Countries								
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	554,013	250,645	669,723	994,488	44.7	27.1	24.0	24.5
Animals and Animal Products	159,256	129,792	365,816	276,689	12.8	14.0	13.1	6.8
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	9,311	13,528	43,470	27,464	0.8	1.5	1.6	0.7
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	287,248	231,832	835,194	1,359,903	23.1	25.1	30.0	33.6
Iron and its Products.....	76,050	60,393	268,740	352,094	6.1	6.5	9.6	8.7
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	91,242	172,967	343,576	666,951	7.4	18.7	12.3	16.5
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	27,694	27,304	75,150	141,992	2.2	3.0	2.7	3.5
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	18,409	20,794	75,483	138,858	1.5	2.2	2.7	3.4
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	17,694	17,172	111,730	95,116	1.4	1.9	4.0	2.3
Total, Domestic Exports.....	1,240,916	924,426	2,788,879	4,053,555	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
United States								
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	56,664	55,316	122,386	262,343	12.0	16.4	9.9	11.2
Animals and Animal Products	80,703	41,814	152,897	194,147	17.0	12.4	12.4	8.3
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	4,333	2,410	12,273	15,660	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.7
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	240,014	157,219	631,042	1,098,615	50.6	46.8	51.2	47.0
Iron and its Products.....	10,565	5,534	72,593	173,335	2.2	1.7	5.9	7.4
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	44,076	40,423	140,567	355,034	9.3	12.0	11.5	15.2
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	17,669	15,630	47,770	97,997	3.7	4.7	3.9	4.2
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	9,491	8,754	32,208	78,217	2.0	2.6	2.6	3.4
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	11,051	9,097	19,917	59,826	2.3	2.7	1.6	2.6
Total, Domestic Exports.....	474,566	336,196	1,231,653	2,335,175	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom								
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	295,650	136,732	289,253	255,147	73.7	37.3	42.2	37.9
Animals and Animal Products	53,193	73,694	133,699	26,566	13.3	20.1	19.5	4.0
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	1,144	3,163	1,807	1,193	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.2
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	18,938	40,174	101,643	140,872	4.7	11.0	14.8	20.9
Iron and its Products.....	8,032	14,286	20,707	25,215	2.0	3.9	3.0	3.7
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	15,064	86,245	115,172	198,401	3.7	23.5	16.8	29.4
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	1,958	3,122	6,631	11,929	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.8
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	4,066	4,968	6,229	11,077	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.6
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	3,254	3,919	10,003	3,587	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.5
Total, Domestic Exports.....	401,298	366,301	685,144	673,987	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

of the rubber, textile, automotive and processed food products in the export picture has diminished. On the other hand, certain chemical products have secured growing markets abroad. Also, as evidenced by its response to special defence and other demands in recent years, Canadian industry has shown itself capable of delivering substantial quantities of ships, aircraft, guns and ammunition.

As compared with the prewar situation the postwar world economy has been characterized by healthier conditions. General economic development has been widespread, and there has been a trend in the direction of inter-governmental co-operation and commercial relations aiming at a freer and more stable international trade. Postwar recovery and the attainment of recent prosperity in Western Europe and particularly in the United States have

provided an essential underpinning for the sustained demand for Canada's forest products and minerals, with the possibility of a gradual depletion of many key resources in the United States further encouraging such exports. It seems that under such conditions the growing diversification of Canada's exports most in world demand would tend to lessen the exposure of total exports and the overall Canadian economy to the fluctuations of external demand, although certain individual commodities and regions can still be markedly affected.

A survey of Canadian exports according to classification by component material and on the basis of value and percentage averages for 1926-29, 1936-39, 1946-49, and 1951-54 shows the following developments.

The agricultural and vegetable products group has been increasing in value, except for 1936-39, over the four periods, its exports to all countries almost doubling from \$554.0 million in 1926-29 to \$994.5 million in 1951-54. However, the relative importance of this group has been steadily diminishing: its share of the domestic export total fell from 44.7% in 1926-29 to 24.5% in 1951-54, and by 1946-49 it yielded the leading position it heretofore held among the nine main groups to wood, wood products and paper. It is interesting to note that in 1946-49 the agricultural group's share of the export total was slightly lower, at 24.0%, than in 1951-54, but this does not necessarily indicate a turning point in the long-run trend. It rather points to the unusually large wheat exports in 1952 and 1953 which manifested themselves in the highest export values for the agricultural and vegetable products group for any individual year during all four periods (these values also representing in those two years the highest proportion of the export total since 1936).

Wheat, of course, is by far the most important export item in the agricultural and vegetable products group. But, although its exports increased in value from \$346.4 million in 1926-29 to \$501.4 million in 1951-54 (the volume decreasing fractionally, however), the relative importance of wheat in terms of its share of the export total declined from 27.9% to 12.4%. Exports of wheat flour advanced from \$64.5 million in 1926-29 to \$136.5 million in 1946-49 but fell back to \$105.0 million in 1951-54. Of the other major agricultural exports, sales of barley went up from \$21.7 million in 1926-29 to \$107.7 million in 1951-54, and those of whisky rose from \$22.1 million to \$57.6 million.

Exports of agricultural and vegetable products to the United States stood at \$56.7 million in 1926-29, were virtually unchanged in value in 1936-39,

more than doubled to \$122.4 million in 1946-49 and again increased more than twice to \$262.3 million in 1951-54. This group's exports as a share of total Canadian domestic exports to the United States declined slightly from 12.0% in 1926-29 to 11.2% in 1951-54. Sales of whisky, the main export item to the United States in this group, increased from \$17.2 million in 1926-29 to \$48.5 million in 1951-54. Those of barley and oats rose from negligible amounts to \$30.3 million and \$47.6 million, respectively. Over the four periods under consideration the United States' share of total domestic exports of agricultural and vegetable products to all countries increased from 10.2% in 1926-29 to 26.4% in 1951-54.

Exports of agricultural and vegetable products to the United Kingdom between 1926-29 and 1951-54 fell both in absolute and in relative terms, from \$295.7 million to \$255.1 million and from 73.7% to only 37.9% of the Canadian domestic export total to the United Kingdom. Sales of wheat, the leading export commodity to the United Kingdom, went down from \$230.3 million in 1926-29 to \$172.0 million in 1951-54, or from 57.4% to 25.5% of total exports to the United Kingdom. This also meant a drop from 66.5% to 34.3% of total wheat exports. Sales of wheat flour rose from \$19.4 million in 1926-29 to \$58.5 million in 1946-49 and declined to \$36.1 million in 1951-54. Exports of barley, however, at \$19.4 million in 1951-54 exceeded the levels of 1926-29 by \$4.9 million, after having declined to \$0.6 million in 1946-49. Sales of tobacco went up from \$2.0 million in 1926-29 to \$14.9 million in 1951-54, and those of oil seed cake and meal from a negligible amount to \$2.8 million. The United Kingdom's share of total domestic exports of agricultural and vegetable products to all countries fell from an average of about 54.0% in the two early periods to 25.7% in 1951-54.

TABLE 11. Domestic Exports to the United States and the United Kingdom as Percentage of Domestic Exports to All Countries, by Main Groups

Annual Averages, Selected Periods 1926-1954

Group	United States				United Kingdom			
	1926-29	1936-39	1946-49	1951-54	1926-29	1936-39	1946-49	1951-54
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products..	10.2	22.1	18.3	26.4	53.4	54.5	43.2	25.7
Animals and Animal Products.....	50.7	32.2	41.8	70.1	33.4	56.8	36.6	9.6
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	46.2	17.8	28.3	57.1	11.8	23.7	4.1	4.4
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	83.6	67.8	75.6	80.8	6.6	17.3	12.2	10.4
Iron and its Products.....	13.9	9.1	27.0	49.2	10.5	23.7	7.7	7.2
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	48.4	23.4	40.9	53.2	16.6	49.8	33.5	29.7
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products ..	63.9	57.1	63.6	69.0	7.2	11.4	8.8	8.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	51.6	42.3	42.6	56.3	22.3	24.0	8.2	8.0
Miscellaneous Commodities	62.7	52.9	17.8	62.9	18.6	22.7	9.0	3.8
Total, Domestic Exports.....	38.2	36.4	44.2	57.6	32.3	39.6	24.6	16.6

Exports of animals and animal products to all countries stood at \$159.3 million in 1926-29 and went up to \$365.8 million in 1946-49 before falling off to \$276.7 million in 1951-54. This meant a decline from 12.8% of the Canadian domestic export total in 1926-29 to 6.8% in 1951-54. Several interesting changes occurred in terms of individual commodities in this group over the four periods, on the basis of a comparison between calendar years 1926 and 1954. Exports of cheese fell from \$24.9 million to \$1.5 million, and those of bacon and hams from \$22.8 million to \$6.3 million — the drop in both cases being accounted for by the virtual loss of the United Kingdom market. Sales of cattle chiefly for beef and of dairy cattle went down from \$12.9 million to \$12.0 million. Until 1928 beef and dairy cattle were grouped together as one item in the export commodity classification. No statistics are available which would allow an accurate breakdown, but it may be safely assumed that beef cattle constituted the bulk of exports of this item in 1926. Exports of beef cattle were \$9.2 million in 1954, and those of dairy cattle were \$2.8 million. However, exports of pure bred cattle went up from \$0.6 million in 1926 to \$4.6 million in 1954.

In the case of fish improvements in the rapidity of transport and in the quality of refrigeration have altered the nature of fish exports by shifting the emphasis from chiefly salted, dried and canned, in the 1920's, to primarily fresh and frozen, in the 1950's. This development permitted the fishing industry as a whole to hold its place among export industries. Exports of fish and fishery products increased from \$36.0 million in 1926 to \$129.9 million in 1954,¹ the respective gains for the main component parts being as follows: fresh and frozen fish from \$9.3 million to \$56.7 million; cured fish from \$10.6 million to \$23.3 million; canned fish from \$10.1 million to \$25.8 million, and molluscs and crustaceans from \$5.3 million to \$17.3 million.

Exports of animals and animal products to the United States rose from \$80.7 million in 1926-29 to \$194.1 million in 1951-54, but fell from 17.0% to 8.3% as a proportion of the domestic export total to the United States. In the most recent period fresh and frozen fish was the main export item in this group, having advanced to \$53.0 million from \$8.6 million in 1926-29. Sales of molluscs and crustaceans, the second leading fish and fishery products item, rose from \$2.9 million to \$16.2 million. Exports of beef and dairy cattle together were on the average \$8.4 million in 1926-27 and \$11.0 million for the 1926-29 period. Exports of cattle chiefly for beef were on the average \$11.6 million in 1928-29, \$23.2 million in 1946-49 and \$15.0 million in 1951-54. During the same three periods exports of dairy cattle were \$1.9 million,

\$10.2 million and \$4.8 million, and those of pure bred cattle \$0.6 million, \$7.4 million and \$4.5 million, respectively. The fall back from 1946-49 levels was due to the brief outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Canada and to changes in the Canada-United States supply picture. Other main items in the animals and animal products group in 1951-54 were: fur skins, at \$18.7 million; canned meats, at \$10.5 million; and fresh pork, at \$9.3 million. The United States share of total domestic exports of animals and animal products was 50.7% in 1926-29, fell to 32.2% in 1936-39, and rose to 41.8% and 70.1% in 1946-49 and 1951-54, respectively.

The marked decline in overall exports of animal and animal products in 1951-54 from the 1946-49 level was more than accounted for by a drastic drop in United Kingdom purchases. Exports of this group to the United Kingdom stood at \$53.2 million in 1926-29, went up to \$133.7 million in 1946-49, and fell precipitously to \$26.6 million in 1951-54, a decline from 13.3% of total domestic exports to that country in the earliest period to 4.0% in the most recent. As already mentioned a falling off in sales of cheese and bacon and hams heavily contributed to this decline. Exports of cheese were \$24.9 million in 1926, \$15.3 million in 1946-49, and only \$1.2 million in 1954. Those of bacon and hams were \$22.8 million, \$54.3 million, and nil, respectively, in the same years. Sales of eggs dropped from \$29.3 million in 1946-49 to an insignificant amount in 1951-54. A steep decline also occurred in exports of fish and fishery products (mainly canned salmon and other canned fish) which fell by about 60% from their 1926-29 levels to \$5.3 million in 1951-54. Moreover, this average would have been even lower if not for a resumption of British purchases during the latter part of 1951-54 (reaching almost \$11.0 million in 1954). Consequently the United Kingdom's share of total domestic exports of animals and animal products was reduced from 33.4% in 1926-29 to 9.6% in 1951-54.

Exports of fibres, textiles and products to all countries were in each of the four periods the smallest of all groups in absolute terms as well as with regard to their significance as a proportion of the domestic export total. Exports of this group advanced from \$9.3 million in 1926-29 to \$27.5 million in 1951-54, having risen to \$43.5 million in 1946-49 in which period they also attained the highest share of the export total. The relative shares of this group's exports in the domestic export total to either the United States or the United Kingdom did not exceed 1.0% in any of the four periods. However, while the United States' share of total domestic exports of fibres, textiles and products increased from 46.2% in 1926-29 to 57.1% in 1951-54, that of the United Kingdom fell from 11.8% to 4.4%.

Wood, wood products and paper reached by 1946-49 the leading position among the nine main commodity groups, which was asserted to an even greater degree in 1951-54. This group's exports

1. Exports of fish and fishery products have been increased as a result of Newfoundland's entry into confederation with Canada on April 1, 1949. In the three fiscal years preceding the confederation Newfoundland's exports of fish and fishery products averaged about \$30.0 million (half of it codfish).

rose from \$287.2 million in 1926-29 to \$835.2 million in 1946-49 and to \$1,359.9 million in 1951-54, or from 23.1% of the domestic export total in the earliest period to 33.6% in the most recent. Newsprint, at \$131.8 million and \$112.6 million, was Canada's second leading export commodity in the first two periods, accounting on the average for about 10.0% of the domestic export total. But in the last two periods it displaced wheat as the first leading export item, reaching a value of \$356.3 million and \$595.7 million; even though accounting on the average for about 14.0% of the export total, however, newsprint did not approach the relative importance of wheat in the early periods. Planks and boards, the fourth leading Canadian export in 1926-29 at \$54.0 million, moved into third place in the last two periods at \$172.6 million and \$303.9 million, respectively. Wood pulp, the fifth leading export item in 1926-29 at \$47.0 million, advanced to fourth rank in 1946-49 and 1951-54, at \$168.5 million and \$294.3 million, respectively. Sales of pulpwood rose from \$14.6 million in 1926-29 to \$56.1 million in 1951-54.

Exports of wood, wood products and paper to the United States rose from \$240.0 million in 1926-29 to \$1,098.6 million in 1951-54, constituting in all four periods about one-half of Canadian exports to that country. Newsprint was the leading export commodity to the United States throughout the four periods. It went up from \$118.3 million in 1926-29 to \$538.6 million in 1951-54, but its share of the domestic export total to the United States dropped from 24.9% to 23.1%. Sales of wood pulp rose from \$38.8 million in 1926-29 to \$227.6 million in 1951-54; those of pulpwood from \$14.6 million to \$48.4 million; and those of shingles from \$7.4 million to \$22.4 million. Interestingly enough, the United States' share of total domestic exports of wood, wood products and paper was 80.8% in 1951-54 as against 83.6% in 1926-29.

Exports of wood, wood products and paper to the United Kingdom showed a continuous rate of increase over the four periods, going up from \$18.9 million in 1926-29 to \$140.9 million in 1951-54. Planks and boards were the leading item in this group's exports to the United Kingdom, advancing from \$6.7 million to \$69.6 million, or from 1.7% to 10.3% of total domestic exports to that country. Sales of wood pulp rose from \$2.5 million to \$33.9 million, those of newsprint from \$5.5 million to \$17.2 million; and those of pulpwood from nil to \$4.2 million. The United Kingdom's share of total domestic exports of wood, wood products and paper went up from 6.6% in 1926-29 to 17.3% in 1936-39 and fell back to 10.4% in 1951-54.

The iron and its products group, whose exports to all countries stood at \$76.1 million and \$60.4 million in the two early periods, showed especially large gains in the immediate postwar period. In 1946-49 exports of this group roughly quadrupled to

\$268.7 million and reached 9.8%, the highest share of the domestic export total in any of the four periods; this percentage dropped to 8.7% in the most recent period, even though the value of this group's exports rose to \$352.1 million. Sales of farm implements and machinery, the traditional Canadian export in this group, rose from \$16.9 million in 1926-29 to \$82.8 million in 1951-54. Exports of non-farm machinery went up from \$6.2 million to \$40.4 million between the same periods and those of guns, rifles and other firearms from almost nil to \$17.3 million, this increase reflecting both the degree of development of Canadian manufacturing and the influence of special factors. Shipments of iron ore, which were insignificant in 1926-29 averaged \$27.9 million in 1951-54, a continuous upward trend (from \$18.6 million in 1951 to \$39.7 million in 1954) being clearly in evidence. Export of passenger automobiles were \$25.7 million in 1926-29 and \$31.5 million in 1951-54. However, the average for 1951-54 reflects the abnormal post-war supply and demand situation in the international automobile market which, as far as Canadian exports were concerned, changed by 1954 (shipments of passenger automobiles falling from a peak of \$43.6 million in 1952 to \$7.7 million in 1954).

Sales of farm implements and machinery, always a leading export to the United States in the iron and products group, increased from \$3.7 million in 1926-29 to \$64.7 million in 1951-54, or from 2.2% to 7.4% of total exports to that country. Exports of guns, rifles and other firearms rose from almost nil to \$16.8 million, and those of iron ore from an insignificant amount to \$16.2 million. Exports of this group to the United Kingdom increased from \$8.0 million in 1926-29 to \$25.2 million in 1951-54, or from 2.0% to 3.7% of the Canadian export total to that country. Sales of both iron ore and scrap iron and steel developed from insignificant amounts in 1926-29 to \$4.9 million and \$3.9 million in 1951-54. The United States and United Kingdom markets jointly accounted for a steadily increasing share of this group's total domestic exports, from 24.4% to 56.4%, during the four periods, the United States' share increasing from 13.9% to 49.2% and that of the United Kingdom falling from 10.5% to 7.2%.

There was a steady and uninterrupted rate of increase in the four-year average figures for non-ferrous metals and products, whose exports to all countries almost doubled from one period to another. This group's exports rose from \$91.2 million in 1926-29 to \$667.0 million in 1951-54, or from 7.4% to 16.5% of the domestic export total, becoming in the most recent period the third leading group on the export side. The greatest advance was made by aluminum, from \$9.6 million in 1926-29 to \$157.9 million in 1951-54, reflecting in part the parallel development of hydro-electric power in Canada. Sales of nickel went up from \$18.8 million to \$158.1 million; those of copper from \$22.5 million to \$106.8 million; those of zinc from \$8.4 million to \$74.0 million; and those of lead from \$12.2 million to \$43.3 million.

Exports of non-ferrous metals and products to the United States increased from \$44.1 million in 1926-29 to \$335.0 million in 1951-54, or from 9.3% to 15.2% of the domestic export total to that country. These commodities became in the most recent period the second leading export group, more than doubling between 1946-49 and 1951-54. Copper, the principal export item in this group in 1926-29 at \$19.8 million, advanced to \$51.1 million in 1951-54, but moved to third place after nickel and aluminum. Sales of nickel went up from \$10.4 million to \$106.0 million, and those of aluminum from \$5.7 million to \$61.5 million. Shipments of zinc rose from \$0.2 million to \$45.1 million, and those of lead from \$0.7 million to \$26.7 million. The United States' share of total domestic exports of non-ferrous metals and products dropped from 48.4% in 1926-29 to 23.4% in 1936-39 and reached 53.2% in 1951-54.

Non-ferrous metals and products became in 1936-39 the second leading export group in trade with the United Kingdom and were in that position again in 1951-54, having risen from \$15.1 million in the earliest period to \$198.4 million in the most recent, or from 3.7% to 29.4% of the domestic export total to that country. Aluminum, the second leading export commodity to the United Kingdom in 1951-54 at \$72.2 million, advanced to that level from \$1.0 million in 1926-29. Sales of copper went up from \$1.3 million to \$33.1 million, and those of nickel from \$4.3 million to \$34.3 million. Shipments of zinc rose from \$1.8 million to \$22.8 million, those of platinum from \$53,000 to \$15.9 million, and those of lead from \$4.8 million to \$10.4 million, (but reached \$11.8 million in 1946-49). The United Kingdom's share of total domestic exports of non-ferrous metals and products rose from 16.6% in 1926-29 to 49.8% in 1936-39 but by 1951-54 fell to 29.8%. However, the United States and United Kingdom markets jointly accounted for a steadily increasing share of this group's total exports to all countries, from 65.0% to 82.9%, during the four periods.

Exports of non-metallic minerals and products to all countries increased from \$27.7 million in 1926-29 to \$142.0 million in 1951-54, or from 2.2% to 3.5% of the domestic export total. They rose from \$17.7 million to \$98.0 million to the United States and from \$2.0 million to \$11.9 million to the United Kingdom. Exports of unmanufactured asbestos, the leading export item in this group, advanced from \$11.3 million to \$83.4 million to all countries; from \$7.3 million to \$51.7 million to the United States; and from \$0.6 million to \$6.8 million to the United Kingdom. Both countries' share of total domestic exports of non-metallic minerals and products rose, individually and jointly, between the earliest and the most recent period.

Exports of chemicals and allied products to all countries increased steadily in all four periods, advancing from \$18.4 million in 1926-29 to \$138.9 million in 1951-54, a reflection of the spectacular development of the chemical industry in Canada, especially in the postwar period. Exports to the

United States rose from \$9.5 million to \$78.2 million, and those to the United Kingdom from \$4.1 million to \$11.1 million. Exports of fertilizers, the principal export item in this group, went up from \$5.7 million to \$40.8 million to all countries and from \$4.9 million to \$36.8 million to the United States. The United States' share of total domestic exports of chemicals and allied products rose from 51.6% to 56.3%, while that of the United Kingdom fell from 22.3% to 8.0% between 1926-29 and 1951-54.

Exports of the miscellaneous commodities group to all countries went up very sharply in 1946-49 to \$111.7 million from about \$17.5 million in the two early periods. Most commodities in this group are fully or chiefly manufactured, hence this marked upturn would again tend to point up Canada's increasing industrialization as well as a diversification of Canadian manufacturing on the one hand, and the influence of unusual sales opportunities in certain lines in the postwar period. Exports of this group to the United States rose from \$11.1 million in 1926-29 to \$59.8 million in 1951-54 almost trebling from \$19.9 million in 1946-49. This sharp increase was mainly accounted for by a correspondingly marked rise in exports of aircraft and parts, the leading export in the miscellaneous commodities group, which went up from \$2.6 million in 1946-49 to \$25.3 million in 1951-54. Exports to the United Kingdom, after having gone up to \$10.0 million in 1946-49, stood at only \$3.6 million in 1951-54, only \$0.3 million more than in 1926-29. The importance of combined United States and United Kingdom markets for this group fell from 81.3% of the domestic export total in 1926-29 to 26.8% in 1946-49, and recovered to 66.7% in 1951-54, the decline between the earliest and the most recent periods being due to a sharp decrease in the United Kingdom's share in total domestic exports.

As a summary of the changes in the relative importance of the nine main commodity groups between 1926-29 and 1951-54 the following salient developments may be pointed out. Agricultural and vegetable products, which constituted 44.7% of total domestic exports to all countries in 1926-29, formed in 1951-54 only 24.5% of a three times larger total. Animals and animal products also diminished in importance between the two periods, their share of the export total falling from 12.8% to 6.8%. The largest advance in absolute terms, of over \$1,000 million, was made by wood, wood products and paper, which by 1951-54 assumed an overwhelming lead among the nine main groups. The greatest relative gain, however, of over 600%, was made by non-ferrous metals and products, which in 1951-54 outdistanced the animals and animal products group and placed in third rank.

With regard to the relative importance of the United States and United Kingdom markets for total domestic exports, Canada's increasing dependence on the former is illustrated in both absolute and percentage terms. Canadian domestic exports to the United States rose from \$474.6 million in 1926-29 to \$2,335.2 million in 1951-54, or from 38.2% to 57.6%

of the domestic export total to all countries. Canadian domestic exports to the United Kingdom went up from \$401.3 million in 1926-29 to only \$674.0 million in 1951-54 but fell from 32.3% to 16.6% of the domestic export total to all countries.

A comparison of the twenty leading commodities in 1926 and 1951-54 shows some significant changes in their composition. The most important development is perhaps the fact that wheat not only moved into second place, after newsprint, but also that its share of total domestic exports dropped from 28.8% to 12.4% of the total. In 1926 wheat was by far the most important export commodity. The next four, namely newsprint, wheat flour, planks and boards and wood pulp, accounted, respectively, for 9.0%, 5.7%, 4.9%, and 4.1% of the domestic export total and the remaining commodities for between 2.0% and 1.0%. In 1951-54 newsprint, the leading export item, accounted for only 14.7% of the domestic export total; planks and boards and wood pulp for 7.5% and 7.3%, respectively, and nickel for 3.9%. In this most recent period, the five leading commodities on the export list were not changed very significantly, four out of the five 1926 items still being on it. Newsprint changed places with wheat, planks and boards moved up to third rank, and wood pulp to fourth, but wheat flour dropped into ninth place, and nickel moved up from twentieth into fifth rank. There were, however, greater changes

in the composition of the remaining items which accounted for between 3.9% and 0.7% of the domestic export total. Cheese, bacon and hams, fur skins, rubber tires, sugar, silver, and cattle were no longer on the list; and aluminum, asbestos, zinc, fresh and frozen fish, fertilizers, non-farm machinery, and iron ore were added to it. Copper, barley, farm implements, whisky, pulpwood, lead, and passenger automobiles, on the list in both periods, all gained in absolute terms and also somewhat in percentage terms (except for the last item).

The classification by degree of manufacture groups together all raw (unprocessed) materials in one category. The second group comprises all materials which have undergone some processing but must be further processed before final use. All materials which are processed to the stage at which they can be finally used as well as manufactured end products are in the third category. But of these groups only that consisting of raw materials is clearly homogeneous. The second category includes such simply processed items as wool noils and asbestos fibres, but also such advanced items as lumber and wood pulp. The third group comprises such simple commodities as dried apples and cotton thread and such fully manufactured materials as wheat flour and newsprint, as well as manufactured end products such as automobiles and refrigerators. On the average the value added by manufacture

TABLE 12. Domestic Exports to All Countries, the United States and the United Kingdom, by Degree of Manufacture

Annual Averages, Selected Periods 1926-1954

Degree of Manufacture	Fiscal Years		Calendar Years		Fiscal Years		Calendar Years	
	1926-29	1936-39	1946-49	1951-54	1926-29	1936-39	1946-49	1951-54
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%	%	%
All Countries								
Raw Materials	596,448	285,380	757,724	1,236,715	46.7	32.2	27.2	30.5
Partially Manufactured	189,240	221,917	695,630	1,241,397	14.8	25.0	24.9	30.6
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured.	490,642	379,366	1,335,525	1,575,443	38.5	42.8	47.9	38.9
Total, Domestic Exports	1,276,330	886,663	2,788,879	4,063,555	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
United States								
Raw Materials	139,539	85,183	306,665	522,206	29.9	27.4	24.9	22.4
Partially Manufactured	128,096	79,415	402,279	803,616	27.5	25.6	32.7	34.4
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured.	198,618	145,775	522,709	1,009,353	42.6	47.0	42.4	43.2
Total, Domestic Exports	466,253	310,373	1,231,653	2,335,175	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom								
Raw Materials	313,672	145,263	287,665	278,799	69.9	39.9	42.0	41.4
Partially Manufactured	23,281	101,035	190,231	294,733	5.2	27.7	27.8	43.7
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured	111,918	118,042	207,248	100,455	24.9	32.4	30.2	14.9
Total, Domestic Exports	448,871	364,340	685,144	673,987	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

to fully or chiefly manufactured goods is less in the case of exports from than in that of imports to Canada.

A comparison of exports to all countries in the three groups classified according to degree of manufacture between the fiscal years¹ 1926-29 and calendar years 1951-54 shows about an equal increase in value for partially manufactured and fully or chiefly manufactured goods, of over \$1,000 million, while the exports of raw materials increased by well over \$600 million. In relative terms, however, partially manufactured goods showed a gain of 550%, twice that of the third category. Exports of fully or chiefly manufactured goods had at 38.9% only a fractionally higher share of the export total in the most recent as compared with the earliest period. But while raw materials decreased their share of the export total from 46.7% to 30.5%, that of partially manufactured goods increased from 14.8% to 30.6%.

In the case of exports to the United States all three groups made absolute gains. Fully and chiefly manufactured goods advanced most in value, by

over \$800 million and partially manufactured goods most in relative terms, by over 500%. Both partially manufactured and fully or chiefly manufactured goods increased their shares of the domestic export total to the United States, from 27.5% to 34.4% and from 42.6% to 43.2%, respectively; while the share of raw materials declined from 29.9% to 22.4%. In the case of exports to the United Kingdom raw materials and fully or chiefly manufactured goods declined in value by about 10% to \$278.8 million and \$100.5 million, respectively, between the earliest and the most recent periods. But partially manufactured goods went up from \$23.3 million to \$294.7 million. Correspondingly, the latter group's share of the domestic export total to the United Kingdom increased from 5.2% to 43.7%, while that of raw materials and fully or chiefly manufactured goods declined from 69.9% to 41.4% and from 24.9% to 14.9%, respectively.

The information contained in this chapter represents some initial results of a recently begun study of the changes in the structure of Canadian trade since the late 'twenties. Further results of this study will be presented in subsequent issues of the *Review of Foreign Trade*.

1. Years ended March 31, 1926-1929.

CHAPTER V

STATISTICAL NOTES

Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics—Methods and Concepts

Canadian foreign trade statistics are derived from information recorded when goods move through customs ports across the borders of the country. These movements are recorded in terms of value and, where possible, of quantity. The statistics do not necessarily reflect the financial transactions behind the movement of goods, the method and time of payment being affected by many other factors. The documents received by the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue are the source of the data on values and quantities, and for the correct interpretation of the statistics the following definitions and explanations of terms as used in Canadian trade statistics should be kept in mind:

- (1) **Values and Quantities.** These are based upon the declarations of exporters and importers as subsequently checked (and sometimes revised) by customs officials.
- (2) **Domestic Exports.** "Domestic Exports" or "Exports of Canadian Produce" includes all Canadian products exported, and also all exports of commodities of foreign origin which have been changed in form or increased in value by further processing in Canada. These exports are valued at the actual amount received or to be received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges. In effect this method gives values f.o.b. original point of shipment of the goods for export.
- (3) **Re-Exports.** "Re-Exports" or "Exports of Foreign Produce" includes any goods previously "imported for consumption" which are exported from Canada in the same state as when imported. Their value is the actual amount received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges.
- (4) **Imports.** "Imports" or "Imports Entered for Consumption" includes all goods which enter Canada and are cleared for domestic sale or use by the customs officials: in plain language, imports on which all duties have been paid and which have passed from customs control into the possession of the importer. Canadian import statistics do not include goods **entering** customs warehouses, only those **released** for domestic consumption. If the goods are re-exported without being cleared for domestic consumption then they enter neither the import statistics nor the re-export statistics.

It must be emphasized that the fact that imports have been "entered for consumption" does not imply that the goods will all be

consumed in Canada. The term means only that they are free to be consumed in Canada without further customs formalities.

The statistical value of imports is the value as determined for customs duty purposes. This is basically the fair market value at which equivalent goods would be sold for home use in the country from which the goods were received. These values therefore exclude all costs of transporting the goods to Canada, as well as any export duties or import duties which must be paid on them; they represent only the cost of the goods alone, f.o.b. original point of shipment to Canada.

In most cases the customs value of imports corresponds to the invoice value of the goods. However, in 1953 and 1954 some goods from Czechoslovakia and Poland were appraised under section 36 of the Customs Act (R.S., 1952, Ch. 58) at much higher values than were shown on the respective invoices (up to 50% higher). And under an amendment to section 35 of the Customs Act passed in December, 1953, low end-of-season or end-of-run invoice values for manufactured goods may be replaced by values based on the average price of the goods over a preceding period (not to exceed six months). During the first year that this provision was in effect the value of the imports to which it was applied totalled less than \$150,000.

In cases where goods are invoiced in a currency other than Canadian dollars, that currency is converted to Canadian dollars at exchange rates authorized by law and orders-in-council. These rates generally correspond to the commercial rates prevailing on the date that the goods were shipped to Canada.

- (5) **Countries to which Trade is Credited.** Exports are credited to the country to which they are consigned, whether or not that country possesses a seaboard. The country of consignment is that country to which goods exported from Canada are, at the time of export, intended to pass without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to another.

Imports are credited to the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods have come without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to

another. These countries are not necessarily the countries of actual origin of the goods, since goods produced in one country may be imported by a firm in another country and later re-sold to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment to which the goods would be credited.

There is one exception to this rule. In the case of imports an attempt is made to classify by country of origin all goods produced in Central and South America. The effect of this procedure is discussed below.

- (6) **Time Periods.** The terms "month" and "year" in Canadian trade statistics are not precisely the same as calendar months and years. The trade recorded for any calendar period is that trade for which the relevant customs forms have been received at the Bureau of Statistics during that calendar period (see also No. 7, below). Actual commodity movements lead by a few days (but rarely more) the receipt of the customs forms. However as the overall effect of this procedure on different months and years is approximately constant, the statistics generally give an adequate picture of goods' movements in given calendar periods.
- (7) **Change in Import Compilation Month.** Prior to April, 1954, the customs documents relating to imports from which import statistics are compiled were not sent directly to the Bureau of Statistics from the customs ports, but were received indirectly through the Departments of National Revenue and Finance. Beginning in April, 1954, however, these documents have been sent directly to the Bureau of Statistics, which has resulted in their arriving at the Bureau somewhat earlier than under the previous system. During April and May, 1954, it was found that to code the same import forms for a "month"

as would have been received under the old system of handling these documents involved serious difficulties and delays at the end of each month. Starting in June, 1954, it was decided to avoid this problem by altering the compilation month to include all customs documents actually reaching the Bureau of Statistics by the end of the calendar month under the new mailing procedures. This had the added advantage of bringing the import statistical "month" more closely in line with the export statistical "month" and the calendar month.

The effect of this change, approximately, is that June, 1954, import statistics include the trade covered by customs forms received at the Bureau during the last two working days of May and all working days in June. The approximately two working days' mail receipts of documents added to the trade coded in June include that received on one Tuesday, June 29, and Tuesday is a day of exceptionally heavy receipts of customs documents at the Bureau. The increase in the value of imports recorded in June as a result of this change is estimated at not less than \$40 million in total, or alternatively not less than 10% of the value which would otherwise have been recorded. The effect of this change on the nine main commodity group totals, and on the value of imports from Canada's principal trading partners, appears to have been fairly uniform.

Only the June, 1954, import values were increased significantly by this change. Imports in subsequent months have again been those covered by customs documents received on the same number of working days as are actually included in the calendar month. However, the timing of subsequent import statistical "months" has been advanced by two days.

Imports from Central and South America¹

Until the middle of 1946 all imports were credited in Canadian trade statistics to the countries from which the goods were consigned to Canada. Beginning in July, 1946, a new method was adopted for the recording of some Canadian imports produced in Central or South America (including Bermuda and the West Indies). This was to credit all shipments of goods originating in Central or South America but consigned to Canada from the United States (and usually purchased in that country) to the country in which they were produced.

It may be mentioned at this point, however, that this method of crediting imports from Central or South America is not equivalent to recording on a strict country of origin basis. This principle is followed only in the case when these goods are consigned from the United States to Canada. For goods consigned from any Central or South American country direct to Canada (even when shipped via the United States) classification is invariably by country of consignment. Thus goods of Paraguayan origin consigned to Canada by a merchant in Uruguay would be credited to Uruguay in Canadian trade statistics. But if the same goods were consigned to Canada by an American firm from the United States they would be credited to the country of origin, namely Paraguay.

When this change in the recording of imports was made in 1946 its effects on Canadian trade statistics was not very significant. For under im-

1. This section is an elaboration of a statistical note in Ch. V, *Review of Foreign Trade, Calendar Year, 1954*, under the same heading. More results of this study will be published following upon further processing and analysis of the relevant data.

mediate postwar trading conditions almost all imports of Central or South American origin were being consigned to Canada from the country in which the goods were produced. However, with the return of more normal trading practices a much greater proportion of goods originating in Central or South America has come to be consigned to Canada from entrepot markets in the United States than was the case in 1946.

In 1953 a survey was begun to determine the amount of imports which, although credited to Central and South American countries, was actually consigned to Canada from the United States, and a summary of the results of this study is presented in Table 13 on a half-yearly basis.

Part A of Table 13 shows total recorded imports from each Central or South American country for which the total exceeded \$1.0 million in either calendar year 1953 or 1954. The remaining territories in the area, namely Bahamas, Bermuda, British Honduras, Falkland Islands, French Guiana, French West Indies, Nicaragua, Paraguay and the American Virgin Islands, are therefore not listed. The total recorded imports are broken down into those which were consigned to Canada either from one of the countries in the area or from the United States; consequently columns 2 and 3 in each half-yearly period add up to the total recorded in column 1.

An analysis of Canada's imports from countries in Central and South America, with regard to the significance of shipments consigned from the United States as a proportion of the total, reveals that the departure from strict consignment recording tends to affect Canadian trade statistics differently with the various countries. Additional differences are also in evidence concerning the incidence of the changes in this proportion for each country over the 1953-55 period. Three distinct groups of countries may be distinguished.

Statistics of imports from the Commonwealth were affected to a negligible extent only. When the half-yearly data are averaged it appears that only 1.1% of total imports from Commonwealth countries in Central and South America were consigned to Canada from the United States over the 1953-55 period. The range of variation in this group was between less than 0.1% and 2.0%, with one exception. The average for British Honduras was 25.4% (and as high as 50.9% in the first half of 1953), but due to the small amount of trade with Canada (imports from that country averaging about \$130,000 per year in 1953 and 1954) this exception was of almost no significance. The small proportion of goods consigned from the United States in the case of this group may be explained partly by better shipping connections between Canada and the British West Indies than between Canada and most other Central and South American countries. Another contributing factor may lie in the encouragement given to direct shipment to Canadian ports by the tariff clause which denies preferential treatment to Commonwealth imports which are shipped to Canada via

a country outside the Commonwealth. In this connection it is worth noting that most of Canada's imports from British Honduras are commodities free of duty under the most-favoured-nation tariff.

Imports from the two oil-exporting countries in South America (Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles) also show a very small percentage of shipments consigned to Canada from the United States. The average for the 1953-55 period was 2.7% for the group as a whole, only 0.8% for the Netherlands Antilles, and 2.8% for Venezuela. Petroleum and petroleum products form the greater part of Canada's imports from those two countries, and these commodities are normally purchased in very large quantities and shipped directly to Canada by tanker or via tanker and pipeline.

The proportion of most of the remaining countries' goods consigned from the United States was much higher than in the case of the first two groups. The average for the 1953-55 period was 27.8%. However, the averages for the individual countries varied from 70.1%, 64.8% and 60.0% for Honduras, Ecuador and Haiti to 14.4%, 12.7%, 12.1% and 7.6% for Paraguay, Peru, El Salvador and Nicaragua. There were also examples of a very irregular pattern in the half-yearly data with respect to the proportion of consignments from the United States in the case of such countries as Bolivia, Chile, the Dominican Republic and Paraguay.

Part B of Table 13 shows all commodities imported from Central or South America in excess of \$0.5 million in calendar year 1953 or 1954, listed in order of importance by value in 1954. The itemized commodities constituted on the average almost 90% of total imports from the area. A breakdown of total imports from the area into that part which was consigned to Canada directly from the countries credited and into the one which was consigned from the United States reveals that the average proportion of the latter was 11.5% over the 1953-55 period. But a perusal of the itemized commodities according to the same breakdown shows wide fluctuations in the average of consignments from the United States. It was as low as 0.4% for raw sugar, 2.5% for light fuel oils, 5.2% for canned pineapple, 6.5% for bauxite, and 7.2% for miscellaneous ores; and as high as 82.9% for wax, 79.0% for quartz, 78.5% for sisal, istle and tampico fibres, 74.7% for fresh pineapples, and 74.4% for wool in the grease.

The proportion of consignments from the United States in relation to total imports of the itemized commodities also varied during the 1953-55 period, as it had in the case of the individual countries. It was much heavier in 1953 than in 1954 in the case of bananas, cotton, pine and castor oil, and in that of miscellaneous ores it dropped from about 14.0% in 1953 to 0.0% in 1954. Conversely, it was much heavier in 1954 than in 1953 in the case of cocoa butter, cocoa beans and wool in the grease, and in that of stemmed cigar leaf it rose from 0.0% in 1953 to about 32.0% in 1954. Iron ore and chicle and sappato gum showed a very irregular behaviour. For

TABLE 13. Imports Recorded as from Central and South America, by Country of Consignment
Half-Years, 1953-1955

No.	Country and Commodity	1953								
		January-June				July-December				
		Recorded Imports	Consigned from		Proportion Consigned from U.S.	Recorded Imports	Consigned from		Proportion Consigned from U.S.	
			United States	Country Credited			United States	Country Credited		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	
A. By Principal Countries of Central and South America										
1	Total, Commonwealth Countries.....	18,793	170	18,623	0.9	23,106	90	23,016	0.4	
2	Barbados	1,030	7	1,023	0.7	1,345	13	1,332	1.0	
3	British Guiana.....	7,813	119	7,694	1.5	9,987	46	9,941	0.5	
4	Jamaica.....	6,388	1	6,388	0.0	5,373	13	5,360	0.2	
5	Leeward and Windward Islands.....	194	13	181	6.7	1,016	0	1,016	0.0	
6	Trinidad and Tobago.....	3,138	1	3,137	2	4,924	0	4,924	0.0	
7	Total, Other Oil-Exporting Countries	73,128	3,475	69,653	4.8	90,173	4,267	85,906	4.7	
8	Netherlands Antilles	2,033	0	2,033	0.0	6,121	0	6,121	0.0	
9	Venezuela	71,095	3,475	67,620	4.9	84,052	4,267	79,785	5.1	
10	Total, Other Countries.....	67,500	20,631	46,869	30.6	69,542	18,454	51,088	26.5	
11	Argentina.....	4,457	1,591	2,866	35.7	4,072	525	3,547	12.9	
12	Bolivia.....	715	289	426	40.4	700	122	578	17.4	
13	Brazil.....	14,772	4,023	10,749	27.2	20,275	4,513	15,762	22.3	
14	Chile.....	749	270	479	36.0	303	15	288	5.0	
15	Colombia	11,280	2,497	8,783	22.1	11,935	2,168	9,767	18.2	
16	Costa Rica.....	4,342	2,743	1,599	63.2	5,130	3,247	1,883	63.3	
17	Cuba.....	6,210	1,031	5,179	16.6	5,444	422	5,022	7.8	
18	Dominican Republic.....	2,641	462	2,179	17.5	3,213	119	3,094	3.7	
19	Ecuador	1,178	817	361	69.4	1,510	815	695	54.0	
20	El Salvador	1,259	41	1,218	3.3	130	10	120	7.7	
21	Guatemala	1,521	740	781	48.7	1,738	1,270	468	73.1	
22	Haiti.....	337	288	49	85.5	411	104	307	25.3	
23	Honduras	1,937	1,194	743	61.6	2,657	1,975	682	74.3	
24	Mexico.....	10,326	2,372	7,954	23.0	5,459	881	4,578	16.1	
25	Panama.....	1,875	1,064	811	56.7	1,762	1,285	477	72.9	
26	Peru	853	96	757	11.3	2,075	269	1,806	13.0	
27	Puerto Rico.....	361	139	222	38.5	511	89	422	17.4	
28	Surinam.....	502	151	351	30.1	843	335	508	39.7	
29	Uruguay	1,870	765	1,105	40.9	1,034	286	748	27.7	
B. By Principal Import Statistical Items with Codes										
30	Crude petroleum for refining	7153	68,189	3,216	64,973	4.7	77,480	4,134	73,346	5.3
31	Coffee, green.....	283	25,753	4,279	21,474	16.6	27,363	3,678	23,685	13.4
32	Sugar, for refining.....	262	14,731	288	14,443	2.0	13,150	0	13,150	0.0
33	Bananas, fresh	3	10,811	7,025	3,786	65.0	12,002	8,883	3,119	74.0
34	Bauxite, alumina, for refining	6002	3,773	267	3,506	7.1	8,738	381	8,357	4.4
35	Light fuel oils, Nos. 2 and 3.....	7172	1,493	0	1,493	0.0	5,543	0	5,543	0.0
36	Peanuts, green.....	94	2,986	204	2,782	6.8	2,148	91	2,057	4.2
37	Cocoa beans, not roasted.....	271	930	209	721	22.5	1,030	168	862	16.3
38	Sisal, istle, tampico fibres	3413	1,849	1,508	341	81.6	780	564	216	72.3
39	Cotton, raw.....	3001	2,273	986	1,287	43.4	3,351	492	2,859	14.7
40	Tomatoes, fresh.....	127	2,300	172	2,128	7.5	386	12	374	3.1
41	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.....	9270	995	871	124	87.5	989	738	251	74.6
42	Ores of metals, n.o.p.....	6217	1,568	276	1,292	17.6	2,217	248	1,969	11.2
43	Iron ore.....	5001	731	247	484	33.8	1,385	591	794	42.7
44	Cocoa butter.....	273	739	241	498	32.6	808	130	678	16.1
45	Pineapples, canned.....	56	269	0	269	0.0	457	1	457	2
46	Pine, white or other, n.o.p.....	4052	270	212	58	78.5	428	66	362	15.4
47	Wool in the grease.....	3261	1,306	731	575	56.0	443	288	155	65.0
48	Pineapples, fresh	16	646	514	132	79.6	80	53	27	66.3
49	Quartz, piezo-electric.....	7273	722 ¹	410 ²	312 ³	56.8	659 ³	597 ³	62 ³	90.6
50	Quebracho extract	8111	559	194	365	34.7	438	133	305	30.4
51	Waste, for further preparation	3451	61	42	19	68.9	64	1	63	1.6
52	Wool, washed or scoured	3262	1,789	674	1,115	37.7	748	318	430	42.5
53	Cigar leaf, stemmed	1782	282	0	282	0.0	296	0	296	0.0
54	Chicle, sappato gum, crude.....	1576	0	0	0	0.0	106	0	106	0.0
55	Castor oil, inedible.....	1601	261	242	19	92.7	408	204	204	50.0
56	Total Imports from Central and South America	159,421	24,276	133,145	15.2	182,821	22,811	160,010	12.5	

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Less than 0.1%.

3. Includes other crystallized quartz in 1953.

TABLE 13. Imports Recorded as from Central and South America, by Country of Consignment Half-Years, 1953-1955

1954								1955				No.
January-June				July-December				January-June				
Recorded Imports	Consigned from		Proportion Consigned from U.S.	Recorded Imports	Consigned from		Proportion Consigned from U.S.	Recorded Imports	Consigned from		Proportion Consigned from U.S.	
	United States	Country Credited			United States	Country Credited			United States	Country Credited		
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	
A. By Principal Countries of Central and South America												
21,109	146	20,963	0.7	31,818	52	31,766	0.2	24,172	789	23,383	3.3	
1,290	9	1,281	0.7	4,068	4	4,064	0.1	4,018	2	4,016	2	2
6,788	113	6,675	1.7	13,694	26	13,668	0.2	5,372	6	5,366	0.1	3
7,801	1	7,801	2	7,508	1	7,508	2	7,514	727	6,787	9.7	4
498	16	482	3.2	752	0	752	0.0	1,795	0	1,795	0.0	5
4,348	2	4,346	2	5,247	9	5,238	0.2	5,148	6	5,142	0.1	6
88,836	1,595	87,241	1.8	99,340	713	98,627	0.7	101,244	1,396	99,848	1.4	7
6,332	95	6,237	1.5	14,250	0	14,250	0.0	12,544	334	12,210	2.7	8
82,504	1,500	81,004	1.8	85,090	713	84,377	0.8	88,700	1,062	87,638	1.2	9
64,273	16,530	47,743	25.7	56,534	15,107	41,427	26.7	60,165	17,835	42,330	29.6	10
1,363	390	973	28.6	1,375	304	1,071	22.1	1,834	795	1,039	43.3	11
261	17	244	6.5	6	6	0	100.0	3	0	3	0.0	12
16,368	4,710	11,658	28.8	15,255	4,585	10,670	30.1	12,612	4,841	7,771	38.4	13
198	108	90	54.5	38	7	31	18.4	232	147	85	63.4	14
12,045	2,510	9,535	20.8	12,775	2,671	10,104	20.9	9,171	2,113	7,058	23.0	15
3,541	897	2,644	25.3	4,205	473	3,732	11.2	3,018	551	2,467	18.3	16
6,107	776	5,331	12.7	3,806	478	3,328	12.6	5,800	933	4,867	16.1	17
1,243	597	646	48.0	420	295	125	70.2	1,167	142	1,025	12.2	18
1,229	932	297	75.8	2,534	1,815	719	71.6	2,949	1,564	1,385	53.0	19
533	82	451	15.4	418	64	354	15.3	2,120	402	1,718	19.0	20
2,780	835	1,945	30.0	2,280	779	1,501	34.2	3,002	705	2,297	23.5	21
793	454	339	57.3	777	442	335	56.9	692	518	174	74.9	22
1,479	781	698	52.8	1,110	724	386	65.2	609	588	21	96.6	23
9,167	1,604	7,563	17.5	4,866	1,208	3,658	24.8	10,207	3,360	6,847	32.9	24
2,935	946	1,989	32.2	2,915	559	2,356	19.2	4,133	701	3,432	17.0	25
1,394	69	1,325	4.9	870	65	805	7.5	306	82	224	26.8	26
844	411	433	48.7	359	19	340	5.3	359	51	308	14.2	27
1,069	142	927	13.3	1,724	329	1,395	19.1	1,243	107	1,136	8.6	28
595	208	387	35.0	430	285	145	66.3	266	160	106	60.2	29
B. By Principal Imports Statistical Items with Codes												
83,434	1,072	82,362	1.3	81,356	475	80,881	0.6	86,212	638	85,574	0.7	30
29,108	6,608	22,500	22.7	25,221	6,438	18,783	25.5	24,478	6,207	18,271	25.4	31
13,700	0	13,700	0.0	15,117	0	15,117	0.0	15,106	0	15,106	0.0	32
11,031	4,166	6,865	37.8	11,949	3,666	8,283	30.7	11,412	3,213	8,199	28.2	33
4,525	255	4,270	5.6	11,985	345	11,640	2.9	6,352	790	5,562	12.4	34
1,433	278	1,155	10.4	5,162	0	5,162	0.0	4,346	212	4,134	4.9	35
3,085	106	2,979	3.4	1,258	54	1,204	4.3	2,144	98	2,046	4.6	36
1,458	637	821	43.7	2,834	898	1,936	31.7	1,338	286	1,052	21.4	37
1,756	1,347	409	76.7	1,381	999	382	72.3	1,955	1,750	205	89.5	38
1,590	196	1,394	12.3	1,057	325	732	30.7	3,206	1,929	1,277	60.2	39
2,004	141	1,863	7.0	384	15	369	3.9	2,060	238	1,822	11.6	40
125	766	159	82.8	540	428	112	79.3	749	678	71	90.5	41
1,088	0	1,088	0.0	330	0	330	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	42
457	0	457	0.0	737	0	737	0.0	266	266	0	100.0	43
717	314	403	43.8	350	88	262	25.1	240	125	115	52.1	44
161	12	149	7.5	781	8	773	1.0	104	0	104	0.0	45
355	58	297	16.3	293	22	271	7.5	192	143	49	74.5	46
300	269	31	89.7	334	314	20	94.0	86	58	28	67.4	47
527	409	118	77.6	73	50	23	68.5	548	447	101	81.6	48
368	175	193	47.6	224	224	0	100.0	166	166	0	100.0	49
305	105	200	34.4	268	56	212	20.9	396	192	204	48.5	50
295	213	82	72.2	272	97	175	35.7	137	58	79	42.3	51
301	147	154	48.8	228	108	120	47.4	692	445	247	64.3	52
253	86	167	34.0	265	79	186	29.8	256	3	253	1.2	53
106	106	0	100.0	403	403	0	100.0	70	70	0	100.0	54
145	44	101	30.3	194	69	125	35.6	387	195	192	50.4	55
174,218	18,271	155,947	10.5	187,692	15,872	171,820	8.5	185,581	20,020	165,561	10.8	56

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Less than 0.1%.

3. Includes other crystallized quartz in 1953.

TABLE 14. Imports from Selected Countries in Central and South America, by Principal Statistical Items, 1953-53

Commodity	Code	Recorded Imports					Percentage Consigned from U.S.				
		1953		1954		1955	1953		1954		1955
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%	%	%	%
BRAZIL											
Total Imports		14, 772	20, 275	16, 368	15, 255	12, 612	27. 2	22. 3	28. 8	30. 1	38. 4
Brazil nuts, unshelled	92	0	277	67	189	91	0.0	29.9	75. 2	10. 7	1. 4
Brazil nuts, shelled	105	132	166	66	102	78	6. 4	18.0	5. 8	19. 1	33. 6
Cocoa beans, not roasted	271	93	691	208	1, 850	174	38. 8	16. 1	100.0	25. 8	34. 0
Cocoa butter	273	738	809	602	348	234	32. 7	16. 0	52. 1	25. 2	51. 9
Cocoa paste, unsweetened	274	70	130	22	65	114	29. 1	89.0	33. 7	14. 4	37. 3
Coffee, green	283	10, 377	12, 665	10, 897	9, 487	9, 037	15. 6	11. 0	22. 4	30. 1	26. 6
Castor oil, inedible	1601	255	409	143	193	387	94. 9	49. 8	30. 1	35. 0	50. 4
Cotton, raw	3001	0	1, 063	1, 446	581	59	0. 0	13. 1	5. 3	5. 3	0. 2
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	3413	152	277	417	305	720	66. 0	57. 8	73. 8	74. 7	82. 7
Waste, for further preparation	3451	3	22	295	239	124	92. 4	0. 0	72. 1	33. 8	37. 5
Pine, white or other, n.o.p.	4052	270	428	355	293	188	78. 6	15. 4	16. 2	7. 6	73. 9
Iron ore	5001	731	1, 385	457	737	266	33. 8	42. 6	0. 0	0. 0	100.0
Silex and crystallized quartz	7266	722	659	5	4	3	56. 8	90. 5	100.0	90. 8	83. 4
Quartz, piezo-electric	7273			368	224	166			47. 6	100.0	100.0
Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p. ..	9270	965	977	898	521	731	88. 2	74. 4	82. 3	78. 8	90. 4
COLOMBIA											
Total Imports		11, 280	11, 935	12, 045	12, 775	9, 171	22. 1	18. 2	20. 8	20. 9	23. 0
Bananas, fresh	3	1, 319	814	811	441	1, 027	59. 1	71. 8	31. 0	16. 4	10. 6
Rice	171	321	0	0	0	0	0. 0	0. 0	0. 0	0. 0	0. 0
Coffee, green	283	9, 588	11, 112	11, 193	12, 317	8, 137	17. 9	14. 2	20. 2	21. 1	24. 6
COSTA RICA											
Total Imports		4, 342	5, 130	3, 541	4, 205	3, 018	63. 2	63. 3	25. 3	11. 2	18. 2
Bananas, fresh	3	3, 919	4, 819	3, 412	3, 985	2, 159	67. 4	66. 8	25. 8	11. 4	11. 5
Coffee, green	283	406	305	124	202	828	25. 1	7. 1	8. 7	0. 0	35. 2
CUBA											
Total Imports		6, 210	5, 444	6, 107	3, 806	5, 800	16. 6	7. 7	12. 7	12. 6	16. 1
Pineapples, fresh	16	616	69	491	66	513	78. 8	60. 9	77. 4	67. 2	81. 0
Molasses	252, 255	318	52	70	455	173	30. 3	8. 4	32. 9	17. 7	36. 3
Sugar, for refining	262	2, 058	3, 009	3, 638	1, 724	3, 359	1	0. 0	0. 0	0. 0	0. 0
Sugar, refined	264	1, 054	99	62	0	0	9. 4	2. 5	0. 0	0. 0	0. 0
Rum	1514	39	64	38	74	32	0. 0	0. 0	0. 0	0. 0	0. 0
Cigar leaf, unstemmed	1779	86	200	123	75	41	0. 0	0. 0	23. 7	9. 4	2. 9
Cigar leaf, stemmed	1782	281	296	253	264	256	0. 0	0. 0	34. 0	30. 0	1. 3
Yarn, synthetic, for tire fabric	3369	1, 276	1, 134	771	692	658	7. 2	9. 2	0. 0	5. 5	15. 8
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	3413	297	283	227	237	284	64. 4	87. 8	91. 0	91. 2	92. 6
Manganese ore	6216	0	0	256	0	0	0. 0	0. 0	0. 0	0. 0	0. 0
ECUADOR											
Total Imports		1, 178	1, 510	1, 229	2, 534	2, 949	69. 3	54. 0	75. 9	71. 6	53. 0
Bananas, fresh	3	829	761	762	2, 036	2, 646	79. 5	97. 1	89. 4	78. 2	54. 4
Cocoa beans, not roasted	271	106	49	229	227	140	100.0	100.0	100.0	83. 9	75. 8
Coffee, green	283	219	234	214	266	149	22. 6	8. 0	7. 9	10. 7	6. 4
Crude petroleum, for refining	7153	0	455	0	0	0	0. 0	0. 0	0. 0	0. 0	0. 0
MEXICO											
Total Imports		10, 326	5, 459	9, 167	4, 866	10, 207	23. 0	16. 1	17. 5	17. 5	32. 9
Pineapple, canned	56	260	444	152	762	102	0. 4	1	7. 4	0. 6	0. 0
Fruit pulp, n.o.p.	61	59	261	66	248	58	0. 0	1. 2	0. 0	0. 0	0. 0
Peanuts, green	94	2, 973	2, 143	3, 085	1, 258	2, 056	6. 6	4. 2	3. 4	4. 3	4. 8
Tomatoes, fresh	127	2, 243	249	1, 898	253	1, 960	7. 1	4. 5	6. 8	3. 9	11. 3
Coffee, green	283	1, 711	908	2, 242	718	1, 733	18. 9	17. 4	20. 7	58. 8	36. 9
Cotton, raw	3001	936	591	129	384	2, 304	51. 1	50. 5	85. 7	76. 7	68. 1
Yarns, cords, twine and hemp, n.o.p.	3124	31	63	67	98	38	1. 8	11. 4	40. 3	22. 7	10. 7
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	3413	1, 084	99	640	313	440	86. 7	76. 2	75. 7	54. 3	95. 9
Binder twine	3422	7	29	67	37	64	0. 0	29. 4	19. 4	33. 9	17. 0
Mercury	6218	12	44	54	66	218	100.0	66. 4	46. 9	67. 0	28. 2
Fluorspar	7258	108	107	53	169	66	48. 1	65. 0	10. 8	30. 7	82. 6

1. Less than 0.1%.

the former the percentage of consignments from the United States dropped from about 38.0% in 1953 to 0.0% in 1954 and went up again to 100.0% in 1955. For the latter it rose from 0.0% in the second half of 1953 to 100.0% during the remainder of the period

Table 14 shows the principal imports into Canada from six selected countries in Central and South America as well as the proportion of their goods consigned from the United States. These imports constituted between 90.2% and 99.8% of total imports from the six countries, averaging 97.0% for the group as a whole. The proportion of total itemized imports consigned from the United States varied considerably from country to country, the average for the period 1953-55 being as low as 13.0% in the case of Cuba and as high as 65.2% in that of Ecuador. It is of importance in this connection that facilities for shipping direct to Canada are more readily available in the case of Cuba and less so in that of Ecuador than is true on the average for all countries in the region.

A comparison of commodities which appear on the export list of more than one of the six countries shows on the whole a pronounced lack of uniformity with regard to the incidence of the relative proportion of consignments from the United States averaged for the 1953-55 period. For bananas the average was about 37.0% for both Costa Rica and Colombia (in both cases being much higher in 1953 than in 1954) but was 79.7% for Ecuador. For coffee the average ranged from 11.1% in the case of Ecuador to 30.5% in that of Mexico, with Costa Rica, Colombia and Brazil placing in between. Cocoa beans registered an average of 42.9% for Brazil and 91.9% for Ecuador. For pineapples the average was 1.7% and 73.1% for Mexico and Cuba, respectively. Raw cotton had an average of 6.0% in the case of Brazil and 66.4% in that of Mexico. But the averages for

sisal, istle and tampico fibres were fairly closely bunched together between 71.0% and 85.4%. There were virtually no consignments from the United States of Mexican fruit pulp and Cuban raw sugar; and none at all of Ecuadorian petroleum, Colombian rice, and Cuban rum and manganese.

The relatively high proportion of imports consigned from the United States in the case of the third group of countries in Central and South America (of which the above discussed six countries are a part), as compared with the Commonwealth countries in the area as well as with Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles, is in part a result of special circumstances affecting trade in particular commodities, especially as regards the market structure in each individual case. For instance the factor of greater convenience in procuring relatively small shipments of certain goods from a distributing centre rather than directly from the country of origin would play an important role. However, there remains a great deal of variation among individual commodities as to the proportion of imports from the United States and in some cases even among the same commodities originating from more than one country in the area.

The departure from strict consignment recording in the case of imports from Central and South America has affected significantly Canadian trade statistics from the point of view of many individual countries involved. On the other hand, the effect on statistics of total imports from the United States has been rather small. Recorded imports from the United States were only 1.4% less in 1953 and 1.1% less in 1954 than if the consignment principle had been followed consistently. In the case of some individual commodities, however, the effects would obviously have been very large.

Notes Included in Preceding Issues

- The Seasonal Pattern of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year 1954, p. 33)
- Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume (Calendar Year 1954, p. 41)
- Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year 1954, p. 42)
- Treatment of Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year 1954, p. 43)
- F.O.B. and C.I.F. Values of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year 1954, p. 44)
- "General Trade" Values of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year 1954, p. 44)
- Export and Import Prices and Volume Indexes, 1926-1953 (First Half-Year 1954, p. 23)
- Tariff Relations with Countries Distinguished in Canadian Trade Statistics (First Half-Year 1954, p. 33)
- Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year 1953, p. 30)
- The Index of Concentration (Calendar Year 1953, p. 43)
- Discrepancies in Reciprocal Records of Foreign Trade (First Half-Year 1953, p. 32)
- Price Indexes and the Structure of Trade, (Calendar Year 1952, p. 36, and subsequent annual issues)
- Commodity Movements and Trade Statistics (First Half-Year 1952, p. 34)
- Newfoundland and Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year 1949, p. 54)

Statistical Information on Canadian Foreign Trade

Current Publications

Monthly Summaries:

Domestic Exports
Imports for Consumption
Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Monthly Reports:

Exports of Canadian Produce and Foreign Produce
Imports Entered for Consumption

Quarterly Reports:

Articles Exported to Each Country
Articles Imported from Each Country
Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments

Annual and Spécial Publications

Annual Reports:

Trade of Canada, Vol. I, Summary and Analytical Tables
Vol. II, Exports
Vol. III, Imports
The Canadian Balance of International Payments

Special Reports:

The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1926 to 1948
The Canadian Balance of International Payments in the Post-War Years, 1946-1952

PART II
STATISTICAL TABLES

A. DIRECTION OF TRADE

TABLE I Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1951-1955

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth ¹ and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
Domestic Exports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1951	3,914,460	2,297,675	631,461	261,867	345,977	208,024	169,457
1952	4,301,081	2,306,955	745,845	284,740	473,822	272,397	217,321
1953	4,117,406	2,418,915	665,232	245,708	370,136	198,254	219,160
1954	3,881,272	2,317,153	653,408	203,875	341,335	186,662	178,838
1951 1Q	809,206	529,586	113,294	54,140	43,345	36,692	32,148
2Q	931,042	580,260	140,229	59,153	63,227	43,057	45,116
3Q	1,044,316	581,495	192,846	68,774	113,902	52,254	35,045
4Q	1,129,897	606,333	185,092	79,800	125,503	76,021	57,148
1952 1Q	989,002	541,847	156,436	84,452	80,074	78,491	47,702
2Q	1,107,620	571,460	244,540	73,454	101,396	69,836	46,933
3Q	1,053,936	556,322	185,614	67,015	143,871	53,853	47,261
4Q	1,150,522	637,326	159,256	59,819	148,480	70,217	75,425
1953 1Q	900,567	564,301	123,934	57,802	57,205	47,875	49,450
2Q	1,093,025	624,119	190,300	67,648	111,929	51,655	47,373
3Q	1,073,871	612,003	192,532	68,418	103,026	45,116	52,776
4Q	1,049,943	618,492	158,466	51,840	97,976	53,607	69,561
1954 1Q	851,025	526,534	134,683	37,901	59,175	38,128	54,604
2Q	988,879	594,005	149,911	57,686	82,390	56,230	48,656
3Q	976,654	581,443	174,331	51,683	85,473	46,867	36,858
4Q	1,064,714	615,171	194,483	56,605	114,297	45,437	38,721
1955 1Q	951,349	566,811	182,802	53,968	70,591	38,394	38,783
2Q	1,080,387	636,317	201,684	64,346	93,646	39,394	45,001
Total Exports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1951	3,963,384	2,333,912	635,721	264,300	347,362	208,947	173,142
1952	4,355,960	2,349,044	751,049	287,611	475,766	273,581	218,909
1953	4,172,601	2,463,051	668,874	247,824	372,713	198,958	221,181
1954	3,946,917	2,367,439	658,315	205,404	345,634	188,297	181,828
1951 1Q	819,618	538,549	113,591	54,387	43,594	36,838	32,659
2Q	943,012	588,343	140,589	59,750	63,542	43,281	47,508
3Q	1,055,576	590,260	193,526	69,345	114,233	52,535	35,677
4Q	1,145,179	616,760	188,015	80,818	125,993	76,293	57,299
1952 1Q	1,001,821	551,664	157,475	85,600	80,491	78,696	47,895
2Q	1,119,938	580,436	245,745	74,020	101,906	70,310	47,522
3Q	1,069,189	568,221	187,178	67,602	144,290	54,141	47,757
4Q	1,165,012	648,723	160,651	60,389	149,079	70,434	75,735
1953 1Q	913,905	574,945	124,661	58,542	57,887	48,002	49,868
2Q	1,105,793	634,649	191,128	68,050	112,319	51,775	47,872
3Q	1,088,965	624,005	193,488	69,078	103,785	45,292	53,317
4Q	1,063,937	629,453	159,598	52,155	98,721	53,888	70,123
1954 1Q	866,289	537,177	135,889	38,325	60,848	39,244	54,806
2Q	1,005,024	607,638	151,137	58,075	82,950	56,316	48,909
3Q	993,133	594,785	175,568	52,010	86,332	47,048	37,390
4Q	1,082,471	627,838	195,721	56,995	115,505	45,688	40,724
1955 1Q	966,630	579,765	183,804	54,335	71,033	38,729	38,964
2Q	1,096,500	649,041	202,599	64,692	94,852	39,687	45,629

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1955 are treated as Commonwealth countries in this table.

TABLE I. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, - Concluded

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth ¹ and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
Imports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1951	4,084,856	2,812,927	420,985	306,889	177,112	273,692	93,251
1952	4,030,468	2,976,962	359,757	185,167	151,284	284,225	73,072
1953	4,382,830	3,221,214	453,391	171,153	173,172	289,968	73,931
1954	4,093,196 ²	2,961,380 ²	392,472 ²	182,910	178,565	284,405	93,466
1951 1Q	943,858	678,058	92,141	61,978	30,108	61,504	20,068
2Q	1,158,529	793,049	132,465	85,210	49,218	72,309	26,278
3Q	1,039,614	675,803	110,909	106,703	50,513	68,630	27,057
4Q	942,855	666,017	85,469	52,998	47,273	71,249	19,848
1952 1Q	916,119	693,991	68,248	41,953	32,599	65,161	14,167
2Q	1,034,230	763,806	93,172	50,121	37,806	71,669	17,656
3Q	995,170	714,519	97,973	50,707	37,101	73,708	21,162
4Q	1,084,949	804,646	100,365	42,386	43,778	73,687	20,088
1953 1Q	997,964	763,054	95,279	29,410	30,945	64,102	15,175
2Q	1,218,599	909,359	124,312	47,287	49,086	73,630	14,927
3Q	1,118,161	799,283	119,816	49,569	45,414	82,794	21,285
4Q	1,048,106	749,518	113,985	44,888	47,728	69,442	22,544
1954 1Q	925,865	690,081	88,219	29,252	31,608	70,222	16,484
2Q	1,124,247 ²	812,701 ²	115,910 ²	52,458	48,099	74,640	20,439
3Q	1,001,226	707,214	96,514	52,925	47,544	69,464	27,567
4Q	1,041,858	751,384	91,829	48,275	51,314	70,079	28,977
1955 1Q	990,710	745,674	85,433	35,720	32,119	68,222	23,543
2Q	1,218,704	903,569	97,500	59,415	50,576	79,040	28,603
Trade Balance							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1951	- 121,472	- 479,015	+ 214,736	- 42,589	+ 170,250	- 64,746	+ 79,891
1952	+ 325,492	- 627,918	+ 391,292	+ 102,444	+ 324,482	- 10,644	+ 145,836
1953	- 210,229	- 758,163	+ 215,482	+ 76,670	+ 199,540	- 91,010	+ 147,250
1954	- 146,280 ²	- 593,941 ²	+ 265,843 ²	+ 22,494	+ 167,070	- 96,108	+ 88,362
1951 1Q	- 124,240	- 139,509	+ 21,449	- 7,590	+ 13,486	- 24,666	+ 12,590
2Q	- 215,517	- 204,706	+ 8,124	- 25,460	+ 14,324	- 29,029	+ 21,230
3Q	+ 15,962	- 85,543	+ 82,617	- 37,358	+ 63,720	- 16,095	+ 8,620
4Q	+ 202,323	- 49,257	+ 102,546	+ 27,820	+ 78,720	+ 5,044	+ 37,451
1952 1Q	+ 85,702	- 142,328	+ 89,228	+ 43,647	+ 47,892	+ 13,535	+ 33,728
2Q	+ 85,708	- 183,370	+ 152,573	+ 23,899	+ 64,100	- 1,360	+ 29,866
3Q	+ 74,019	- 146,298	+ 89,205	+ 16,895	+ 107,189	- 19,567	+ 26,596
4Q	+ 80,063	- 155,922	+ 60,287	+ 18,002	+ 105,302	- 3,252	+ 55,647
1953 1Q	- 84,059	- 188,109	+ 29,382	+ 29,132	+ 26,943	- 16,100	+ 34,694
2Q	- 112,806	- 274,710	+ 66,816	+ 20,764	+ 63,234	- 21,854	+ 32,945
3Q	- 29,196	- 175,279	+ 73,672	+ 19,509	+ 58,371	- 37,501	+ 32,032
4Q	+ 15,831	- 120,065	+ 45,612	+ 7,266	+ 50,993	- 15,554	+ 47,580
1954 1Q	- 59,576	- 152,904	+ 47,670	+ 9,073	+ 29,240	- 30,978	+ 38,322
2Q	- 119,223 ²	- 205,062 ²	+ 35,227 ²	- 5,616	+ 34,851	- 18,324	+ 28,469
3Q	- 8,094	- 112,429	+ 79,054	+ 915	+ 38,788	- 22,415	+ 9,823
4Q	+ 40,613	- 123,546	+ 103,892	+ 8,720	+ 64,191	- 24,391	+ 11,747
1955 1Q	- 24,080	- 165,908	+ 98,370	+ 18,616	+ 38,914	- 29,493	+ 15,421
2Q	- 122,204	- 254,528	+ 105,099	+ 5,276	+ 44,276	- 39,353	+ 17,026

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1955 are treated as Commonwealth countries in this table.

2. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in the second quarter by an amount estimated at not less than \$40 million (some \$30 million of which represented imports from the United States, and some \$5 million imports from the United Kingdom). The trade balance was affected by the same amount. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods. See Ch. V, p. 36.

TABLE II. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports

Country	1952		1953		1954		1955
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America:							
United States.....	1, 113, 307	1, 193, 648	1, 188, 420	1, 230, 495	1, 120, 539	1, 196, 614	1, 203, 128
Alaska.....	554	695	364	766	462	810	547
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	633	646	643	676	614	612	709
Greenland.....	96	207	64	130	1	298	27
Total, North America.....	1, 114, 590	1, 195, 197	1, 189, 491	1, 232, 067	1, 121, 616	1, 198, 334	1, 204, 410
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda.....	1, 486	1, 672	1, 404	1, 666	1, 433	1, 559	1, 489
British Honduras.....	177	204	138	238	156	143	142
Bahamas.....	1, 218	1, 135	1, 115	1, 183	1, 086	1, 185	1, 008
Barbados.....	2, 048	1, 864	1, 459	2, 275	1, 993	2, 385	1, 863
Jamaica.....	6, 036	4, 555	5, 414	7, 076	5, 531	6, 021	5, 398
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	2, 211	2, 065	1, 791	2, 073	1, 927	2, 004	2, 021
Trinidad and Tobago.....	5, 897	5, 137	4, 308	5, 182	5, 630	5, 795	5, 843
American Virgin Islands.....	87	80	108	70	67	52	113
Costa Rica.....	1, 360	1, 252	1, 050	1, 149	1, 756	1, 078	1, 558
Cuba.....	13, 630	10, 551	7, 954	8, 170	8, 327	9, 128	7, 766
Dominican Republic.....	2, 604	2, 039	1, 960	2, 033	2, 226	2, 043	1, 960
El Salvador.....	1, 421	809	921	980	731	795	1, 075
French West Indies.....	26	21	15	11	11	13	12
Guatemala.....	1, 090	806	824	1, 410	926	1, 095	1, 086
Haiti.....	2, 114	1, 303	1, 135	1, 535	1, 757	1, 550	950
Honduras.....	513	1, 223	243	313	251	220	318
Mexico.....	20, 624	19, 017	12, 511	16, 475	12, 035	15, 324	16, 275
Netherlands Antilles.....	955	586	628	680	845	930	730
Nicaragua.....	690	495	587	767	941	712	917
Panama.....	5, 370	5, 989	3, 009	1, 371	1, 822	2, 235	1, 235
Puerto Rico.....	3, 655	3, 673	4, 152	3, 601	3, 689	4, 068	5, 136
Commonwealth Countries.....	19, 072	16, 632	15, 628	19, 694	17, 755	19, 094	17, 762
Other Countries.....	54, 137	47, 846	35, 099	38, 563	35, 384	39, 244	39, 132
Total, Central America and Antilles..	73, 210	64, 478	50, 727	58, 257	53, 139	58, 338	56, 894
South America:							
British Guiana.....	2, 843	3, 513	2, 211	2, 566	2, 332	1, 748	1, 339
Falkland Islands.....	1	31	1	40	1	3	0
Argentina.....	3, 819	4, 408	4, 892	2, 749	1, 616	5, 076	2, 770
Bolivia.....	3, 966	2, 432	2, 489	3, 012	278	994	436
Brazil.....	49, 934	31, 433	25, 564	11, 997	30, 045	15, 051	6, 584
Chile.....	4, 098	5, 992	1, 064	2, 881	1, 252	1, 878	1, 699
Colombia.....	6, 217	7, 539	6, 617	13, 529	8, 217	12, 783	12, 259
Ecuador.....	1, 097	933	1, 323	2, 897	2, 524	2, 985	2, 726
French Guiana.....	2	1	0	6	2	2	1
Paraguay.....	60	52	206	133	117	50	74
Peru.....	8, 260	8, 145	9, 094	6, 014	2, 847	2, 239	2, 533
Surinam.....	634	463	349	363	470	441	512
Uruguay.....	2, 166	3, 263	499	2, 413	1, 183	1, 601	978
Venezuela.....	19, 297	16, 386	17, 586	18, 899	15, 507	15, 466	14, 586
Commonwealth Countries.....	2, 843	3, 544	2, 212	2, 606	2, 333	1, 751	1, 339
Other Countries.....	99, 549	81, 048	69, 684	64, 891	64, 059	58, 566	45, 158
Total, South America.....	102, 392	84, 592	71, 896	67, 497	66, 392	60, 317	46, 497

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE II. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Continued

Country	1952		1953		1954		1955
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	400,976	344,869	314,234	350,998	284,594	368,814	384,486
Austria.....	2,726	2,490	1,537	3,599	640	2,217	1,293
Belgium and Luxembourg	40,809	63,567	31,774	37,736	22,581	32,406	24,058
Denmark.....	3,851	6,030	4,680	1,623	1,316	1,613	1,274
France	30,879	17,385	14,350	17,931	18,072	15,727	19,984
Germany, Federal Republic	17,642	77,221	33,909	49,949	31,648	55,251	39,108
Iceland.....	544	289	1,414	644	414	285	237
Ireland.....	10,492	12,566	5,755	7,601	2,668	6,153	6,375
Netherlands.....	12,623	28,885	21,055	21,327	12,622	27,155	20,538
Norway.....	20,013	18,989	20,327	16,951	21,009	22,804	20,543
Sweden.....	6,751	5,447	2,818	1,769	1,305	2,213	3,525
Switzerland	10,855	16,063	14,152	15,681	13,979	12,847	15,249
Commonwealth Countries	400,976	344,869	314,234	350,998	284,594	368,814	384,486
Other Countries	157,186	248,933	151,773	174,808	126,253	178,642	152,186
Total, North-Western Europe	558,162	593,802	466,007	525,806	410,847	547,456	536,672
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar	249	104	274	212	155	97	130
Malta	1,594	1,517	1,666	1,641	1,518	1,525	1,748
Greece	1,588	2,827	806	754	1,133	1,372	1,856
Italy	25,914	26,731	14,585	18,585	10,411	13,433	10,415
Portugal.....	1,702	2,324	3,431	560	1,350	768	750
Azores and Madeira	132	92	111	120	423	218	135
Spain	2,309	1,270	1,450	12,729	1,017	1,717	1,721
Commonwealth Countries	1,842	1,622	1,940	1,854	1,673	1,622	1,878
Other Countries	31,645	33,243	20,383	32,748	14,334	17,507	14,876
Total, Southern Europe	33,487	34,865	22,323	34,602	16,006	19,130	16,754
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	0	<u>1</u>
Bulgaria.....	<u>1</u>	2	<u>1</u>	3	6	2	1
Czechoslovakia	178	189	72	51	124	171	294
Finland	1,712	982	581	807	200	276	1,075
Germany, Eastern.....	0	0	0	0	<u>1</u>	0	32
Hungary	58	23	48	<u>1</u>	31	4	124
Poland	8	61	126	57	129	429	25
Roumania.....	43	2	93	1	1	73	250
U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	2,877	1,977	1,523
Yugoslavia	1,130	21,483	1,813	127	279	6,840	227
Total, Eastern Europe	3,132	22,741	2,734	1,045	3,646	9,774	3,550
Middle East:							
Aden.....	119	8	22	12	20	2	13
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	91	13	4	13	6	2	3
Arabia	1,085	1,064	1,720	924	821	773	691
Egypt	2,140	17,223	9,546	2,142	685	516	722
Ethiopia	37	17	32	23	36	82	38
Iran.....	409	176	525	228	355	402	414
Iraq.....	238	75	305	153	271	154	346
Israel	6,969	4,971	3,641	5,418	3,023	7,151	1,808
Italian Africa	6	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	0	<u>1</u>	1	0
Jordan	12	93	25	13	43	80	24
Libya	443	411	647	632	461	379	40
Lebanon.....	2,817	6,538	4,112	1,049	344	638	753
Syria.....	319	261	380	198	657	512	814
Turkey	2,116	2,675	1,146	309	4,768	2,318	380
Commonwealth Countries	210	21	25	26	26	4	16
Other Countries	16,591	33,504	22,079	11,088	11,465	13,005	6,029
Total, Middle East	16,802	33,524	22,105	11,113	11,490	13,010	6,045

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE II. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Concluded

Country	1952		1953		1954		1955
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	4,117	1,708	2,610	697	931	2,216	1,654
India	30,566	24,857	23,808	13,379	5,103	12,586	9,044
Pakistan	8,302	7,714	20,975	11,128	4,434	4,536	2,547
Malaya and Singapore	5,166	1,901	1,371	1,483	1,521	1,462	1,690
Hong Kong	5,377	4,205	4,278	4,722	4,443	3,809	3,779
Other British East Indies	5	8	1	26	2	16	8
Afghanistan	91	181	140	10	43	12	7
Burma	547	476	313	131	73	139	238
China, except Taiwan	727	429	0	0	0	70	1,002
Taiwan			702	780	1,372	1,814	796
French East Indies	156	171	258	93	124	66	157
Indonesia	5,204	1,046	1,203	787	802	519	383
Japan	41,334	61,269	37,282	81,286	61,430	35,044	45,313
Korea	157	178	9,930	5,061	2,302	895	2,637
Philippines	7,151	8,894	7,169	6,703	8,115	7,748	9,793
Portuguese Asia	170	112	105	85	27	16	66
Thailand	810	1,166	703	806	1,026	741	1,378
Commonwealth Countries	53,533	40,393	53,044	31,433	16,434	24,626	18,722
Other Countries	56,346	73,924	57,805	95,742	75,315	47,063	61,770
Total, Other Asia	109,879	114,317	110,848	127,176	91,749	71,689	80,492
Other Africa:							
British East Africa ¹	558	473	153	195	163	212	272
Rhodesia and Nyasaland ²	2,112	550	1,094	1,126	1,801	2,144	1,895
Union of South Africa	30,659	17,193	23,788	26,975	23,197	16,686	29,855
Other British South Africa	1	11	2	13	3	4	1
Gambia	5	4	3	26	23	15	29
Gold Coast	169	85	438	1,311	1,082	1,231	427
Nigeria	365	500	169	773	737	715	366
Sierra Leone	107	52	101	134	137	219	263
Other British West Africa	0	0	1	0	10	23	21
Belgian Congo	4,066	1,834	1,538	1,811	1,473	2,155	1,851
French Africa	2,650	576	818	430	710	494	747
Liberia	147	56	1,424	1,721	2,492	1,579	1,075
Madagascar	51	46	42	22	22	19	38
Morocco	3,329	1,301	2,279	1,530	1,899	925	781
Portuguese East Africa	1,028	1,060	793	1,204	1,501	1,113	1,174
Portuguese West Africa					164	159	167
Canary Islands	5	820	10	13	3	1	0
Spanish Africa	33	31	26	33	16	1	2
Commonwealth Countries	33,976	18,868	25,748	30,552	27,154	21,248	33,130
Other Countries	11,309	5,724	6,928	6,767	8,278	6,446	5,836
Total, Other Africa	45,285	24,593	32,677	37,319	35,432	27,694	38,965
Oceania:							
Australia	24,882	24,815	17,893	21,736	21,996	23,772	28,267
New Zealand	10,911	7,933	2,941	4,534	5,256	9,551	10,444
Fiji	76	443	201	223	248	406	299
Other British Oceania	70	1	62	2	45	58	82
French Oceania	260	164	302	185	185	204	287
Hawaii	3,380	2,900	3,257	2,128	1,758	1,464	1,920
United States Oceania	105	93	128	125	98	171	158
Commonwealth Countries	35,940	33,191	21,097	26,494	27,545	33,787	39,091
Other Countries	3,744	3,158	3,687	2,438	2,041	1,839	2,365
Total, Oceania	39,684	36,349	24,784	28,932	29,586	35,626	41,457
Total, Commonwealth Countries	548,393	459,140	433,929	463,656	377,513	479,770	496,425
Total, United States and Dependencies	1,121,087	1,201,090	1,196,430	1,237,184	1,126,613	1,203,179	1,211,001
Total, All Countries	2,096,622	2,204,459	1,993,592	2,123,814	1,839,903	2,041,369	2,031,736

1. Includes Nyasaland prior to 1954.

2. Northern and Southern Rhodesia only prior to 1954.

3. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE III. Direction of Trade - Imports

Country	1952		1953		1954		1955
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America:							
United States	1,457,798	1,519,164	1,672,413	1,548,801	1,502,781	1,458,599	1,649,243
Alaska	1,125	1,208	1,336	1,625	2,622	4,951	1,824
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	25	23	18	48	9	21	10
Greenland	0	1	2	4	4	9	7
Total, North America.....	1,458,948	1,520,396	1,673,769	1,550,478	1,505,416	1,463,580	1,651,084
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda.....	168	149	55	71	144	245	139
British Honduras	9	17	57	82	59	65	38
Bahamas	284	122	118	309	181	237	148
Barbados	3,832	4,834	1,030	1,345	1,290	4,068	4,018
Jamaica	4,302	4,902	6,388	5,373	7,801	7,508	7,514
Leeward and Windward Islands	100	116	194	1,016	498	752	1,795
Trinidad and Tobago	4,599	5,061	3,138	4,924	4,348	5,247	5,148
American Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Costa Rica	4,488	4,252	4,342	5,130	3,541	4,205	3,018
Cuba.....	10,193	8,422	6,210	5,444	6,107	3,806	5,800
Dominican Republic.....	1,718	4,282	2,641	3,213	1,243	420	1,167
El Salvador	647	124	1,259	130	533	418	2,120
French West Indies	0	2	0	0	1	1	1
Guatemala	1,428	652	1,521	1,738	2,781	2,279	3,002
Haiti.....	1,293	635	337	411	793	777	692
Honduras	1,975	2,668	1,937	2,657	1,479	1,110	609
Mexico	14,327	9,610	10,326	5,459	9,167	4,866	10,207
Netherlands Antilles	4,460	7,287	2,033	6,121	6,332	14,250	12,544
Nicaragua	244	257	134	257	81	100	344
Panama	1,746	2,379	1,875	1,762	2,935	2,915	4,133
Puerto Rico.....	464	382	361	511	844	359	359
Commonwealth Countries	13,294	15,201	10,980	13,120	14,321	18,123	18,799
Other Countries	42,982	40,954	32,976	32,834	35,836	35,504	43,996
Total, Central America and Antilles..	56,276	56,155	43,955	45,955	50,157	53,627	62,796
South America:							
British Guiana	8,687	14,973	7,813	9,987	6,788	13,694	5,372
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Argentina.....	1,752	2,622	4,457	4,072	1,363	1,375	1,834
Bolivia.....	2,075	1,276	715	700	261	6	3
Brazil.....	19,032	16,071	14,772	20,275	16,368	15,254	12,612
Chile	1,680	1,602	749	303	198	38	232
Colombia	8,225	9,779	11,280	11,935	12,045	12,775	9,171
Ecuador	1,109	1,642	1,178	1,510	1,229	2,534	2,949
French Guiana	0	0	0	3	0	0	1
Paraguay	111	235	180	80	247	273	96
Peru	4,235	3,815	853	2,075	1,394	870	306
Surinam	237	291	502	843	1,069	1,724	1,243
Uruguay	424	1,439	1,870	1,033	595	430	266
Venezuela	60,130	75,628	71,095	84,052	82,504	85,090	88,700
Commonwealth Countries	8,687	14,973	7,813	9,987	6,788	13,695	5,372
Other Countries	99,009	114,404	107,652	126,880	117,272	120,372	117,413
Total, South America.....	107,696	129,377	115,465	136,867	124,060	134,067	122,785

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE III. Direction of Trade — Imports — Continued

Country	1952		1953		1954		1955
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	161,420	198,337	219,590	233,801	204,129	188,343	182,933
Austria	803	2,114	1,514	1,453	1,579	1,464	1,303
Belgium and Luxembourg	18,020	15,195	14,414	14,668	11,824	13,253	11,833
Denmark	876	1,291	997	1,178	1,522	1,941	1,614
France	9,398	9,719	11,324	10,943	9,983	12,063	10,390
Germany, Federal Republic	9,652	12,977	14,186	21,321	18,021	26,464	21,695
Iceland	14	36	68	12	54	5	6
Ireland	308	154	239	343	903	247	169
Netherlands	6,588	9,907	10,169	12,129	9,884	12,678	8,717
Norway	1,663	2,194	958	1,331	1,011	972	1,001
Sweden	4,539	4,072	4,598	4,743	4,189	4,986	5,260
Switzerland	7,387	9,009	9,439	10,998	9,700	9,451	8,298
Commonwealth Countries	161,420	198,337	219,590	233,801	204,129	188,343	182,933
Other Countries	59,249	66,669	67,907	79,119	68,668	83,526	70,287
Total, North-Western Europe	220,669	265,006	287,497	312,920	272,798	271,868	253,220
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar	0	0	0	0	0	1	<u>1</u>
Malta	17	34	30	37	30	37	22
Greece	96	101	105	119	112	119	124
Italy	5,495	6,240	6,533	7,738	5,900	9,106	6,728
Portugal	892	906	796	1,166	701	1,097	821
Azores and Madeira	153	132	100	79	80	113	87
Spain	1,920	2,340	2,433	2,186	3,192	2,374	2,780
Commonwealth Countries	17	34	30	37	30	38	22
Other Countries	8,555	9,720	9,966	11,287	9,985	12,809	10,540
Total, Southern Europe	8,572	9,754	9,996	11,324	10,014	12,847	10,562
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	2	0	0	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	0	1
Czechoslovakia	1,522	2,037	1,411	1,178	897	899	1,174
Finland	99	135	201	347	262	347	161
Germany, Eastern	109	383	281	678	197	524	204
Hungary	158	121	43	141	147	63	56
Poland	385	171	120	124	198	207	181
Roumania	10	3	1	6	2	1	0
U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	554	1,763	282	561	147	551	84
Yugoslavia	70	31	58	43	109	175	177
Total, Eastern Europe	2,909	4,644	2,397	3,079	1,957	2,770	2,037
Middle East:							
Aden	7	0	10	0	70	9	20
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	42	34	20	40	9	48	49
Arabia	4,257	3,302	2,185	11	930	1,295	4,223
Egypt	430	32	1,305	2,898	279	161	239
Ethiopia	21	0	26	18	21	76	29
Iran	391	777	619	406	884	501	991
Iraq	520	404	110	1,261	10	228	533
Israel	523	638	631	681	571	469	598
Italian Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Libya	0	0	0	0	<u>1</u>	0	3
Lebanon	4,971	10,200	8,078	11,506	7,049	10,364	6,394
Syria	60	12	29	27	9	14	11
Turkey	1,669	1,050	485	306	320	379	434
Commonwealth Countries	49	33	30	40	79	57	69
Other Countries	12,842	16,414	13,467	17,114	10,072	13,489	13,455
Total, Middle East	12,890	16,448	13,497	17,153	10,152	13,545	13,524

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE III. Direction of Trade - Imports - Concluded

Country	1952		1953		1954		1955
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	6,651	5,841	8,261	6,200	6,755	5,772	7,901
India	13,930	12,883	14,090	12,537	14,174	13,880	18,557
Pakistan	111	80	216	342	339	227	339
Malaya and Singapore	15,454	10,019	11,469	10,427	8,994	10,592	13,569
Hong Kong	1,637	2,074	2,410	2,017	2,117	2,037	3,051
Other British East Indies	1,115	657	172	178	115	57	42
Afghanistan	10	0	2	40	9	0	1
Burma	0	4	2	0	79	0	7
China, except Taiwan	1,083	203	694	425	1,365	256	1,824
Taiwan			15	60	1	186	78
French East Indies	0	0	1	0	14	31	31
Indonesia	458	435	388	210	314	297	806
Japan	5,558	7,604	5,727	7,902	6,650	12,547	13,905
Korea	4	4	1	54	164	6	221
Philippines	2,458	2,965	707	2,279	1,750	2,251	962
Portuguese Asia	0	0	7	7	1	0	0
Thailand	451	353	239	657	354	432	504
Commonwealth Countries	38,908	31,552	36,618	31,700	32,493	32,565	43,460
Other Countries	9,991	11,568	7,782	11,634	10,702	16,006	18,339
Total, Other Asia	48,898	43,120	44,399	43,335	43,195	48,571	61,798
Other Africa:							
British East Africa ²	5,090	4,503	1,705	7,688	6,353	9,499	5,042
Rhodesia and Nyasaland ³	815	659	339	3,525	977	184	106
Union of South Africa	1,907	2,258	2,303	2,313	2,324	3,587	2,566
Other British South Africa	0	1	1	8	2	1	1
Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gold Coast	3,809	1,714	1,692	1,467	1,488	498	1,488
Nigeria	767	997	708	876	773	93	742
Sierra Leone	6	0	0	2	7	0	6
Other British West Africa	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
Belgian Congo	410	580	993	1,254	1,029	460	1,648
French Africa	37	367	1,134	1,497	1,207	1,977	1,304
Liberia	29	0	0	372	132	3	0
Madagascar	1	1	8	0	243	61	1
Morocco	508	541	265	264	84	113	82
Portuguese East Africa	254	322	62	11	28	163	24
Portuguese West Africa					162	19	21
Canary Islands	11	11	13	17	14	12	15
Spanish Africa	0	0	0	2	0	0	16
Commonwealth Countries	12,392	10,133	6,748	15,878	11,923	13,864	9,950
Other Countries	1,250	1,820	2,476	3,415	2,899	2,808	3,111
Total, Other Africa	13,642	11,953	9,224	19,294	14,823	16,672	13,061
Oceania:							
Australia	6,020	12,692	6,314	17,150	7,754	16,903	8,454
New Zealand	10,388	3,843	5,862	2,710	5,057	2,257	7,222
Fiji	2,010	4,477	2,063	3,491	2,362	3,451	1,617
Other British Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Oceania	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
Hawaii	1,220	2,253	2,126	2,509	2,365	2,927	1,253
United States Oceania	210	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commonwealth Countries	18,418	21,013	14,239	23,351	15,172	22,613	17,293
Other Countries	1,430	2,253	2,126	2,509	2,368	2,927	1,253
Total, Oceania	19,848	23,266	16,364	25,862	17,541	25,538	18,546
Total, Commonwealth Countries	253,185	291,277	296,047	327,915	284,936	289,295	277,899
Total, United States and Dependencies	1,460,816	1,523,008	1,676,236	1,553,446	1,508,613	1,466,834	1,652,679
Total, All Countries	1,950,349	2,080,119	2,216,563	2,166,267	2,050,112	2,043,084	2,209,414

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Includes Nyasaland prior to 1954.

3. Northern and Southern Rhodesia only prior to 1954.

B. TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS AND LEADING COMMODITIES

TABLE IV. Domestic Exports to All Countries

Commodity Rank in 1954	Group and Commodity	1953		1954		1955	Change from 1st half '54 to 1st half '55
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	488,943	607,820	365,772	437,709	369,074	+ 0.9
2	Wheat	271,529	296,378	166,483	208,856	165,554	- 0.6
8	Barley	49,466	87,263	32,345	57,018	36,126	+ 11.7
9	Wheat flour	52,236	49,924	47,475	40,554	39,585	- 16.6
12	Whisky	26,374	36,712	23,792	35,364	24,659	+ 3.6
21	Oats	18,252	42,151	16,986	15,481	7,680	- 54.8
31	Fodders, n.o.p.	11,852	11,291	12,008	9,466	8,804	- 26.7
35	Tobacco, unmanufactured	7,298	8,385	13,311	4,775	22,352	+ 67.9
1	Flax seed (chiefly for crushing)	4,639	6,907	9,206	4,511	13,835	+ 50.3
	Animals and Animal Products	122,911	128,008	134,403	135,458	126,027	- 6.2
14	Fish, fresh and frozen.....	22,401	28,818	22,581	34,069	23,912	+ 5.9
25	Fish, canned.....	10,252	5,950	12,062	13,758	6,351	- 47.3
27	Fish, cured	11,141	11,130	11,315	12,026	10,618	- 6.2
28	Fur skins, undressed.....	12,677	8,393	12,226	10,771	15,878	+ 29.9
36	Meats, canned.....	9,089	7,591	11,583	6,003	5,102	- 56.0
37	Pork, fresh	8,204	7,438	7,871	9,674	8,391	+ 6.6
38	Molluscs and crustaceans.....	10,224	7,364	10,160	7,162	11,958	+ 17.7
	Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	11,295	13,038	9,104	11,865	9,340	+ 2.6
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	617,960	677,436	631,582	746,772	730,328	+ 15.6
1	Newsprint paper	295,901	323,132	305,430	330,240	321,874	+ 5.4
3	Planks and boards	139,580	143,156	132,736	191,988	189,370	+ 42.7
4	Wood pulp	119,165	129,510	133,037	138,381	145,165	+ 9.1
15	Pulpwood.....	17,642	28,217	18,188	27,578	17,851	- 1.9
26	Shingles.....	10,375	10,538	9,509	14,673	14,429	+ 51.7
30	Plywoods and veneers.....	10,267	8,758	9,902	11,653	15,893	+ 60.5
	Iron and its Products.....	192,859	165,579	159,548	141,144	165,808	+ 3.9
11	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	48,889	18,932	49,423	21,396	47,921	- 3.0
18	Iron ore	9,050	21,793	7,210	32,509	22,109	+ 206.6
19	Guns, rifles and other firearms	4,507	19,603	30,069	9,480	3,969	- 86.8
20	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	19,492	17,790	17,218	19,458	16,773	- 2.6
39	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	2,905	3,435	8,424	7,653	10,677	+ 26.7
40	Scrap iron and steel.....	2,751	13,126	2,750	13,118	7,164	+160.5
1	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	17,226	12,282	3,944	7,268	11,309	+186.7
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	365,574	316,609	344,453	364,564	396,358	+ 15.1
5	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	85,141	88,237	92,460	89,932	105,188	+ 13.8
6	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated.....	81,641	80,901	91,243	90,911	109,309	+ 19.8
7	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	65,785	51,566	60,253	67,081	68,645	+ 13.9
13	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated.....	35,580	21,992	24,928	33,464	35,226	+ 41.3
17	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	21,187	16,648	18,699	21,831	18,163	- 2.9
23	Platinum metals and scrap	14,238	12,052	14,566	13,074	12,131	- 16.7
29	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	27,456	10,249	11,684	11,229	9,785	- 16.3
34	Silver ore and bullion	7,813	9,032	8,625	10,328	9,704	+ 12.5
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	70,581	76,812	67,812	77,761	89,474	+ 31.9
10	Asbestos, unmanufactured	41,698	42,275	37,628	44,938	43,001	+ 14.3
24	Abrasives, artificial, crude	14,026	14,950	15,616	11,606	12,701	- 18.7
1	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	1,940	4,288	2,915	3,403	12,048	+313.3
	Chemicals and Allied Products	69,269	68,616	77,526	83,767	106,158	+ 36.9
16	Fertilizers, chemical.....	23,497	19,136	26,449	15,893	33,413	+ 26.3
33	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	4,410	5,046	7,796	12,198	12,667	+ 62.5
	Miscellaneous Commodities	54,200	69,895	49,704	42,327	39,169	- 21.2
22	Aircraft and parts (except engines).....	17,032	23,215	17,860	10,582	10,856	- 39.2
32	Non-commercial items	8,828	11,467	9,680	11,374	9,106	- 5.9
	Total Domestic Exports to All Countries.....	1,993,592	2,123,814	1,839,903	2,041,369	2,031,736	+ 10.4
	Total of Commodities Itemized	1,673,656	1,777,021	1,577,646	1,742,727	1,727,252	
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	84.0	83.7	83.7	85.4	85.0	

1. Not included among leading forty exports in 1954.

TABLE V. Imports from All Countries

Commodity Rank in 1954	Group and Commodity	1953		1954		1955	Change from 1st half '54 to 1st half '55
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	230,095	238,273	255,031	285,258	270,968	+ 6.2
12	Coffee, green	26,922	30,673	34,910	29,304	27,388	- 21.5
18	Sugar, unrefined	17,123	30,368	20,133	31,386	20,126	0.0
30	Vegetables, fresh	20,626	8,624	21,071	11,957	27,255	+ 29.3
33	Citrus fruits, fresh	13,320	13,189	15,718	15,554	15,016	- 4.5
35	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	13,738	12,670	11,563	12,704	20,684	+ 78.9
39	Tea, black	10,930	8,806	12,570	11,011	15,207	+ 21.0
40	Bananas, fresh	10,818	12,019	11,053	11,961	11,421	+ 3.3
1	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	12,380	10,010	11,883	10,793	12,183	+ 2.5
	Animals and Animal Products	45,516	42,711	43,490	41,922	50,285	+ 15.6
1	Fur skins, undressed	11,738	4,768	8,454	6,502	12,116	+ 43.3
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	215,677	171,438	168,203	165,121	190,572	+ 13.3
17	Cotton, raw	33,153	22,341	24,936	27,505	32,956	+ 32.2
20	Cotton fabrics	33,596	22,310	25,369	20,643	27,541	+ 8.6
27	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	17,569	18,103	15,783	18,077	17,479	+ 10.7
31	Wool fabrics	21,066	20,677	18,107	14,260	15,166	- 16.2
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	78,267	82,684	82,348	83,653	91,810	+ 11.5
21	Paperboard, paper and products	18,563	20,645	21,606	21,952	24,331	+ 12.6
26	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	16,656	16,790	17,444	16,623	17,072	- 2.1
36	Logs, timber and lumber	12,285	11,300	12,010	11,985	14,544	+ 21.1
37	Books, printed	9,951	11,427	11,085	12,806	12,285	+ 10.8
	Iron and its Products	830,516	701,040	735,224	587,273	773,682	+ 5.2
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	205,882	195,974	206,618	173,601	207,682	+ 0.5
4	Automobile parts (except engines)	128,519	93,765	114,190	66,243	144,364	+ 26.4
6	Rolling mill products	61,205	63,608	54,094	43,469	50,603	- 6.5
7	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	57,537	50,199	48,671	36,243	57,902	+ 19.0
8	Tractors and parts	81,119	45,235	51,724	31,090	53,080	+ 2.6
13	Automobiles, passenger	55,538	23,916	42,212	18,634	40,746	- 3.5
14	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	48,039	34,756	39,682	20,669	35,750	- 9.9
15	Pipes, tubes and fittings	35,563	22,764	30,795	28,885	20,195	- 34.4
29	Railway cars, coaches and parts	6,092	11,485	12,725	20,313	11,018	- 13.4
32	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	14,021	19,517	13,879	17,678	15,369	+ 10.7
38	Tools	18,386	12,618	11,642	11,957	12,398	+ 6.5
1	Automobiles, freight	8,452	8,852	7,597	7,537	12,872	+ 69.4
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	171,724	192,847	163,697	193,488	176,724	+ 8.0
3	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	97,750	100,525	94,026	113,513	103,940	+ 10.5
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	296,777	361,699	274,098	325,118	286,005	+ 4.3
2	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	106,340	106,754	106,290	106,497	107,993	+ 1.6
9	Fuel oils	24,223	40,928	26,138	44,783	26,522	+ 1.5
10	Coal, bituminous	43,654	51,026	32,388	38,057	34,161	+ 5.5
25	Gasoline	17,445	31,205	13,476	21,088	14,160	+ 5.1
28	Coal, anthracite	15,700	24,379	13,823	19,321	12,460	- 9.9
	Chemicals and Allied Products	111,469	110,365	109,363	111,043	121,462	+ 11.1
19	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	26,343	28,162	23,201	22,992	25,044	+ 7.9
24	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	15,968	16,530	16,750	18,143	19,362	+ 15.6
34	Drugs and medicines	13,728	9,149	14,794	10,534	13,246	- 10.5
	Miscellaneous Commodities	236,522	245,211	218,659	250,207	247,907	+ 13.4
5	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	59,314	52,489	49,641	50,756	65,794	+ 32.5
11	Tourist purchases	28,342	45,498	26,270	42,497	26,791	+ 2.0
16	Non-commercial items	25,652	35,271	23,069	33,694	34,405	+ 49.1
22	Parcels of small value	12,429	19,967	20,352	20,285	20,816	+ 2.3
23	Refrigerators and freezers	36,407	19,123	25,821	13,042	24,535	- 5.0
	Total Imports from All Countries	2,216,563	2,166,267	2,050,112	2,043,084	2,209,414	+ 7.8
	Total of Commodities Itemized	1,544,082	1,438,415	1,413,563	1,316,544	1,513,978	
	Percent of Imports Itemized	69.7	66.4	69.0	64.4	68.5	

1. Not included among leading forty imports in 1954.

TABLE VI. Domestic Exports to the United States

Commodity Rank in 1954	Group and Commodity	1953		1954		1955	Change from 1st half '54 to 1st half '55	United States Share of Item Total 1st half '55
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	105,863	165,435	98,840	114,485	66,944	- 32.3	18.1
8	Whisky	21,073	32,108	20,816	31,728	21,522	+ 3.4	87.3
15	Barley	9,967	30,883	12,763	22,842	4,963	- 61.1	13.7
16	Oats	17,522	39,129	15,632	12,887	4,531	- 71.0	59.0
23	Fodders, n.o.p.	11,137	9,596	11,310	8,435	7,028	- 37.9	79.8
30	Wheat	13,780	9,914	8,512	3,491	5,801	- 31.8	3.5
	Animals and Animal Products	84,399	94,973	90,704	93,017	88,634	- 2.3	70.3
7	Fish, fresh and frozen	22,240	28,329	22,448	33,396	23,622	+ 5.2	98.8
24	Fur skins, undressed	9,535	7,226	9,024	9,559	11,788	+ 30.6	74.2
26	Pork, fresh	7,561	7,347	7,754	9,426	8,257	+ 6.5	98.4
27	Molluscs and crustaceans	10,129	6,982	10,086	6,573	11,773	+ 16.7	98.5
34	Meats, canned	8,191	7,331	5,616	5,044	4,586	- 18.3	89.9
37	Cattle, chiefly for beef	1,001	4,008	7,038	2,082	3,025	- 57.0	98.9
40	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	4,920	4,617	3,288	3,434	3,904	+ 18.7	88.4
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	7,541	7,349	5,046	5,674	4,743	- 6.0	50.8
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	530,801	560,649	513,523	593,888	581,617	+ 13.3	79.6
1	Newsprint paper	274,901	289,563	276,117	282,517	279,503	+ 1.2	86.8
2	Planks and boards	102,823	103,854	86,817	138,797	129,952	+ 49.7	68.6
3	Wood pulp	99,376	102,872	101,371	105,064	112,296	+ 10.8	77.4
13	Pulpwood	16,294	24,003	17,068	21,692	16,651	- 2.4	93.3
20	Shingles	10,078	10,169	9,256	14,323	13,967	+ 50.9	96.8
22	Plywoods and veneers	10,069	8,459	9,289	11,091	13,431	+ 44.6	84.5
	Iron and its Products	105,284	77,588	93,427	75,153	96,139	+ 2.9	58.0
9	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	41,895	13,117	35,208	14,844	40,851	+ 16.0	85.2
12	Guns, rifles and other firearms	4,502	19,583	29,996	8,787	3,329	- 88.9	83.9
17	Iron ore	3,836	10,291	3,245	23,017	17,422	+ 436.9	78.8
32	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	14,216	11,259	3,913	6,882	6,492	+ 65.9	57.4
35	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	9,491	7,190	5,664	4,751	5,220	- 7.8	31.1
38	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	1,029	1,879	4,012	4,225	7,915	+ 97.3	74.1
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	221,598	186,923	190,561	193,396	211,527	+ 11.0	53.4
4	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	54,802	53,315	61,847	61,782	75,388	+ 21.9	69.0
5	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	42,823	45,697	41,228	34,224	43,531	+ 5.6	41.4
6	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	43,469	24,651	24,355	31,535	26,537	+ 9.0	38.7
14	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	27,879	17,393	17,493	20,806	22,397	+ 28.0	63.6
19	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	12,437	10,100	12,680	11,660	9,370	- 26.1	51.6
25	Silver ore and bullion	7,765	8,831	8,446	9,095	9,322	+ 10.4	96.1
31	Platinum metals and scrap	5,894	5,028	5,203	5,733	5,240	+ 0.7	43.2
33	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	5,644	5,247	4,118	6,574	4,903	+ 19.1	87.0
36	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	11,259	5,753	5,607	3,662	2,435	- 56.6	24.9
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	53,077	53,932	48,838	49,575	65,479	+ 34.1	73.2
10	Asbestos, unmanufactured	27,578	23,588	24,180	23,693	26,235	+ 8.5	61.0
21	Abrasives, artificial, crude	13,390	14,030	13,110	9,805	10,742	- 18.1	84.6
1	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	1,940	4,288	2,915	3,403	12,048	+ 313.3	100.0
	Chemicals and Allied Products	44,755	40,744	44,500	41,410	59,052	+ 32.7	55.6
11	Fertilizers, chemical	21,770	18,124	24,869	14,297	28,424	+ 14.3	85.1
	Miscellaneous Commodities	35,100	43,804	35,100	30,015	28,972	- 17.5	74.0
18	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	15,523	20,992	16,080	9,043	9,614	- 40.2	88.6
28	Cartridges, gun and rifle	6,721	7,584	7,291	5,948	3,432	- 52.9	98.2
29	Non-commercial items	4,963	7,103	5,399	7,528	6,248	+ 15.7	68.6
39	Electrical energy	4,159	4,184	3,307	4,113	5,916	+ 78.9	100.0 ²
	Total Domestic Exports to the United States	1,188,420	1,230,495	1,120,539	1,196,614	1,203,128	+ 7.4	59.2
	Total of Commodities Itemized	1,033,582	1,065,617	994,371	1,047,788	1,059,611		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	87.0	86.6	88.7	87.6	88.1		

1. Not included among leading forty exports in 1954.

2. A very small amount of electrical energy was also exported to Alaska.

TABLE VII. Imports from the United States

Commodity Rank in 1954	Group and Commodity	1953		1954		1955	Change from 1st half '54 to 1st half '55	United States Share of Item Total 1st half '55
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	106,954	111,340	119,241	132,045	131,434	+ 10.2	48.5
25	Vegetables, fresh	17,741	8,127	18,850	11,399	24,810	+ 31.6	91.0
26	Citrus fruits, fresh	13,148	11,878	15,598	14,013	14,779	- 5.3	98.4
32	Soybeans	2,574	10,380	5,236	15,761	5,466	+ 4.4	99.9
	Animals and Animal Products	29,907	25,319	26,878	26,269	32,799	+ 22.0	65.2
1	Fur skins, undressed	9,857	2,759	7,166	5,090	10,616	+ 48.1	87.6
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	114,205	79,973	90,551	90,262	104,949	+ 15.9	55.1
12	Cotton, raw	29,439	15,817	23,079	26,370	29,649	+ 28.5	90.0
19	Cotton fabrics	27,162	16,675	19,819	15,933	21,674	+ 9.4	78.7
37	Synthetic fabrics	9,726	7,935	7,825	9,444	8,951	+ 14.4	88.1
40	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	9,709	7,764	8,054	6,897	8,767	+ 8.9	50.2
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	72,232	74,616	75,200	74,725	83,571	+ 11.1	91.0
15	Paperboard, paper and products	17,592	19,448	20,376	20,302	23,081	+ 13.3	94.9
23	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	16,166	16,264	16,896	15,947	16,423	- 2.8	96.2
30	Logs, timber and lumber	11,811	10,559	11,295	11,311	13,940	+ 23.4	95.8
34	Books, printed	8,144	9,393	8,978	10,343	10,156	+ 13.1	82.7
	Iron and its Products	729,167	595,489	635,300	508,358	695,266	+ 9.4	89.9
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	178,317	160,736	177,263	151,168	185,532	+ 4.7	89.3
2	Automobile parts (except engines)	126,002	91,808	112,646	64,525	142,858	+ 26.8	99.0
5	Rolling mill products	50,319	49,612	44,828	34,917	44,159	- 1.5	87.3
6	Tractors and parts	78,011	43,506	48,178	29,969	50,619	+ 5.1	95.4
8	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	47,547	40,903	39,616	30,378	50,554	+ 27.6	87.3
10	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	47,123	34,146	38,566	20,049	34,930	- 9.4	97.7
13	Pipes, tubes and fittings	29,603	15,869	23,358	20,607	13,660	- 41.5	67.6
14	Automobiles, passenger	35,731	13,823	28,667	12,619	29,991	+ 4.6	73.6
22	Railway cars, coaches and parts	6,068	11,481	12,711	20,207	10,964	- 13.7	99.5
24	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	13,771	19,008	13,631	17,156	15,065	+ 10.5	98.0
35	Iron ore	6,909	18,797	4,164	14,922	7,929	+ 90.4	96.8
36	Tools	15,371	9,728	9,209	9,610	9,981	+ 8.4	80.5
1	Automobiles, freight	7,511	8,179	7,124	7,047	12,072	+ 69.5	93.8
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	127,130	134,214	122,997	138,723	133,871	+ 8.8	75.8
3	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	84,570	87,723	84,407	98,774	92,454	+ 9.5	88.9
39	Brass, manufactured	7,522	8,405	7,551	8,260	7,834	+ 3.7	90.3
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	189,639	226,065	151,976	182,637	148,407	- 2.3	51.9
7	Coal, bituminous	43,555	51,000	32,388	38,057	34,161	+ 5.5	100.0 ²
11	Fuel oils	20,071	30,060	20,387	29,196	14,581	- 28.5	55.0
27	Coal, anthracite	14,351	21,066	12,368	17,171	11,444	- 7.5	91.8
28	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	26,601	13,910	14,905	13,209	10,539	- 29.3	9.8
29	Gasoline	16,639	28,818	9,952	14,968	8,109	- 18.5	57.3
	Chemicals and Allied Products	97,819	93,993	95,701	94,788	106,055	+ 10.8	87.3
16	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	24,153	24,369	20,640	19,567	22,550	+ 9.3	90.0
20	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	14,877	15,382	16,109	17,558	18,603	+ 15.5	96.1
31	Drugs and medicines	12,027	7,566	12,772	8,749	11,507	- 9.9	86.9
	Miscellaneous Commodities	205,360	207,791	184,937	210,792	212,891	+ 15.1	85.9
4	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	54,717	49,276	47,429	48,147	58,318	+ 23.0	88.6
9	Tourist purchases	28,155	43,864	25,278	40,920	25,925	+ 2.6	96.8
17	Parcels of small value	12,208	19,510	19,848	19,802	20,327	+ 2.4	97.7
18	Refrigerators and freezers	35,903	18,804	25,468	12,928	24,138	- 5.2	98.4
21	Non-commercial items	17,100	23,878	12,199	21,225	27,839	+ 128.2	80.9
33	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	9,882	9,079	10,360	9,580	10,299	- 0.6	89.4
38	Goods free by order in council	5,982	2,552	633	16,357	845	+ 33.5	87.4
	Totals Imports from the United States	1,672,413	1,548,801	1,502,781	1,458,599	1,649,243	+ 9.7	74.6
	Total of Commodities Itemized	1,243,665	1,109,857	1,095,827	1,030,452	1,196,099		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	74.4	71.7	72.9	70.6	72.5		

1. Not included among leading forty imports in 1954.

2. A very small amount of bituminous coal was also imported from Alaska.

TABLE VIII. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom

Commodity Rank in 1954	Group and Commodity	1953		1954		1955	Change from 1st half '54 to 1st half '55	U.K. Share of Item Total 1st half '55
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	135,068	170,234	83,192	144,049	144,978	+ 74.3	39.3
1	Wheat.....	99,849	106,542	46,729	86,261	73,011	+ 56.2	44.1
7	Barley.....	5,751	27,268	4,987	28,960	25,238	+ 406.1	69.9
8	Wheat flour.....	19,301	14,058	15,983	12,695	9,968	- 37.6	25.2
12	Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	5,538	7,367	11,049	3,530	19,736	+ 78.6	88.3
16	Oil seed cake and meal.....	532	4,737	1,978	3,960	6,630	+ 235.2	97.9
25	Beans.....	1,353	1,399	752	1,701	1	- 100.0	0.0
29	Clover seed.....	212	502	71	1,716	977	+ 2	36.4
32	Flax seed (chiefly for crushing).....	134	1,007	434	1,197	2,157	+ 397.0	15.6
37	Apples, fresh.....	0	0	0	1,050	1,163	+ 2	41.0
3	Oats.....	25	1,589	70	90	1,617	+ 2	21.1
	Animals and Animal Products.....	13,095	5,486	11,773	10,101	7,563	- 35.8	6.0
13	Fish, canned.....	4,297	24	5,236	5,730	571	- 89.1	9.0
22	Fur skins, undressed.....	2,805	1,088	3,063	1,049	3,702	+ 20.9	23.3
31	Leather, unmanufactured.....	814	912	1,000	729	871	- 12.9	23.4
33	Beef and veal, fresh.....	2,638	0	1,296	0	0	- 100.0	0.0
35	Hides and skins (except furs).....	230	223	581	631	587	+ 1.0	12.8
36	Cheese.....	1,497	2,372	1	1,156	1,243	+ 2	89.2
	Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	333	811	447	902	425	- 4.9	4.6
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	49,708	60,896	65,528	81,129	77,538	+ 18.3	10.6
3	Planks and boards.....	24,679	24,057	32,601	35,997	37,493	+ 15.0	19.8
6	Wood pulp.....	11,666	16,433	16,250	18,236	17,403	+ 7.1	12.0
9	Newsprint paper.....	7,603	10,634	11,932	16,707	15,553	+ 30.3	4.8
20	Pulpwood.....	1,051	2,997	540	3,795	510	- 5.6	2.9
24	Posts, poles and piling.....	973	2,516	337	2,219	292	- 13.4	15.3
28	Railway ties.....	1,987	1,648	1,210	606	514	- 57.5	72.5
34	Pulpboard and paperboard.....	132	179	450	817	1,579	+ 250.9	32.5
38	Match splints.....	164	523	408	586	566	+ 38.7	93.9
39	Plywoods and veneers.....	96	86	498	424	2,060	+ 313.7	13.0
	Iron and its Products.....	12,395	15,086	4,889	10,626	11,058	+ 126.2	6.7
17	Iron ore.....	1,518	5,024	2,021	3,728	2,292	+ 13.4	10.4
18	Scrap iron and steel.....	702	7,223	848	4,428	1,864	+ 119.8	26.0
30	Ferro-alloys.....	5,498	1,831	777	979	1,129	+ 45.3	31.5
3	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets.....	2,883	0	0	0	2,303	+ 2	20.4
3	Rolling mill products.....	222	77	153	183	2,022	+ 2	20.2
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	94,267	85,890	104,410	104,540	121,563	+ 16.4	30.7
2	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	31,387	34,515	36,653	38,604	46,525	+ 26.9	44.2
4	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	14,675	17,576	25,948	20,898	25,460	- 1.9	37.1
5	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated.....	17,931	17,911	17,688	17,430	20,214	+ 14.3	18.5
10	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated.....	7,099	3,254	6,975	9,668	11,674	+ 67.4	33.1
11	Platinum metals and scrap.....	8,074	6,694	8,944	7,239	6,849	- 23.4	56.5
14	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated.....	6,971	3,051	4,411	6,177	7,699	+ 74.5	42.4
19	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals.....	816	949	2,151	2,232	1,118	- 48.0	24.2
40	Cadmium.....	200	448	513	400	577	+ 12.5	51.4
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	3,461	5,142	5,324	6,947	9,090	+ 70.7	10.2
15	Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	2,416	3,673	2,357	4,218	4,478	+ 90.0	10.4
21	Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	636	907	2,493	1,791	1,946	- 78.1	15.3
3	Coal and coke.....	255	106	180	136	1,324	+ 635.6	39.5
	Chemicals and Allied Products.....	3,619	4,932	6,965	8,711	10,823	+ 55.4	10.2
23	Synthetic plastics, primary forms.....	387	236	2,114	1,382	1,897	- 10.3	15.0
26	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.....	998	877	260	2,131	3,128	+ 2	36.9
	Miscellaneous Commodities.....	2,288	2,521	2,065	1,809	1,445	- 30.0	3.7
27	Non-commercial items.....	1,412	1,035	1,267	1,108	671	- 47.0	7.4
	Total Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom	314,234	350,998	284,594	368,814	384,486	+ 35.1	18.9
	Total of Commodities Itemized.....	297,407	333,548	273,208	352,574	366,611		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized.....	94.6	95.0	96.0	95.6	95.4		

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Over 1000%.

3. Not included among leading forty exports in 1954.

TABLE IX. Imports from the United Kingdom

Commodity Rank in 1954	Group and Commodity	1953		1954		1955	Change from 1st half '54 to 1st half '55	U.K. Share of Item Total 1st half '55
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	11, 113	15, 393	11, 928	16, 231	12, 143	+ 1.8	4.5
13	Whisky	2, 874	4, 400	2, 693	4, 351	2, 522	- 6.3	69.3
18	Confectionery, including candy	2, 008	2, 604	1, 693	2, 662	1, 969	+ 16.3	57.4
31	Tea, black	1, 095	1, 084	2, 225	576	1, 294	- 41.8	8.5
38	Cereal foods and bakery products	1, 078	1, 719	831	1, 521	1, 021	+ 22.9	37.6
1	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	465	162	393	700	1, 167	+ 196.9	9.6
	Animals and Animal Products	6, 640	6, 807	5, 529	5, 010	5, 345	- 3.3	10.6
22	Leather, unmanufactured	2, 336	2, 135	2, 008	1, 643	1, 854	- 7.7	42.3
35	Leather footwear and parts	1, 485	1, 401	1, 163	1, 264	1, 089	- 6.4	36.4
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	58, 849	54, 503	45, 815	43, 661	45, 647	- 0.4	24.0
2	Wool fabrics	19, 320	19, 105	16, 422	12, 912	13, 487	- 17.9	88.9
7	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	6, 162	7, 707	5, 693	7, 728	5, 355	- 5.9	30.6
8	Wool noils and tops	9, 920	8, 661	5, 867	6, 728	7, 459	+ 27.1	96.1
14	Cotton fabrics	3, 417	3, 129	3, 014	2, 473	2, 388	- 20.8	8.7
21	Cotton yarns, threads and cords	2, 841	2, 107	1, 919	1, 848	2, 075	+ 8.1	46.7
23	Carpets and mats, wool	3, 272	2, 603	1, 963	1, 672	1, 614	- 17.8	34.5
27	Cloth, coated and impregnated	1, 236	1, 373	1, 591	1, 543	3, 002	+ 88.7	34.4
29	Wool yarns and warps	2, 632	2, 044	1, 682	1, 401	1, 671	- 0.7	78.0
1	Lines, cordage and netting, n.o.p.	1, 251	838	1, 266	854	1, 526	+ 20.5	53.2
1	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	1, 654	718	378	865	1, 195	+ 216.1	23.3
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2, 311	2, 661	2, 280	2, 828	2, 507	+ 10.0	2.7
40	Books, printed	978	1, 017	1, 006	1, 186	992	- 1.4	8.1
	Iron and its Products	78, 861	82, 679	78, 332	51, 563	54, 128	- 30.9	7.0
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	19, 530	27, 254	21, 613	13, 500	14, 364	- 33.5	6.9
5	Automobiles, passenger	19, 070	9, 405	12, 358	4, 731	8, 590	- 30.5	21.1
6	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	9, 700	9, 073	8, 714	5, 663	7, 229	- 17.0	12.5
10	Pipes, tubes and fittings	4, 412	5, 493	5, 641	4, 636	3, 337	- 40.8	16.5
11	Rolling mill products	6, 425	8, 732	5, 972	4, 108	3, 130	- 47.6	6.2
16	Castings and forgings	1, 276	2, 673	2, 216	2, 220	1, 055	- 52.4	18.4
17	Tractors and parts	3, 083	1, 676	3, 284	1, 083	2, 400	- 26.9	4.5
25	Wire and wire products	1, 602	1, 274	1, 785	1, 604	1, 992	+ 11.6	33.5
28	Automobile parts (except engines)	2, 420	1, 826	1, 480	1, 619	1, 341	- 9.4	0.9
30	Motor rail cars and parts	1, 663	1, 956	2, 603	287	117	- 95.5	11.0
36	Tools	1, 801	1, 691	1, 323	1, 101	1, 168	- 11.7	9.4
1	Bicycles, tricycles and parts	1, 134	721	1, 247	829	1, 274	+ 2.2	89.7
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	24, 612	27, 379	22, 967	26, 031	22, 506	- 2.0	12.7
3	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	11, 530	11, 027	7, 522	11, 122	8, 423	+ 12.0	8.1
4	Platinum metals	8, 300	7, 777	8, 692	8, 840	7, 606	- 12.5	98.8
34	Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures	481	708	1, 573	951	826	- 47.5	12.5
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	13, 031	17, 123	12, 905	15, 685	12, 744	- 0.5	4.5
9	Pottery and chinaware	5, 861	5, 698	5, 718	5, 577	5, 337	- 6.7	73.4
24	Coal, anthracite	1, 350	3, 312	1, 454	2, 149	1, 016	- 30.1	8.2
26	Glass, plate and sheet	1, 893	1, 962	1, 679	1, 627	2, 052	+ 22.2	25.2
	Chemicals and Allied Products	8, 463	10, 088	8, 839	9, 751	9, 666	+ 9.4	8.0
19	Pigments	1, 729	2, 126	2, 086	2, 237	2, 158	+ 3.5	23.3
20	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	1, 515	2, 822	1, 791	2, 454	1, 733	- 3.2	6.9
39	Drugs and medicines	944	846	1, 213	1, 005	1, 017	- 16.2	7.7
	Miscellaneous Commodities	15, 710	17, 169	15, 635	17, 581	18, 247	+ 16.7	7.4
12	Non-commercial items	3, 111	3, 606	4, 493	4, 226	2, 455	- 45.4	7.1
15	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	4, 571	3, 041	2, 168	2, 568	7, 403	+ 241.5	11.3
32	Ammunition	468	622	1, 547	1, 192	1, 244	- 19.6	33.3
33	Containers, n.o.p.	1, 544	1, 432	1, 346	1, 268	1, 048	- 22.1	33.4
37	Toys and sporting goods	1, 191	1, 826	892	1, 527	853	- 4.4	13.6
	Total Imports from the United Kingdom	219, 590	233, 801	204, 129	188, 343	182, 933	- 10.4	8.3
	Total of Commodities Itemized	180, 628	181, 386	162, 217	140, 051	140, 848		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	82.3	77.6	79.5	74.4	77.0		

1. Not included among leading forty imports in 1954.

TABLE X. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

Commodity Rank in 1954	Group and Commodity	1953		1954		1955	Change from 1st half '54 to 1st half '55	Europe's Share of Item Total 1st half '55
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	94, 405	123, 552	60, 749	92, 822	64, 755	+ 6.6	17.5
1	Wheat.....	64, 823	94, 291	47, 269	77, 116	44, 211	- 6.5	26.7
7	Flax seed (chiefly for crushing)	3, 769	5, 124	6, 089	2, 233	8, 194	+ 34.6	59.2
8	Barley	20, 636	16, 445	2, 330	3, 889	2, 030	- 12.9	5.6
17	Oats.....	330	956	749	2, 003	984	+ 31.4	12.8
20	Rye	1, 420	1, 747	166	2, 207	4, 352	+ 1	94.5
27	Wheat flour	765	1, 145	1, 109	691	812	- 26.8	2.1
28	Whisky.....	853	1, 110	812	931	829	+ 2.1	3.4
34	Vegetable oils (except essential oils) n.o.p.	287	491	192	973	773	+ 302.6	58.9
	Animals and Animal Products	6, 362	7, 454	12, 192	8, 781	7, 460	- 38.8	5.9
9	Meats, canned	477	7	5, 669	219	1	- 100.0	2
11	Fish, canned	1, 535	3, 035	1, 926	3, 055	1, 788	- 7.2	28.2
16	Hides and skins (except furs)	363	419	1, 429	1, 523	1, 645	+ 15.1	35.8
19	Fish, cured.....	1, 388	1, 276	1, 466	1, 196	1, 320	- 10.0	12.4
33	Meats cooked, and meats, n.o.p.	671	399	558	611	481	- 13.8	19.8
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	848	1, 300	1, 314	1, 791	1, 763	+ 34.2	18.9
30	Rags and waste, textile	109	175	414	1, 046	956	+ 130.9	39.5
39	Synthetic thread and yarn.....	335	814	351	407	371	+ 5.7	42.1
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	4, 293	6, 697	8, 981	15, 427	14, 702	+ 63.7	2.0
6	Wood pulp	3, 019	3, 948	5, 896	7, 492	8, 726	+ 48.0	6.0
10	Newsprint paper.....	0	356	1, 086	4, 715	4, 208	+ 287.5	1.3
18	Pulpwood	297	1, 218	579	2, 092	690	+ 19.2	3.9
26	Planks and boards.....	876	992	1, 311	670	714	- 45.5	0.4
	Iron and its Products	13, 449	10, 821	6, 293	12, 529	11, 423	+ 81.5	6.9
12	Scrap iron and steel	84	500	" 0	4, 833	2, 932	+ 1	40.9
15	Iron ore	541	2, 592	238	3, 807	581	+ 144.1	2.6
22	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	386	281	1, 417	658	640	- 54.8	6.0
24	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	519	874	1, 516	491	1, 696	+ 11.9	3.5
35	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	587	473	349	749	1, 244	+ 256.4	7.4
37	Rolling mill products	1, 436	926	582	473	1, 091	+ 87.5	10.9
38	Motor vehicles, n.o.p., and parts	6	17	903	20	19	- 97.9	3.7
40	Automobiles, passenger	8, 112	3, 746	560	186	215	- 61.6	4.1
3	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets.....	118	1, 021	30	384	2, 481	+ 1	21.9
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	28, 164	24, 381	27, 841	38, 555	39, 450	+ 41.7	10.0
2	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated.....	8, 711	9, 515	11, 314	11, 261	13, 219	+ 16.8	12.1
3	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	4, 926	5, 759	7, 382	9, 882	13, 135	+ 77.9	19.1
5	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	6, 058	2, 753	5, 321	8, 401	8, 166	+ 53.5	7.8
13	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	1, 532	3, 419	1, 206	3, 094	914	- 24.2	5.0
21	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	4, 095	542	1, 446	733	967	- 33.1	9.9
23	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	492	1, 087	282	1, 748	331	+ 17.4	0.9
31	Brass, primary and semi-fabricated	106	433	440	1, 015	876	+ 99.1	38.2
32	Metallic scrap, n.o.p.	78	61	65	1, 206	860	+ 1	46.1
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	6, 209	9, 680	6, 229	10, 329	6, 569	+ 5.5	7.3
4	Asbestos, unmanufactured	5, 532	8, 766	5, 614	9, 475	5, 913	+ 5.3	13.8
	Chemicals and Allied Products.....	12, 917	15, 126	15, 291	17, 701	16, 064	+ 5.1	15.1
14	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	2, 224	1, 779	1, 696	2, 562	1, 739	+ 2.5	13.7
29	Drugs and medicines.....	724	992	885	712	774	- 12.5	34.9
	Miscellaneous Commodities.....	2, 487	1, 991	2, 675	1, 836	2, 051	- 23.3	5.2
25	Non-commercial items.....	1, 111	1, 679	1, 054	946	832	- 21.1	9.1
36	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	250	102	929	137	107	- 88.5	1.0
	Total Domestic Exports to Europe	169, 134	201, 002	141, 565	199, 770	164, 237	+ 16.0	8.1
	Total of Commodities Itemized	149, 581	181, 265	122, 630	175, 842	141, 817		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized.....	88.4	90.2	86.6	88.0	86.3		

1. Over 1000%.

2. Less than 0.1%.

3. Not included among leading forty exports in 1954.

TABLE XI. Imports from Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

Commodity Rank in 1954	Group and Commodity	1953		1954		1955	Change from 1st half '54 to 1st half '55	Europe's Share of Item Total 1st half '55
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	8,833	11,711	10,100	13,961	9,476	- 6.2	3.5
11	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,256	1,971	1,420	2,079	919	- 35.3	13.4
16	Wines	778	1,277	917	1,529	971	+ 5.9	62.8
20	Nuts	1,994	723	1,533	643	1,105	- 27.9	10.6
21	Florist and nursery stock	701	1,335	716	1,424	739	+ 3.2	32.0
24	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned	233	815	232	1,655	678	+ 192.2	10.7
27	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	618	505	990	753	747	- 24.5	37.1
35	Brandy	463	816	500	807	557	+ 11.4	68.2
	Animals and Animal Products	4,145	5,088	3,518	4,479	3,922	+ 11.5	7.8
14	Cheese	1,119	1,379	1,091	1,426	1,330	+ 21.9	63.9
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	13,743	12,581	12,033	11,839	12,750	+ 6.0	6.7
6	Carpets and mats, wool	1,879	2,094	2,260	2,102	2,422	+ 7.2	51.8
12	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	1,036	1,622	1,257	1,837	1,415	+ 12.6	8.1
13	Cotton fabrics	2,134	1,463	1,642	1,281	1,685	+ 2.6	6.1
26	Wool fabrics	1,152	1,021	1,125	708	1,179	+ 4.8	7.8
28	Lace and embroidery	1,568	866	1,081	643	815	- 24.6	36.2
40	Hats and hatters' materials, textile	587	609	521	613	517	- 0.8	20.5
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2,852	4,227	3,627	4,585	4,050	+ 11.7	4.4
17	Books, printed	823	1,010	1,086	1,266	1,125	+ 3.6	9.2
23	Corkwood and products	657	1,187	845	1,207	1,373	+ 62.5	50.7
	Iron and its Products	20,226	19,685	19,694	23,948	20,928	+ 6.3	2.7
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	7,846	7,758	7,506	8,627	7,461	- 0.6	3.6
4	Rolling mill products	4,330	4,893	3,164	4,280	2,594	- 18.0	5.1
7	Pipes, tubes and fittings	1,102	1,281	1,145	2,600	1,960	+ 71.2	9.7
15	Automobiles, passenger	737	687	1,178	1,280	2,165	+ 83.8	5.3
19	Tools	1,127	1,107	1,034	1,156	1,137	+ 10.0	9.2
34	Ball and roller bearings	552	468	646	751	907	+ 40.4	12.7
39	Hardware, n.o.p.	523	509	505	673	434	- 14.1	5.6
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	9,355	11,284	8,621	11,974	8,773	+ 1.8	5.0
3	Clocks, watches and parts	3,343	5,783	3,287	4,246	2,972	- 9.6	65.8
5	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,539	1,637	1,942	3,279	2,636	+ 35.7	2.5
8	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	2,640	1,075	1,298	2,395	1,370	+ 5.5	37.0
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	5,804	7,834	5,821	8,489	6,565	+ 12.8	2.3
9	Glass, plate and sheet	1,883	2,118	1,541	2,116	1,828	+ 18.6	22.4
10	Diamonds, unset	2,312	1,849	1,869	1,744	2,242	+ 20.0	51.5
22	Lime, plaster and cement	78	1,233	427	1,700	178	- 58.3	15.5
	Chemicals and Allied Products	3,976	5,108	3,590	5,670	4,699	+ 30.9	3.9
18	Dyeing and tanning materials	1,093	939	1,104	1,212	1,219	+ 10.4	21.0
31	Fertilizers, chemical	729	1,667	126	1,446	490	+ 288.9	7.8
36	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	511	683	505	777	546	+ 8.1	2.2
38	Drugs and medicines	607	494	594	609	606	+ 2.0	4.6
	Miscellaneous Commodities	11,096	15,624	12,703	13,913	11,532	- 9.2	4.7
2	Non-commercial items	4,474	6,952	5,416	4,887	3,279	- 39.5	9.5
25	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p.	1,187	958	1,020	857	1,043	+ 2.3	31.2
29	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	507	656	793	831	838	+ 5.7	7.3
30	Toys and sporting goods	437	980	590	995	582	- 1.4	9.3
32	Cameras and parts (except X-ray)	613	686	687	865	909	+ 32.3	31.9
33	Containers, n.o.p.	600	880	682	808	658	+ 3.5	21.0
37	Musical instruments	630	740	475	770	616	+ 29.7	17.8
	Total Imports from Europe	80,030	93,142	79,707	98,858	82,694	+ 3.7	3.7
	Total of Commodities Itemized	56,398	64,726	54,750	68,877	56,247		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	70.5	69.5	68.7	69.7	68.0		

TABLE XII. Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity Rank in 1954	Group and Commodity	1953		1954		1955	Change from 1st half '54 to 1st half '55	C'wealth Share of Item Total 1st half '55
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	63,500	44,256	27,765	22,313	25,693	- 7.5	7.0
2	Wheat	49,418	28,382	11,684	9,146	12,309	+ 5.3	7.4
3	Wheat flour	9,467	11,525	10,173	8,383	7,314	- 28.1	18.5
15	Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,739	958	2,042	994	2,476	+ 21.3	11.1
32	Fodders, n.o.p.	320	316	488	481	517	+ 5.9	5.9
39	Whisky	404	483	372	376	457	+ 22.8	1.9
	Animals and Animal Products	5,857	7,176	7,003	10,514	9,074	+ 29.6	7.2
9	Fish, cured	2,408	2,486	2,516	2,715	2,539	+ 0.9	23.9
10	Fish, canned	616	945	864	3,381	2,736	+ 216.7	43.1
21	Milk, powdered, condensed, exaporated	928	1,240	701	801	649	- 7.4	18.3
26	Pork and beef, pickled	314	414	679	597	778	+ 14.6	95.2
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,755	1,652	1,439	2,601	1,322	- 8.1	14.2
27	Synthetic thread and yarn	193	284	186	1,038	13	- 93.0	1.5
37	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	274	305	342	506	397	+ 16.1	35.5
40	Cotton fabrics	569	486	374	358	357	- 4.5	81.0
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	16,897	22,110	20,939	29,557	34,255	+ 63.6	4.7
1	Planks and boards	9,087	10,553	9,608	13,627	17,936	+ 86.7	9.5
4	Newsprint paper	5,722	7,341	6,777	11,099	11,421	+ 68.5	3.5
18	Wood pulp	562	710	892	1,579	1,435	+ 60.9	1.0
22	Railway ties	0	1,269	1,485	0	183	- 87.7	25.8
31	Logs and square timber	248	253	458	539	445	- 2.8	15.4
33	Bond and writing paper, uncut	198	382	294	650	673	+ 128.9	51.5
34	Wrapping paper	256	469	398	492	411	+ 3.3	33.3
	Iron and its Products	21,844	27,868	22,938	21,461	24,795	+ 8.0	15.0
5	Automobile parts (except engines)	6,470	8,215	8,726	4,745	5,296	- 39.3	77.8
6	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	2,030	2,601	3,742	5,103	3,566	- 4.7	21.3
8	Automobiles, passenger	5,602	8,750	4,197	2,284	4,616	+ 10.0	87.0
11	Locomotives and parts	59	1,220	717	3,516	2,250	+ 213.8	97.8
13	Automobiles, freight	4,136	3,623	1,813	1,398	2,624	+ 44.7	95.6
19	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,187	995	859	900	910	+ 5.9	1.9
23	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	550	445	673	765	931	+ 38.3	8.7
29	Rolling mill products	628	513	479	603	801	+ 67.2	8.0
35	Tools	256	412	390	489	415	+ 6.4	67.6
<u>1</u>	Railway cars, coaches and parts	2	4	176	357	1,615	+ 817.6	95.3
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	6,017	3,987	5,896	10,933	11,837	+ 100.8	3.0
7	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2,726	2,456	4,229	4,393	4,476	+ 5.8	4.3
16	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,763	803	1,034	1,706	2,354	+ 127.7	24.1
17	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	275	32	121	2,522	2,841	+ 2	4.1
30	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	0	0	9	1,058	711	+ 2	2.0
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	2,265	2,399	2,243	3,294	3,172	+ 41.4	3.5
12	Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,414	1,604	1,602	2,159	2,168	+ 35.3	5.0
	Chemicals and Allied Products	2,871	3,417	3,907	4,528	5,184	+ 32.7	4.9
14	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	773	1,510	1,550	1,634	2,028	+ 30.8	16.0
24	Drugs and medicines	1,050	395	676	633	513	- 24.1	23.1
28	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	430	545	620	540	769	+ 24.0	9.1
	Miscellaneous Commodities	4,444	7,393	3,438	3,087	2,980	- 13.3	7.6
20	Packages	888	1,196	1,050	544	775	- 26.2	74.7
25	Non-commercial items	383	564	478	828	552	+ 15.5	6.1
36	Pens, pencils and parts	636	638	361	487	342	- 5.3	57.9
38	Films, motion picture, not exposed	557	447	577	193	365	- 36.7	44.6
	Total Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth	125,450	120,258	95,587	108,288	118,314	+ 23.8	5.8
	Total of Commodities Itemized	114,538	105,769	84,412	93,619	103,964		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	91.3	88.0	88.3	86.5	87.9		

1. Not included among leading forty exports in 1954.

2. Over 1000%.

TABLE XIII. Imports from the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity Rank in 1954	Group and Commodity	1953		1954		1955	Change from 1st half '54 to 1st half '55	C'wealth Share of Item Total 1st half '55
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	%	%
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	46,422	57,492	52,900	67,245	61,494	- 16.2	22.7
1	Sugar, unrefined	12,667	24,134	16,496	29,662	15,967	- 3.2	79.3
2	Tea, black	9,670	7,577	10,127	9,995	13,615	+ 34.4	89.5
3	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	9,217	8,503	7,057	8,389	13,406	+ 90.0	64.8
8	Coffee, green	904	1,627	4,269	2,507	2,312	- 45.8	8.4
9	Fruits, dried	22	4,168	440	4,767	915	+ 108.0	19.8
10	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	2,886	1,920	2,852	2,220	3,057	+ 7.2	25.1
11	Nuts	2,598	1,352	3,247	1,404	3,772	+ 16.2	36.0
12	Cocoa beans, not roasted	2,850	2,123	2,863	907	2,762	- 3.5	33.1
15	Molasses and syrups	977	1,268	1,150	1,235	1,175	+ 2.2	60.2
16	Spices	1,396	1,198	1,028	661	644	- 37.4	59.2
17	Indian corn	0	0	0	1,634	0	0.0	0.0
21	Rum	675	739	563	732	618	+ 9.8	43.6
22	Fruits, canned and preserved	561	545	414	728	505	+ 22.0	7.4
25	Wines	332	481	390	497	360	- 7.7	23.3
29	Rubber footwear and parts	280	129	456	147	894	+ 96.1	51.8
31	Brandy	173	276	181	280	176	- 2.8	21.5
36	Natural gums, resins, balsam	114	196	115	253	167	+ 45.2	6.9
	Animals and Animal Products	2,858	3,064	5,337	3,594	6,149	+ 15.2	12.2
13	Meats, canned	161	477	913	1,617	888	- 2.7	50.5
14	Sausage casings	1,139	959	1,348	1,046	1,540	+ 14.2	94.0
20	Mutton and lamb, fresh	484	36	1,348	68	2,124	+ 57.6	98.6
30	Pork, fresh	6	67	484	109	10	- 97.9	100.0 ¹
33	Beef and veal, fresh	0	7	385	7	200	- 48.1	32.7
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	16,297	12,424	12,056	11,724	14,707	+ 22.0	7.7
5	Wool, raw	8,925	4,162	5,476	3,632	7,214	+ 31.7	66.1
6	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	4,156	5,183	3,627	5,226	4,800	+ 32.3	76.4
18	Cotton fabrics	783	809	849	728	973	+ 14.6	3.5
23	Carpets and mats, wool	460	533	569	547	332	- 41.7	7.1
26	Manilla, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	685	322	429	430	239	- 44.3	6.6
35	Wool noils and tops	347	303	155	232	160	+ 3.2	2.1
39	Cotton manufactures, n.o.p.	161	177	118	180	90	- 23.7	1.6
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	190	216	226	213	262	+ 15.9	0.3
	Iron and its Products	100	343	108	104	137	+ 26.9	2
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	6,603	14,034	5,477	11,908	7,380	+ 34.7	4.2
4	Bauxite ore	3,281	7,895	3,456	10,319	5,633	+ 63.0	73.8
19	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	2,352	1,055	929	638	611	- 34.2	16.5
24	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	0	2,829	900	0	0	- 100.0	0.0
34	Chrome ore	431	792	27	361	12	- 55.6	3.6
38	Manganese oxide	342	540	0	320	188	+ 3	17.6
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	3,064	5,487	4,248	4,849	3,837	- 9.7	1.3
7	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	1,673	3,863	3,160	3,690	2,922	- 7.5	2.7
27	Abrasives	798	283	369	399	526	+ 42.5	7.2
	Chemicals and Allied Products	462	435	435	336	316	- 27.4	0.3
37	Drugs and medicines	109	205	182	154	61	- 66.5	0.5
	Miscellaneous Commodities	701	962	922	1,227	852	- 7.6	0.3
28	Non-commercial items	348	455	337	368	261	- 22.6	0.8
32	Canadian goods returned	59	103	79	352	60	- 24.1	1.1
40	Containers, n.o.p.	152	139	133	149	149	+ 12.0	4.7
	Total Imports from the Commonwealth	76,696	94,457	81,710	101,200	95,135	+ 16.4	4.3
	Total of Commodities Itemized	72,174	87,430	76,921	96,590	89,338		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	94.1	92.6	94.1	95.4	93.9		

1. A very small amount of fresh pork was also imported from the United Kingdom.

2. Less than 0.1%.

3. Over 1000%.

TABLE XIV. Domestic Exports to Latin America

Commodity Rank in 1954	Group and Commodity	1953		1954		1955	Change from 1st half '54 to 1st half '55	Lat. Am. Share of Item Total 1st half '55
		Jan.— June	July—Dec.	Jan.— June	July—Dec.	Jan.— June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	32,467	26,488	35,389	22,384	19,411	- 45.1	5.3
1	Wheat.....	20,598	9,787	18,541	5,828	4,120	- 77.8	2.5
2	Wheat flour.....	6,454	9,368	11,208	9,747	10,033	- 10.5	25.3
13	Malt.....	1,655	1,948	2,321	2,083	1,771	- 23.7	49.7
17	Rubber tires and tubes.....	850	657	1,032	1,267	1,238	+ 20.0	27.3
20	Potatoes, certified seed.....	600	2,211	91	1,364	299	+ 228.6	17.2
30	Oats.....	163	235	377	293	328	- 13.0	4.3
31	Oatmeal and rolled oats.....	175	252	359	308	335	- 6.7	70.4
33	Whisky.....	596	645	245	349	351	+ 43.3	1.4
37	Rubber products (except tires and footwear).....	453	261	228	314	279	+ 22.4	31.8
	Animals and Animal Products	6,496	7,998	8,751	8,050	7,377	- 15.7	5.9
9	Fish, cured.....	2,684	2,279	4,074	2,879	2,386	- 41.4	22.5
12	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated.....	2,354	3,819	2,476	2,658	2,488	+ 0.5	70.1
21	Eggs in the shell (chiefly food).....	425	675	1,005	419	594	- 40.9	46.9
25	Fish, canned.....	404	305	199	823	339	+ 70.4	5.3
27	Leather, unmanufactured.....	265	449	439	422	512	+ 16.6	13.8
32	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred.....	106	302	320	292	464	+ 45.0	10.5
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	418	703	507	603	760	+ 49.9	8.1
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	7,638	14,942	12,103	18,248	12,180	+ 0.6	1.7
3	Newsprint paper.....	5,813	11,671	7,483	12,833	8,926	+ 19.3	2.8
10	Wood pulp.....	487	936	2,869	3,415	1,464	- 49.0	1.0
23	Bond and writing paper, uncut.....	118	921	449	647	497	+ 10.7	38.0
34	Book paper.....	260	491	298	290	269	- 9.7	10.3
	Iron and its Products	29,060	23,238	17,696	13,015	14,881	- 15.9	9.0
4	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	5,645	6,488	5,475	7,049	5,049	- 7.8	30.1
5	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	2,373	3,245	5,527	3,056	2,493	- 54.9	5.2
16	Locomotives and parts.....	3,451	2,173	2,538	10	1	- 100.0	0.0
18	Tractors and parts.....	2,822	868	1,757	534	580	- 67.0	17.8
22	Engines, internal combustion, and parts.....	501	454	610	518	592	- 3.0	5.5
29	Lamps and lanterns.....	200	225	303	375	293	- 3.3	45.6
40	Rolling mill products.....	1,148	449	238	289	3,044	+ 2	30.5
41	Railway track material (except rails).....	0	1	0	1	1,678	+ 2	99.1
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	11,068	8,527	10,924	14,320	8,910	- 18.4	2.2
6	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	4,119	2,790	3,262	4,832	3,469	+ 6.3	35.5
7	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	1,708	1,879	3,533	3,907	1,778	- 49.7	1.7
14	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	1,010	629	1,600	2,169	653	- 59.2	1.0
15	Copper wire and copper manufactures.....	1,910	1,423	1,254	1,605	1,749	+ 39.5	29.4
36	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated.....	245	18	163	385	20	- 87.7	0.1
38	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated.....	161	121	251	289	376	+ 49.8	0.3
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	3,820	3,328	2,805	4,302	3,112	+ 10.9	3.5
11	Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	3,209	2,608	2,308	3,364	2,481	+ 7.5	5.8
	Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2,320	2,527	3,809	8,677	9,708	+ 154.9	9.1
8	Synthetic plastics, primary forms.....	375	337	1,214	5,984	6,124	+ 404.4	48.3
24	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.....	455	700	486	555	435	- 10.5	5.1
26	Drugs and medicines.....	350	408	446	419	394	- 11.7	17.8
35	Fertilizers, chemical.....	139	26	441	107	1,186	+ 168.9	3.5
	Miscellaneous Commodities.....	6,243	10,973	2,375	2,704	1,451	- 38.9	3.7
19	Ships sold.....	4,563	9,000	1,011	975	0	- 100.0	0.0
28	Films, motion picture, not exposed.....	224	239	248	447	137	- 44.8	16.7
39	Films, n.o.p.....	196	331	245	286	254	+ 3.7	19.2
	Total Domestic Exports to Latin America.....	99,531	98,723	94,358	92,304	77,788	- 17.6	3.8
	Total of Commodities Itemized.....	79,264	81,624	86,924	83,386	69,478		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized.....	79.6	82.7	92.1	90.3	89.3		

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Over 1000%.

3. Not included among leading forty exports in 1954.

TABLE XV. Imports from Latin America

Commodity Rank in 1954	Group and Commodity	1953		1954		1955	Change from 1st half '54 to 1st half '55	Lat. Am. Share of Item Total 1st half '55
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	51,426	52,418	51,641	46,344	47,929	- 7.2	17.7
2	Coffee, green	25,496	27,093	28,168	24,862	24,293	- 13.8	88.7
3	Bananas, fresh	10,786	11,983	11,020	11,945	11,412	+ 3.6	99.9
5	Sugar, unrefined	4,456	6,234	3,638	1,724	4,159	+ 14.3	20.7
6	Nuts	3,174	2,645	3,257	1,590	2,326	- 28.6	22.2
8	Cocoa beans, not roasted	266	747	675	2,370	434	- 35.7	5.2
10	Vegetables, fresh	2,609	256	2,042	254	2,142	+ 4.9	7.9
14	Fruits, canned and preserved	372	824	296	1,130	197	- 33.4	2.9
18	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	812	939	624	424	353	- 43.4	17.5
19	Tobacco, unmanufactured	367	497	376	339	297	- 21.0	22.3
24	Pineapples, fresh	617	69	495	67	515	+ 4.0	81.4
25	Molasses and syrups	318	52	70	458	173	+ 147.1	8.9
26	Natural gums, resins, balsam	0	76	106	403	70	- 34.0	2.9
27	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	271	409	258	197	584	+ 126.4	4.8
32	Melons, fresh	152	0	198	0	250	+ 26.3	21.0
33	Rice	321	0	140	45	0	- 100.0	0.0
40	Rum	39	64	38	74	32	- 15.8	2.3
	Animals and Animal Products	1,281	1,805	1,168	1,188	856	- 26.7	1.7
11	Meats, canned	753	1,337	798	728	430	- 46.1	24.4
28	Fish, canned	142	139	172	128	125	- 27.3	10.0
36	Hides and skins (except furs)	86	47	42	109	124	+ 195.2	3.5
39	Fur skins, undressed	89	139	22	96	30	+ 36.4	0.2
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	9,282	7,093	5,430	4,286	7,351	+ 35.4	3.9
7	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	1,849	823	1,782	1,433	2,046	+ 14.8	56.6
9	Cotton, raw	2,273	3,351	1,590	1,057	3,206	+ 101.6	9.7
13	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	1,276	1,170	771	692	658	- 14.7	12.8
17	Wool, raw	3,214	1,201	616	570	809	+ 31.3	7.4
23	Rags and waste, textile	61	59	295	272	137 ¹	- 53.6 ¹	2.4
34	Flax, hemp and jute yarns and cords ¹	31	66	73	112	39	- 46.6	4.3
35	Wool noils and tops	399	261	159	8	24	- 84.9	0.3
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	314	497	390	334	235	- 39.7	0.3
20	Logs, timber and lumber	293	447	379	309	223	- 41.2	1.5
	Iron and its Products	755	1,396	463	741	276	- 40.4	2
16	Iron ore	731	1,385	457	737	266	- 41.8	3.2
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	1,592	2,361	1,432	401	451	- 68.5	0.3
15	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	1,568	2,217	1,088	330	0	- 100.0	0.0
30	Manganese oxide	0	0	256	0	0	- 100.0	0.0
38	Mercury and quicksilver	12	44	54	66	232	+ 329.6	33.6
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	70,882	84,867	82,587	85,058	88,622	+ 7.3	31.0
1	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	67,760	77,479	80,274	77,957	83,590	+ 4.1	77.4
4	Fuel oils	2,240	6,574	1,851	6,695	4,770	+ 157.7	18.0
21	Silex and crystallized quartz	722	659	373	228	169	- 54.7	54.0
31	Fluorspar	108	107	53	169	66	+ 24.5	45.5
	Chemicals and Allied Products	644	527	443	300	513	+ 15.8	0.4
22	Dyeing and tanning materials ²	565	442	305	268	396	+ 29.8	6.8
	Miscellaneous Commodities	1,554	1,274	1,308	890	1,029	- 21.3	0.4
12	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	995	989	925	539	748	- 19.1	76.0
29	Non-commercial items	208	161	149	143	113	- 24.2	0.3
37	Containers, n.o.p.	144	44	116	35	23	- 80.2	0.7
	Total Imports from Latin America	137,730	152,238	144,863	139,542	147,262	+ 1.7	6.7
	Total of Commodities Itemized	135,575	151,029	144,001	138,500	145,461		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	98.4	99.2	99.4	99.3	98.8		

1. This decline was due entirely to the separation of baler twine from this category effective January 1, 1955. Imports of baler twine from Latin America totalled \$160,000 in the first six months of 1955.

2. Less than 0.1%.

3. All or mostly quebracho extract. Imports of quebracho extract from Latin America in these periods were (in thousands): January-June, 1953, \$559; July-December, 1953, \$438; January-June, 1954, \$305; July-December, 1954, \$268; January-June, 1955, \$396.

C. PRICES AND PHYSICAL VOLUME—GROUPS AND SELECTED COMMODITIES

TABLE XVI. Prices¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1952-1955
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			1954				1955	
	1952	1953	1954	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
	1948 = 100								
Agricultural and Animal Products	107.6	103.5	96.8	99.0	99.8	96.3	94.6	96.8	98.1
Barley	99.3	87.4	81.1	81.1	74.1	79.7	86.7	87.4	86.7
Oats	94.7	84.4	90.7	93.3 ³	82.2	86.2	101.3	111.7 ³	102.8
Rye	77.0	48.6	43.2	41.0	35.7	40.4	54.3	56.4	46.1
Wheat	107.8	109.5	100.6	106.1	103.9	98.3	97.2	98.9	102.2
Wheat flour	86.6	90.7	86.4	90.8	86.7	85.5	82.2	84.6	85.7
Whisky	118.9	118.9	120.4	121.0	120.4	118.6	121.8	121.2	118.8
Tobacco, flue-cured	113.0	108.1	111.0	111.2	108.9	107.8	111.8	111.8	112.2
Cattle, dairy	151.6 ⁴	107.3	97.3	100.9	91.7	98.5	100.0	98.9	95.4
Cattle, slaughter	142.9 ⁴	125.6	108.5	97.5	117.5	114.3	75.0	98.0	115.0
Fish and fish products	103.0	104.3	105.0	105.9	106.8	104.3	109.3	108.4	109.5
Fur skins, undressed	77.4	74.1	74.5	71.2	71.7	66.3	78.9	87.2	83.8
Cattle hides, raw	76.1	73.5	58.7	66.9	64.5	56.4	51.2	53.3	52.8
Leather, unmanufactured	113.8	128.1	120.9	127.8	120.3	119.1	115.3	116.9	118.8
Beef and veal, fresh	152.3	121.9	81.9	66.7	110.4	105.5	98.9	108.6	120.3
Milk, processed	92.9	90.3	96.6	96.9	96.3	100.9	97.7	100.6	104.3
Eggs in the shell	87.0	98.2	91.4	94.4	91.8	86.2	88.2	82.6	95.6
Fibres and Textiles	120.0	114.1	108.6	110.5	109.4	110.0	105.6	106.0	106.4
Wood Products and Paper	122.4	118.3	116.3	114.5	116.8	117.0	116.5	115.9	118.0
Planks and boards	113.6	107.7	103.8	103.1	102.7	103.9	105.4	105.3	107.7
Shingles, red cedar	99.5	106.2	110.4	101.6	108.3	115.4	112.4	112.5	121.7
Plywood	125.4	122.8	110.5	106.1	112.3	112.3	111.4	114.0	122.8
Pulpwood	132.5	131.0	126.0	113.4	129.2	135.9	124.6	117.3	127.2
Wood pulp	124.5	103.9	100.7	99.8	102.0	100.9	99.7	100.1	101.1
Newsprint paper	125.3	130.0	130.0	128.9	130.5	130.0	130.2	129.3	130.5
Iron and Steel and Products	131.4	134.2	132.3	133.5	133.0	131.2	131.4	132.3	132.8
Iron ore	115.6	129.4	128.3	130.4	128.1	127.9	127.8	131.9	135.1
Pig iron	115.5	111.4	112.0	111.8	112.5	112.0	111.3	109.9	113.7
Farm implements and machinery	136.8	138.1	138.7	138.6	138.6	138.7	138.8	139.2	138.8
Machinery (non-farm)	114.4	116.1	118.3	117.7	119.4	118.0	117.9	119.2	121.5
Automobiles, trucks and parts	125.6	126.5	125.8	128.5	128.5	123.0	123.0	123.4	122.7
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	142.6	135.0	134.6	132.4	134.3	134.9	136.6	139.8	146.1
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	125.1	126.4	130.8	126.6	130.3	132.5	133.6	133.6	138.6
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	144.5	142.8	138.6	134.8	139.5	138.0	140.6	144.0	160.0
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	101.7	71.3	70.9	65.6	70.8	70.8	75.9	74.4	76.0
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	190.2	200.0	204.7	206.7	202.3	204.7	205.7	217.4	220.3
Platinum metals	102.1	103.8	97.1	101.9	99.1	94.6	92.8	88.7	89.7
Silver	111.7	111.7	110.9	110.0	112.2	110.4	110.9	110.4	114.3
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	153.2	91.2	80.1	76.8	79.7	80.6	83.1	86.1	91.7
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	143.1	149.5	150.2	150.5	150.3	150.4	149.6	148.7	150.2
Asbestos, unmanufactured	154.3	156.6	154.2	154.6	154.5	153.0	154.9	152.9	154.9
Coal	124.8	128.9	128.8	129.0	128.7	128.7	128.7	128.7	128.3
Abrasives, artificial, crude	124.5	145.5	155.9	156.7	155.5	160.6	150.9	152.5	154.2
Chemicals and Fertilizer	119.3	117.1	115.0	116.1	116.0	115.5	115.2	115.2	115.1
Fertilizers, chemical	128.1	124.6	122.3	122.8	121.9	123.0	122.4	121.3	121.2
Miscellaneous chemicals	111.6	111.3	108.9	111.1	111.4	109.3	109.2	110.2	110.1
Miscellaneous Products	129.7	123.7	123.5	125.5	124.1	122.5	123.0	125.0	125.7
Rubber products	159.1	142.3	143.2	147.8	142.5	139.8	145.1	154.5	161.8
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	121.2	117.7	117.8	118.2	118.1	117.8	117.2	117.2	116.7
Total Domestic Exports	121.8	118.3	115.1	115.2	116.3	115.0	114.4	115.5	117.6

1. Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See *Review of Foreign Trade*, Calendar Year, 1954, Ch. V, p. 41.

3. High first-quarter price caused by unidentified shipments of seed oats.

4. Calculated by interpolation for period in which exports were affected by foreign embargoes.

TABLE XVII. Physical Volume¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1952-1955
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			1954				1955	
	1952	1953	1954	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
	1948 = 100								
Agricultural and Animal Products	124.8	123.8	105.0	90.3	100.5	98.5	128.8	93.8	98.4
Barley	544.4	580.5	382.5	212.9	414.8	421.8	588.5	235.7	380.1
Oats	319.4	317.2	142.1	99.8	253.2	92.0	192.7	59.9	67.4
Rye	98.8	183.7	71.6	20.0	162.5	47.3	129.5	12.8	161.2
Wheat	237.2	213.4	158.8	112.9	148.4	160.6	191.2	134.1	136.9
Wheat flour	107.0	90.0	207.2	84.1	86.9	77.9	76.6	67.0	81.4
Whisky	169.3	196.8	180.1	146.4	146.0	159.2	275.8	134.0	171.3
Tobacco, flue-cured	251.8	183.9	207.1	439.1	173.7	85.5	139.8	643.1	379.8
Cattle, dairy	6.8	25.2	18.8	19.6	22.9	21.7	12.8	21.6	26.8
Cattle, slaughter	2.4	8.6	26.0	13.2	40.1	9.4	9.9	5.7	17.7
Fish and fish products	129.4	125.3	139.8	124.9	139.9	150.7	157.5	122.6	124.1
Fur skins, undressed	130.6	122.3	125.2	196.2	101.1	67.7	174.8	199.1	118.6
Cattle hides, raw	30.4	45.3	123.4	77.6	105.4	95.4	154.5	89.5	125.0
Leather, unmanufactured	42.4	57.4	65.9	64.2	68.2	53.6	66.3	64.0	72.4
Beef and veal, fresh	54.4	20.8	12.5	37.0	9.9	7.3	6.4	5.6	4.3
Milk, processed	75.5	77.4	51.4	43.7	56.1	59.9	45.0	36.0	54.8
Eggs in the shell	24.8	15.3	14.5	33.5	6.4	10.7	5.2	21.3	3.3
Fibres and Textiles	50.7	46.8	42.4	31.0	41.9	46.2	50.5	34.3	42.9
Wood Products and Paper	117.1	114.8	124.2	109.3	119.6	134.7	133.6	122.8	139.0
Planks and boards	132.9	134.4	157.2	120.4	142.8	198.5	176.0	165.8	196.8
Shingles, red cedar	90.1	88.3	96.5	68.0	93.9	108.8	122.6	115.1	106.7
Plywood	69.1	54.7	78.9	57.8	77.2	86.1	95.9	106.7	140.1
Pulpwood	112.3	80.3	84.3	84.0	55.6	107.1	86.4	78.0	56.9
Wood pulp	110.8	113.1	128.9	117.7	131.4	129.1	131.8	124.5	148.2
Newsprint paper	123.3	124.3	127.4	116.9	128.9	131.5	133.5	122.5	136.2
Iron and Steel and Products	87.6	77.4	64.0	60.9	74.2	64.1	57.0	59.7	79.8
Iron ore	364.4	449.7	586.3	135.0	287.3	1,010.4	908.4	103.0	1,136.8
Pig iron ³	56,783	52,167	30,809	124.2	42,843	55,266	24,184	370.8	34,946
Farm implements and machinery	104.5	73.0	75.0	102.8	107.5	62.4	27.6	98.3	98.1
Machinery (non-farm)	102.2	79.2	76.8	63.0	80.2	67.6	95.2	69.8	67.7
Automobiles, trucks and parts	160.4	108.1	40.0	33.0	63.4	39.7	19.6	49.4	38.3
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	125.2	127.6	133.1	116.2	144.5	134.1	137.2	135.0	144.9
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	133.7	147.9	147.2	135.6	174.3	142.9	148.7	150.4	182.4
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	92.7	109.2	125.4	97.3	135.7	130.1	126.0	121.0	119.3
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	142.3	154.6	155.6	130.9	186.6	184.6	163.0	150.1	131.6
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	107.6	110.1	120.0	114.1	127.9	118.0	122.1	127.5	143.1
Platinum metals	178.3	150.5	176.9	166.7	177.8	177.1	154.3	168.0	155.3
Silver	214.1	233.5	264.6	228.6	251.8	277.2	300.7	247.3	288.5
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	148.4	149.1	165.9	136.5	164.0	201.2	185.2	200.3	174.8
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	105.7	103.9	102.1	85.8	104.2	103.7	114.8	100.7	151.4
Asbestos, unmanufactured	135.5	129.5	128.7	99.6	135.7	131.0	150.9	106.0	163.7
Coal	22.2	13.4	11.6	8.9	11.2	11.2	14.8	27.8	31.8
Abrasives, artificial, crude	106.3	148.8	134.8	147.4	151.6	108.6	114.3	107.6	139.8
Chemicals and Fertilizer	130.8	147.5	175.7	166.2	168.5	144.0	220.0	244.5	217.4
Fertilizers, chemical	90.8	94.1	95.1	129.0	108.6	58.3	84.2	175.5	127.5
Miscellaneous chemicals	111.0	104.1	101.7	84.3	91.1	102.0	125.5	116.0	143.1
Miscellaneous Products	87.7	95.0	80.3	64.0	101.9	72.6	82.1	68.1	73.4
Rubber products	45.0	23.1	30.7	17.2	29.4	49.3	28.7	33.0	24.5
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	48.4	63.7	51.5	42.0	53.1	52.9	56.9	53.2	62.0
Total Domestic Exports	114.9	113.2	109.6	95.5	110.6	110.4	121.1	107.1	119.5

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XVI into appropriate value indexes.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See "Review of Foreign Trade", Calendar Year, 1954, Ch. V, p.41.

3. A very large index—not a misprint.

TABLE XVIII. Prices¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1952-1955
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			1954				1955	
	1952	1953	1954	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
	1948 = 100								
Agricultural and Animal Products	102.3	97.4	104.4	98.8	107.7	112.1	103.9	102.0	99.2
Bananas, fresh	118.9	121.8	124.6	120.6	126.4	123.8	127.2	122.7	125.6
Citrus fruits, fresh	131.5	123.4	147.3	122.0	149.1	187.5	146.2	125.7	145.7
Fruits, dried	115.5	120.6	124.7	111.6	120.4	126.9	128.0	118.0	120.8
Nuts	82.6	81.5	83.3	81.8	85.4	83.0	78.5	74.7	75.5
Vegetables, fresh	117.5	76.9	77.2	72.2	75.3	80.6	96.3	88.1	90.3
Soybeans	87.7	82.8	89.5	85.2	112.7	114.2	79.6	79.2	74.5
Sugar, raw	99.0	82.2	77.7	80.8	76.9	78.1	76.5	77.3	73.1
Cocoa beans, not roasted	88.6	79.7	137.9	123.2	139.3	164.3	134.2	124.8	116.5
Coffee, green	194.8	200.7	252.1	224.0	268.2	284.3	247.9	225.8	192.9
Tea, black	82.9	86.6	104.0	87.4	103.8	106.9	117.3	136.3	132.8
Whisky	94.1	95.1	96.8	94.5	98.1	96.5	97.3	97.7	95.5
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	73.6	71.4	67.0	66.2	70.2	69.9	64.8	63.6	62.1
Fur skins, undressed	66.9	67.4	61.0	53.7	65.4	65.7	61.0	79.2	86.6
Fibres and Textiles	108.5	100.4	99.8	101.1	99.8	99.5	98.7	98.1	96.7
Cotton, raw	120.7	105.2	104.6	102.4	104.9	104.6	105.5	107.0	108.2
Cotton fabrics	81.0	72.6	66.1	66.2	67.1	65.9	65.3	71.4	72.1
Jute fabrics, unbleached	84.8	60.9	59.6	62.9	60.3	59.6	57.6	58.3	58.3
Wool, raw	130.2	147.6	153.6	152.1	154.9	152.2	156.4	141.3	147.0
Wool tops	103.7	114.9	111.9	116.4	110.4	114.2	106.7	103.0	99.3
Worsted and serges	101.4	98.9	102.3	110.5	98.0	98.9	99.1	102.6	90.0
Synthetic fibres and fabrics	111.7	99.9	100.0	101.2	100.4	99.5	100.2	99.5	99.5
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	140.3	76.3	64.2	62.0	68.8	63.8	62.0	57.4	59.8
Wood Products and Paper	115.3	117.1	117.5	117.4	118.1	117.4	117.1	117.4	119.1
Paperboard, paper and products	104.2	103.4	103.1	103.2	104.2	102.5	102.3	102.7	104.4
Newspapers and periodicals	130.5	134.2	136.5	136.0	136.0	136.8	137.0	137.5	138.7
Iron and Steel and Products	117.3	120.1	120.4	120.2	121.1	120.0	120.1	121.9	123.7
Iron ore	167.0	189.8	188.5	191.9	188.9	187.7	187.0	189.2	193.2
Rolling mill products	125.4	127.4	127.4	130.3	127.3	126.7	126.6	128.5	130.4
Farm implements and machinery	116.6	117.8	116.8	116.6	118.1	116.6	115.9	116.1	117.4
Machinery (non-farm)	114.4	116.6	118.3	117.7	119.4	118.0	117.9	119.2	121.5
Automobiles, trucks and parts	114.2	114.9	113.4	112.9	114.6	113.3	112.9	116.2	117.5
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	120.5	119.7	120.4	117.9	120.3	120.0	120.4	122.5	124.7
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	122.2	101.7	88.4	80.6	87.3	92.7	90.3	89.1	91.7
Electrical apparatus n.o.p.	121.3	123.9	125.9	125.8	127.6	125.5	124.6	126.6	127.6
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	101.7	104.8	102.1	104.8	102.7	101.1	100.9	100.6	101.0
Bricks and tiles	112.6	117.9	122.1	121.2	122.6	121.2	123.2	125.1	127.2
China tableware	105.2	105.9	107.6	105.2	106.5	108.5	110.3	110.1	112.2
Coal, anthracite	118.5	126.0	112.4	119.1	112.7	110.4	108.9	110.3	104.8
Coal, bituminous	94.9	93.9	89.3	90.7	90.5	88.4	88.0	84.2	88.0
Glass, plate and sheet	128.2	134.3	139.0	138.7	140.5	138.9	138.0	138.7	140.4
Crude petroleum for refining	100.2	103.0	106.1	106.7	106.5	105.1	105.3	105.6	106.0
Gasoline	98.5	105.6	92.0	102.9	91.3	90.4	90.7	90.1	89.7
Chemicals and Fertilizer	109.0	109.4	108.1	108.9	109.0	107.2	108.5	108.1	110.0
Fertilizer	105.3	107.6	109.8	108.3	110.2	108.8	110.9	109.7	112.9
Paints and pigments	98.9	97.8	98.3	98.0	98.9	98.1	98.1	98.4	100.1
Chemicals, industrial	110.3	110.9	110.9	111.4	112.0	110.0	110.1	110.8	112.1
Miscellaneous Products	123.5	111.0	105.3	102.3	103.4	105.9	108.5	114.8	117.2
Rubber and products	166.1	120.8	108.5	94.6	98.1	114.1	125.4	148.3	156.5
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	102.0	101.3	99.5	100.1	100.6	98.7	98.5	98.8	99.2
Total Imports	110.4	109.4	109.5	109.2	110.4	110.3	109.1	109.7	110.1

1. Annual figures are direct annual quotations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See "Review of Foreign Trade", Calendar Year, 1954, Ch. V, p.41.

TABLE XIX. Physical Volume¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1952-1953
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			1954				1955	
	1952	1953	1954	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
	1948 = 100								
Agricultural and Animal Products	126.8	134.0	137.8	117.3	146.4	122.7	158.3	126.3	156.0
Bananas, fresh.....	102.4	109.0	107.4	85.0	122.3	126.3	95.8	86.1	127.4
Citrus fruits, fresh.....	107.8	114.0	112.7	120.7	125.0	80.1	123.2	115.2	119.4
Fruits, dried.....	108.1	100.6	101.0	59.5	52.7	82.4	210.3	88.4	61.5
Nuts	82.2	79.3	87.4	75.1	132.9	61.7	83.2	75.8	103.8
Vegetables, fresh.....	472.1	555.7	625.0	637.4	1,028.4	297.6	472.9	737.6	1,044.1
Soybeans.....	324.1	316.9	475.2	30.9	353.1	195.8	132.3	244.7	334.8
Sugar, raw.....	95.6	91.1	104.6	46.4	115.5	140.7	116.3	40.2	131.1
Cocoa beans not roasted.....	72.9	83.3	92.7	71.5	99.5	46.6	88.8	79.3	108.5
Coffee, green	111.2	122.5	108.7	136.1	108.6	80.1	110.0	110.8	112.8
Tea, black.....	128.7	130.0	129.4	123.6	172.4	110.9	113.3	109.6	148.9
Whisky	147.8	130.9	114.4	90.1	96.0	89.4	182.0	89.3	97.1
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	144.2	174.1	187.9	210.3	177.8	175.8	180.2	224.4	206.0
Fur skins, undressed.....	134.5	111.4	111.5	163.3	101.1	81.4	106.4	184.5	85.9
Fibres and Textiles.....	94.5	110.0	95.3	93.1	98.0	90.9	99.3	110.7	112.5
Cotton raw.....	98.3	95.0	90.2	82.9	90.3	70.8	117.4	109.3	111.3
Cotton fabrics.....	124.4	145.9	131.8	150.5	138.0	110.2	128.3	154.9	135.9
Jute fabrics.....	102.5	107.7	97.1	51.4	108.6	119.0	109.5	85.2	123.3
Wool raw	58.7	64.0	40.6	40.4	53.8	38.3	29.3	63.9	64.1
Wool tops.....	42.9	73.5	50.8	43.0	51.1	57.0	52.3	60.1	67.3
Worsted and serges	77.1	101.7	71.9	87.9	71.4	71.2	57.3	71.1	65.9
Synthetic fibres and fabrics.....	98.3	123.0	105.4	95.4	90.7	111.6	122.7	131.4	115.3
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres.....	109.8	62.5	78.3	83.4	78.9	66.1	85.2	106.8	86.8
Wood Products and Paper	159.1	186.9	191.7	187.2	191.7	188.9	199.0	202.7	219.8
Paperboard, paper and products.....	166.8	220.3	245.5	226.6	257.5	242.5	255.7	255.8	289.9
Newspapers and periodicals.....	163.2	183.9	181.1	139.9	180.7	176.3	176.6	183.4	172.7
Iron and Steel and Products	152.6	161.7	139.2	139.0	170.7	126.5	120.6	140.4	179.8
Iron ore	102.4	95.8	69.9	2.4	62.5	140.2	75.2	4.5	109.0
Rolling mill products.....	136.0	116.7	91.2	106.1	94.0	79.2	84.3	85.0	101.2
Farm implements and machinery	120.8	126.8	87.6	84.6	137.6	77.6	49.5	82.4	134.7
Machinery (non-farm).....	145.4	158.7	148.0	144.2	176.7	138.0	133.2	140.9	176.6
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	171.4	216.0	175.7	216.1	232.4	108.6	145.3	234.9	291.9
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	161.4	200.9	195.8	174.3	186.5	196.3	230.3	183.4	192.1
Tin blocks, pigs and bars.....	109.7	102.9	95.7	74.1	120.2	106.7	125.7	82.4	124.6
Electrical apparatus n.o.p.....	185.2	257.5	265.4	236.6	241.2	243.9	340.9	275.2	251.4
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	104.1	103.5	96.6	78.9	95.5	103.4	108.0	81.2	105.8
Bricks and tiles	144.8	144.0	107.5	99.8	104.2	108.0	118.3	105.2	133.1
China tableware	94.7	97.3	95.7	81.8	114.0	98.0	88.8	87.0	92.4
Coal, anthracite	74.1	56.5	52.4	45.3	39.3	53.6	71.7	47.7	34.3
Coal, bituminous	82.2	79.0	61.8	44.7	67.4	69.0	66.1	46.4	77.3
Glass, plate and sheet	67.0	98.0	78.3	79.0	80.6	67.4	86.4	81.3	109.6
Crude petroleum for refining.....	107.5	105.1	104.3	102.4	105.3	111.1	99.1	97.9	114.2
Gasoline	71.8	83.1	67.8	33.8	68.5	80.5	87.5	35.0	78.8
Chemicals and Fertilizer	144.3	170.2	171.6	153.4	181.7	170.1	179.3	169.1	202.6
Fertilizer	140.2	160.9	162.9	82.4	148.6	228.2	193.8	119.4	186.0
Paints and pigments	121.9	151.8	143.4	138.4	158.7	132.4	144.2	148.3	169.0
Chemicals, industrial	169.2	188.0	189.9	140.1	184.6	165.5	270.5	154.7	207.0
Miscellaneous Products	257.4	313.4	321.8	272.2	355.5	339.5	322.6	268.8	350.7
Rubber and products	99.3	132.5	133.4	142.2	157.5	112.6	128.6	134.9	160.0
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	798.6	961.0	851.8	602.5	999.4	1,043.3	762.9	631.6	1,036.2
Total Imports	138.0	151.0	141.0	128.3	153.9	136.4	144.2	135.8	166.2

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XVIII into appropriate value indexes.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See *Review of Foreign Trade*, Calendar Year 1954, Ch. V, p. 41.

D. CURRENT SERIES

TABLE XX. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1951							
January	285,135	186,948	40,054	17,247	15,181	14,042	11,663
February	233,910	152,428	33,585	14,804	12,768	10,665	9,660
March	290,161	190,210	39,655	22,088	15,396	11,986	10,826
April	295,182	183,184	41,721	22,354	16,783	14,320	16,820
May	323,358	208,678	47,241	20,704	15,489	17,530	13,716
June	312,503	188,399	51,267	16,095	30,956	11,207	14,579
July	374,466	201,927	73,935	28,026	40,108	16,350	14,120
August	349,761	192,838	66,397	21,712	39,919	17,690	11,205
September	320,088	186,730	52,514	19,036	33,875	18,213	9,720
October	371,028	207,132	63,960	28,249	37,329	21,007	13,351
November	379,536	209,262	57,991	27,355	36,068	26,632	22,228
December	379,333	189,939	63,141	24,196	52,106	28,382	21,569
1952							
January	324,101	187,871	43,665	22,693	26,599	28,763	14,510
February	310,286	168,727	44,213	26,279	27,658	27,256	16,153
March	354,616	185,250	68,557	35,482	25,817	22,472	17,038
April	348,411	181,104	72,620	24,448	25,839	26,746	17,653
May	382,516	198,873	87,289	28,596	30,217	23,141	14,400
June	376,694	191,483	84,632	20,409	45,341	19,950	14,879
July	370,438	187,238	69,576	25,878	47,391	21,436	18,919
August	346,538	176,354	72,766	22,564	47,698	14,029	13,128
September	336,960	192,729	43,271	18,575	48,782	18,388	15,215
October	373,927	206,709	50,643	16,456	52,844	26,200	21,075
November	387,153	209,841	61,125	24,100	42,878	21,057	27,702
December	389,442	220,776	47,487	19,264	52,755	22,510	26,650
1953							
January	317,266	188,590	49,235	17,427	21,069	18,225	22,721
February	275,517	173,319	36,175	22,674	19,100	12,883	11,365
March	307,784	202,391	38,525	17,702	17,035	16,767	15,364
April	301,098	189,276	45,059	17,258	20,964	16,326	12,214
May	380,268	220,255	68,216	22,936	39,338	14,513	15,010
June	411,659	214,588	77,026	27,453	51,628	20,816	20,149
July	393,098	208,758	80,897	24,076	46,668	16,130	16,569
August	342,569	196,529	66,775	19,066	30,047	11,536	18,616
September	338,204	206,715	44,859	25,275	26,311	17,449	17,595
October	343,441	198,618	55,514	16,235	32,916	18,286	21,872
November	350,737	200,671	55,629	19,225	34,058	20,309	20,845
December	355,765	219,202	47,324	16,380	31,002	15,012	26,845
1954							
January	260,683	157,067	37,931	12,230	22,362	10,155	20,940
February	274,685	168,666	44,438	11,879	19,071	13,286	17,344
March	315,656	200,801	52,314	13,792	17,742	14,687	16,320
April	292,379	176,746	39,118	19,554	19,599	20,093	17,268
May	354,710	208,827	58,256	20,267	30,992	19,363	17,005
June	341,789	208,432	52,537	17,865	31,799	16,774	14,383
July	323,921	190,845	55,246	18,120	25,927	17,981	15,804
August	321,968	191,611	58,410	19,494	26,097	13,670	12,685
September	330,765	198,986	60,676	14,069	33,449	15,216	8,369
October	314,306	190,924	46,388	19,353	35,999	11,905	9,737
November	365,123	209,150	70,984	19,310	36,689	14,878	14,112
December	385,285	215,098	77,111	17,942	41,608	18,655	14,872
1955							
January	305,704	179,490	62,691	17,261	24,215	12,534	9,512
February	296,811	177,669	54,966	17,281	20,025	12,788	14,082
March	348,835	209,651	65,145	19,426	26,351	13,072	15,189
April	335,752	190,612	69,916	21,089	26,040	12,056	16,039
May	367,069	217,579	66,643	23,934	31,037	14,186	13,690
June	377,565	228,126	65,124	19,324	36,569	13,152	15,271

TABLE XXI. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1951							
January	327,190	233,315	33,923	22,107	9,391	22,030	6,424
February	274,167	199,035	27,806	14,830	9,596	17,027	5,873
March	342,500	245,709	30,412	25,040	11,120	22,447	7,772
April	393,039	278,405	48,937	22,452	14,449	22,170	6,626
May	405,069	273,171	43,599	32,059	18,629	27,115	10,496
June	360,421	241,473	39,928	30,700	16,141	23,024	9,155
July	370,642	234,741	43,299	38,723	18,462	23,519	11,898
August	357,473	229,464	39,051	40,952	17,005	23,634	7,367
September	311,500	211,597	28,559	27,028	15,046	21,477	7,793
October	344,145	238,273	32,726	21,286	18,962	26,495	6,403
November	325,702	224,684	33,327	18,216	17,993	24,076	7,406
December	273,008	203,060	19,417	13,496	10,318	20,678	6,039
1952							
January	307,084	228,711	24,336	14,462	11,296	22,220	6,059
February	282,016	211,805	21,289	16,734	9,719	18,692	3,777
March	327,019	253,476	22,623	10,758	11,584	24,249	4,329
April	323,971	245,614	28,402	13,064	11,215	21,480	4,196
May	385,992	282,893	33,217	20,230	15,534	27,030	7,088
June	324,267	235,300	31,553	16,827	11,058	23,160	6,369
July	343,159	246,606	34,090	16,838	10,728	27,656	7,241
August	302,894	212,770	32,387	14,346	13,300	24,253	5,838
September	349,116	255,144	31,495	19,523	13,074	21,800	8,080
October	376,391	275,215	37,060	16,725	14,626	26,572	6,193
November	363,447	264,211	35,273	16,003	17,214	24,545	6,201
December	345,111	265,220	28,032	9,659	11,938	22,569	7,693
1953							
January	327,814	249,199	30,557	9,458	10,294	21,207	7,098
February	310,048	241,010	27,153	8,933	8,771	20,835	3,345
March	360,102	272,845	37,568	11,018	11,880	22,059	4,732
April	391,758	297,246	37,947	12,497	18,064	22,724	3,280
May	420,561	312,315	43,534	17,639	14,753	27,680	4,640
June	406,281	299,798	42,831	17,150	16,269	23,226	7,007
July	405,435	286,528	47,070	17,967	15,902	31,093	6,875
August	345,239	244,738	38,409	14,700	14,898	26,404	6,092
September	367,488	268,018	34,338	16,902	14,615	25,296	8,319
October	358,271	258,252	36,782	18,499	16,098	22,169	6,470
November	351,400	244,519	38,857	16,958	18,899	24,793	7,375
December	338,435	246,747	38,346	9,431	12,731	22,480	8,699
1954							
January	280,217	202,681	28,302	9,132	10,289	23,578	6,235
February	292,612	217,449	29,026	10,478	9,093	21,633	4,932
March	353,036	269,951	30,890	9,641	12,226	25,011	5,316
April	348,484	255,737	35,289	14,886	15,386	21,449	5,736
May	359,710	259,977	35,999	17,299	15,827	24,100	6,507
June	416,054 ¹	296,986 ¹	44,622 ¹	20,274	16,886	29,091	8,195
July	341,246	240,557	34,989	16,409	14,974	25,110	9,208
August	335,201	238,937	31,146	17,625	15,635	22,194	9,664
September	324,780	227,720	30,379	18,891	16,935	22,160	8,695
October	333,070	234,864	31,520	19,030	17,502	21,892	8,263
November	372,130	273,459	26,475	20,301	19,710	22,178	10,007
December	336,658	243,062	33,834	8,944	14,102	26,009	10,707
1955							
January	306,637	228,048	27,545	11,350	10,010	21,851	7,833
February	307,873	232,692	25,562	10,882	9,554	21,628	7,556
March	376,200	284,934	32,326	13,488	12,555	24,743	8,154
April	382,577	284,784	33,818	18,221	15,464	23,679	6,611
May	433,995	318,515	37,095	20,605	18,209	28,625	10,946
June	402,132	300,271	26,588	20,589	16,903	26,735	11,046

1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in that month by an amount estimated at not less than \$40 million (some \$30 million of which represented imports from the United States, and some \$5 million imports from the United Kingdom). Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods. See Ch. V. p. 36.

TABLE XXII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Months
Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Months	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
DOMESTIC EXPORTS:										
Price Indexes										
January	77.2	86.7	97.2	106.9	104.8	116.3	125.5	119.6	115.8	115.5
February	78.1	88.1	99.2	106.7	104.0	118.2	124.8	119.2	115.7	116.0
March	78.1	88.5	98.4	105.2	105.2	119.7	124.3	119.4	115.5	116.5
April	78.9	90.6	99.1	104.8	106.3	121.6	123.1	119.5	116.2	117.4
May	79.9	91.2	97.8	104.1	105.6	122.4	121.5	118.7	116.0	117.3
June	80.3	93.6	97.8	103.8	107.1	123.4	121.4	119.1	116.6	118.1
July	80.7	92.6	98.6	102.0	108.9	124.3	121.0	118.6	115.4	
August	80.2	93.6	99.9	101.2	110.1	126.0	120.7	118.7	115.0	
September	80.2	93.9	102.6	99.9	111.7	125.4	120.1	118.8	114.4	
October	81.9	94.1	104.8	102.9	111.2	125.9	120.3	118.3	114.7	
November	84.5	94.8	105.0	103.5	112.0	126.4	120.4	117.1	114.5	
December	85.9	95.0	104.9	104.0	112.2	126.2	119.2	116.1	114.5	
Annual Index	79.9	91.6	100.0	103.3	108.3	123.0	121.8	118.3	115.1	
Physical Volume Indexes										
January	95.6	93.9	94.4	86.5	82.3	95.7	100.8	103.5	87.8	103.3
February	76.6	79.5	82.0	75.0	74.8	77.2	97.0	90.2	92.7	99.8
March	89.1	92.1	90.5	80.4	84.6	94.6	111.3	100.6	106.7	116.8
April	88.2	82.2	83.7	88.5	75.4	94.7	110.4	98.3	98.2	111.6
May	96.2	114.6	112.6	102.3	106.1	103.1	122.9	125.0	119.3	122.1
June	80.9	113.7	93.1	95.9	105.4	98.8	121.1	134.8	114.4	124.7
July	91.2	99.7	99.3	92.4	90.9	117.5	119.4	129.3	109.5	
August	118.1	92.2	87.6	97.0	91.1	108.3	112.0	112.6	109.5	
September	82.5	90.8	107.6	89.2	97.5	99.6	109.5	111.1	112.8	
October	97.3	103.9	114.3	102.0	110.6	115.0	121.3	113.3	106.9	
November	107.2	104.2	109.2	110.1	102.0	117.2	125.5	116.9	124.5	
December	96.3	109.4	117.7	107.1	100.8	117.3	127.5	119.6	131.3	
Annual Index	94.1	98.5	100.0	94.2	93.6	103.5	114.9	113.2	109.6	
IMPORTS:										
Price Indexes										
January	74.2	81.0	97.1	103.3	107.2	119.9	119.9	108.4	109.4	109.1
February	74.7	82.2	98.0	104.0	107.6	122.6	117.3	108.1	109.0	109.6
March	74.7	83.9	98.0	103.9	108.6	124.8	114.9	109.0	108.9	110.3
April	76.1	86.6	99.1	104.5	109.3	128.4	112.9	109.0	110.1	110.7
May	77.4	88.5	99.8	102.6	108.5	129.7	110.7	109.3	110.4	109.7
June	77.4	88.5	99.9	102.0	108.5	129.9	109.4	109.9	110.6	109.8
July	77.2	87.9	98.8	100.7	109.0	129.9	107.9	109.9	110.7	
August	77.6	87.6	99.5	100.7	110.8	127.3	106.6	110.2	110.3	
September	76.5	89.3	100.2	101.3	112.6	126.4	106.7	111.0	109.8	
October	76.5	90.1	101.7	102.0	114.0	124.1	107.7	110.7	109.4	
November	77.7	92.8	102.6	104.3	113.6	121.5	108.0	110.1	109.1	
December	80.3	95.2	102.8	107.0	116.4	121.5	108.4	110.0	109.2	
Annual Index	76.5	88.0	100.0	102.6	110.3	126.2	110.4	109.4	109.5	
Physical Volume Indexes										
January	85.8	97.4	96.6	98.5	90.0	124.3	116.4	136.1	116.3	127.4
February	71.2	98.1	84.6	90.2	84.7	101.9	109.1	130.0	121.8	127.1
March	85.3	113.3	91.5	103.4	99.5	125.0	128.8	149.9	147.2	152.9
April	95.9	118.6	104.0	105.7	96.2	139.4	130.4	163.2	143.3	156.2
May	96.0	123.6	102.6	111.2	121.8	142.0	157.8	174.3	148.0	178.4
June	92.6	118.9	106.1	111.9	118.5	126.1	134.4	167.6	170.6 ¹	164.5
July	95.2	117.4	103.7	104.4	108.4	129.9	144.5	167.6	139.4	
August	95.7	106.3	94.5	95.6	109.8	127.3	129.0	141.7	137.2	
September	92.8	105.9	100.6	99.5	113.1	111.9	148.4	149.4	132.4	
October	110.7	128.5	108.9	104.6	128.1	125.8	158.6	146.0	137.8	
November	115.8	112.3	105.7	104.6	131.3	121.7	152.2	144.9	154.5	
December	103.0	92.8	102.7	90.7	104.2	102.0	143.7	139.2	139.5	
Annual Index	95.4	110.9	100.0	102.0	109.2	122.7	138.0	151.0	141.0	

1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the volume index for that month by an amount estimated at not less than 10%. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods. See Ch. V, p. 36.

TABLE XXIII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Quarters

Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Quarter	Domestic Exports					Imports				
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Price Indexes										
First Quarter.....	118.0	124.8	119.2	115.2	115.5	122.6	117.3	108.5	109.2	109.7
Second Quarter.....	122.5	122.0	119.0	116.3	117.6	129.4	110.9	109.2	110.4	110.1
Third Quarter.....	125.5	120.6	118.5	115.0		127.9	107.1	110.3	110.3	
Fourth Quarter.....	126.0	119.9	116.9	114.4		122.1	107.9	110.2	109.1	
Physical Volume Indexes										
First Quarter.....	89.2	103.0	98.2	95.5	107.1	116.9	118.1	138.7	128.3	135.8
Second Quarter.....	98.9	118.1	119.5	110.6	119.5	135.8	140.9	168.7	153.9 ¹	166.2
Third Quarter.....	108.2	113.7	117.9	110.4		123.1	140.6	152.5	136.4	
Fourth Quarter.....	116.7	124.8	116.9	121.1		116.8	151.7	143.4	144.2	

1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the volume index for the second quarter by an amount estimated at not less than 3%. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods. See Ch. V, p. 36.

TABLE XXIV. Foreign Exchange Rates, by Months

Month	U.S. Dollar in Canada					Pound Sterling in Canada				
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Canadian cents per unit										
January.....	105.17	100.48	97.05	97.29	96.60	294.46	279.51	273.05	273.56	269.12
February.....	104.92	100.10	97.73	96.65	97.69	293.82	278.43	275.55	271.93	271.97
March.....	104.73	99.59	98.33	97.08	98.43	293.29	278.58	276.92	273.29	274.81
April.....	105.99	98.09	98.37	98.25	98.62	296.74	275.46	277.13	276.93	275.86
May.....	106.37	98.38	99.41	98.43	98.59	297.89	275.49	279.80	277.48	275.69
June.....	106.94	97.92	99.44	98.13	98.44	299.41	272.68	279.82	276.61	274.66
July.....	106.05	96.91	99.18	97.44		296.90	270.21	279.29	274.59	
August.....	105.56	96.11	98.83	97.02		295.46	268.05	278.25	272.95	
September.....	105.56	95.98	98.43	96.97		295.46	267.11	275.94	271.65	
October.....	105.08	96.43	98.25	96.98		294.11	269.36	275.76	271.34	
November.....	104.35	97.66	97.77	96.92		292.06	273.52	274.89	270.90	
December.....	102.56	97.06	97.31	96.80		286.49	272.40	273.52	269.88	
Annual Average.....	105.28	97.89	98.34	97.32		294.68	273.40	276.66	273.39	

Source: Bank of Canada. Noon average market rate for business days in month (year).

Note: Exchange rates for these and other currencies are published currently in *Price and Prices Indexes*, D.B.S., monthly, and *Foreign Trade*, Department of Trade and Commerce, bi-weekly.

TABLE XXV. New Gold Production Available for Export, by Months

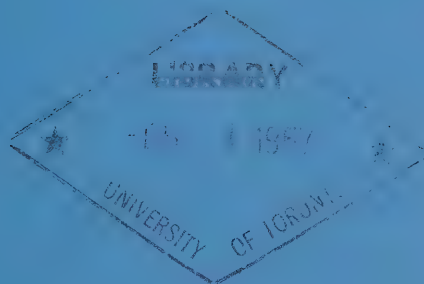
Month	Average 1935-39	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
\$'000,000										
January.....	10.0	9.0	9.6	9.7	15.8	17.3	13.3	16.0	11.5	11.5
February.....	9.4	6.9	8.9	9.6	11.7	11.7	13.0	16.1	10.2	14.7
March.....	11.6	6.8	8.7	12.1	13.5	8.4	15.0	15.6	12.8	12.2
April.....	8.4	6.4	9.5	9.8	11.4	16.2	11.2	11.7	13.8	10.9
May.....	9.8	8.2	8.8	12.4	15.8	13.0	8.5	12.0	13.7	15.0
June.....	10.7	8.6	9.6	9.8	15.0	13.8	14.6	13.7	15.6	13.3
July.....	9.2	10.1	10.8	9.4	14.8	13.4	14.9	9.3	13.6	
August.....	9.7	7.5	9.7	13.8	13.8	11.0	9.6	10.7	13.3	
September.....	10.9	8.4	11.9	11.2	10.8	10.8	12.8	10.4	11.9	
October.....	12.6	9.2	9.6	13.2	16.4	8.2	10.1	9.9	12.3	
November.....	11.2	7.2	9.1	15.4	12.3	7.7	13.6	9.1	12.3	
December.....	10.9	11.0	12.8	12.5	11.3	18.3	13.5	9.8	13.7	
Total.....	124.4	99.3	119.0	138.9	162.6	149.8	150.1	144.3	154.7	77.6



CANADA

REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE

FIRST HALF YEAR, 1956



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

International Trade Division

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REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE
FIRST HALF YEAR, 1956

Published by Authority of
The Right Honourable C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce

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CHAPTER I

LEADING DEVELOPMENTS IN CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE

General Trends

Continued expansion characterized Canadian foreign trade in the first half of 1956 when both exports and imports reached record levels for any six-month period. The external and internal stimuli which contributed to the marked recovery of Canada's trade in 1955 from the more moderate level of 1954 were on balance perhaps even stronger during the first six months of 1956. The continued prosperity of the international economy was reflected in a rate of world trade exceeding the peak of 1955. Compared with the first half of 1955, there were larger export shipments from Canada to all the major trading areas and principal trading partners except for the United Kingdom and Australia. The continued high over-all pace of business activity in the United States was again the most important single source of demand for Canadian products, accounting for three-fifths of total exports and for the same proportion of their increase. In Canada, the upward impetus and buoyancy of the economy in 1955 carried over into 1956. The demands of industrial expansion—especially in resource development projects—and those generated by the

generally high levels of employment and income produced a steadily and sharply increasing rate of purchases from abroad. A particularly striking upswing took place in imports of primary steel products, machinery and plant equipment. There were larger purchases from all the major trading areas and individual partner countries, the United States accounting for close to three-quarters of total imports and for the same proportion of the increase over the previous half-year.

In the first half of 1956, total exports (domestic exports plus re-exports) rose almost 12%, as compared with a 10% gain in the first half of 1955, exceeding by close to 8.5% the previous first half-year record of 1952. Exports were higher than last year in every month but March and set a value record for any half-year period. The volume of exports also attained a first half-year peak, as well as being virtually at the record half-year level in the second six months of 1955. It is worth noting at this point that shipments of commodities other than grains surpassed both in value and volume the record first

TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canadian Trade

	1954		1955		1956	Change from 2nd half '54 to 2nd half '55	Change from 1st half '55 to 1st half '56
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June		
	\$'000,000					%	%
Value of Trade:							
Total Exports ¹	1,871.3	2,075.6	2,063.3	2,288.0	2,304.2	+ 10.2	+ 11.7
Domestic Exports ¹	1,839.9	2,041.4	2,031.9	2,249.9	2,270.1	+ 10.2	+ 11.7
Re-Exports ¹	31.4	34.2	31.4	38.1	34.1	+ 11.3	+ 8.6
Imports.....	2,050.1 ²	2,043.1	2,209.4	2,503.0	2,845.3	+ 22.5	+ 28.8
Total Trade.....	3,921.4 ²	4,118.7	4,272.7	4,791.0	5,149.4	+ 16.3	+ 20.5
Trade Balance.....	- 178.8 ²	+ 32.5	- 146.1	- 215.0	- 541.1	—	—
Price Indexes: ³	1948=100						
Domestic Exports.....	115.8	114.8	116.6	118.6	120.5	+ 3.3	+ 3.3
Imports.....	109.8	109.7	109.9	111.4	113.7	+ 1.5	+ 3.5
Terms of Trade ⁴	105.5	104.6	106.1	106.5	106.0	+ 1.8	- 0.1
Volume Indexes:	1948=100						
Domestic Exports.....	103.4	115.7	113.3	123.4	122.5	+ 6.7	+ 8.1
Imports.....	141.2	140.3	151.0	169.0	188.6	+ 20.5	+ 24.9

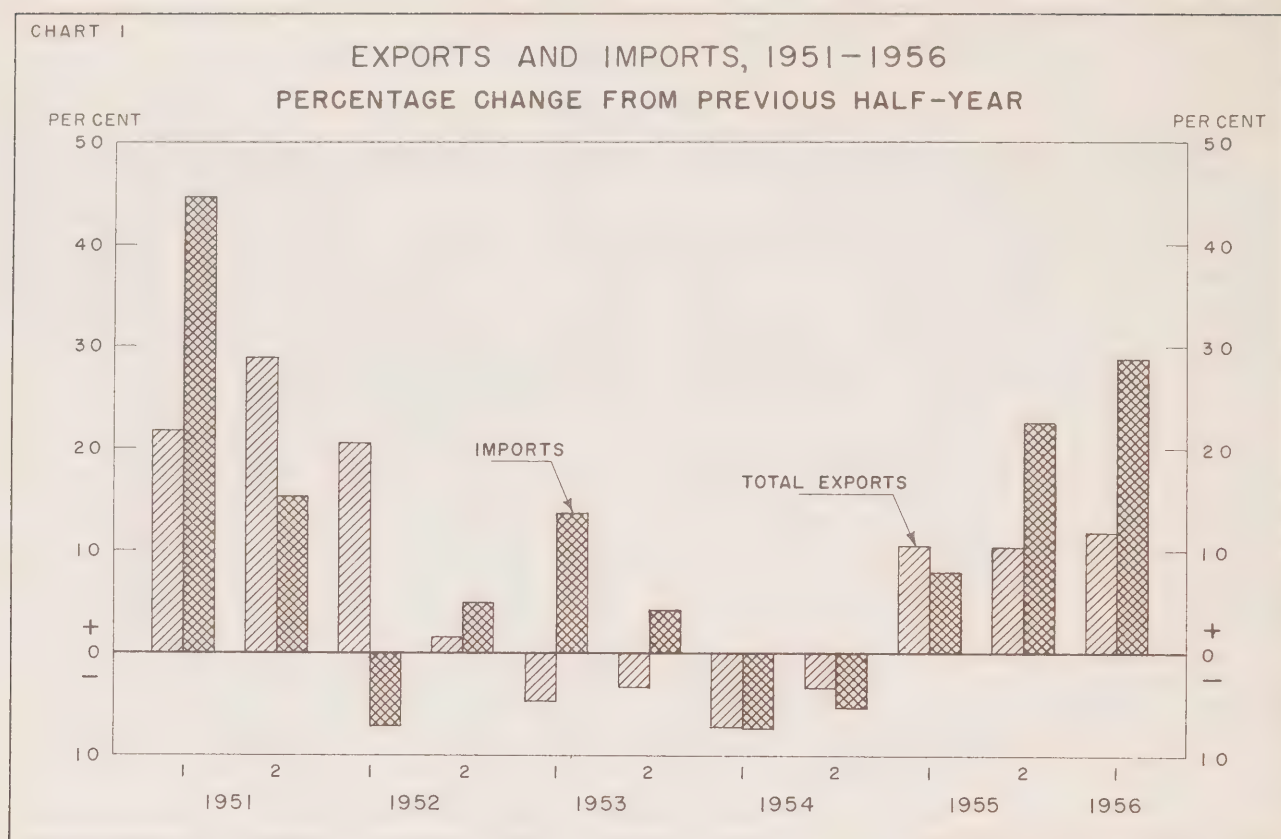
1. Canadian export statistics exclude transfers of defence equipment and supplies to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriation Act which were as follows (values in \$'000,000):

1954		1955		1956
Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June
87.5	114.9	103.0	62.9	51.3

2. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in the half-year by an amount estimated at not less than \$40 million, and total trade and the trade balance by the same amount. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.

3. Average of direct quarterly indexes.

4. Export price index divided by import price index.



half-year level achieved a year ago; they also attained a peak for any half-year period except for the second half of 1955. At the same time, exports of grains staged a strong recovery, exceeding in value and volume any half-year in 1954 and 1955 and being slightly larger in volume than in the first half of 1952, although they were still below the abnormal record levels of the 1952-53 period.

Imports increased almost 29% over the first half of 1955, compared with an about 8% gain a year ago, and surpassed the previous first six-months peak of 1953 by almost the same percentage. Imports were higher in every month in the first half of 1956 than in the corresponding period a year ago, and both their value and volume set a record for any half-year. As imports rose over two and a half times more than exports, the resulting import balance was the largest in Canada's history. It was more than three and half times as great as in the same period of 1955, exceeded by 60% the previous half-year record of 1951, and surpassed by 50% the import balance for the whole of 1955.

The recent trends in Canadian trade, with allowance for the influence of the seasonal patterns affecting exports and imports, are illustrated in an accompanying chart. The decline of both exports and imports from their previous peak in mid-1953 was

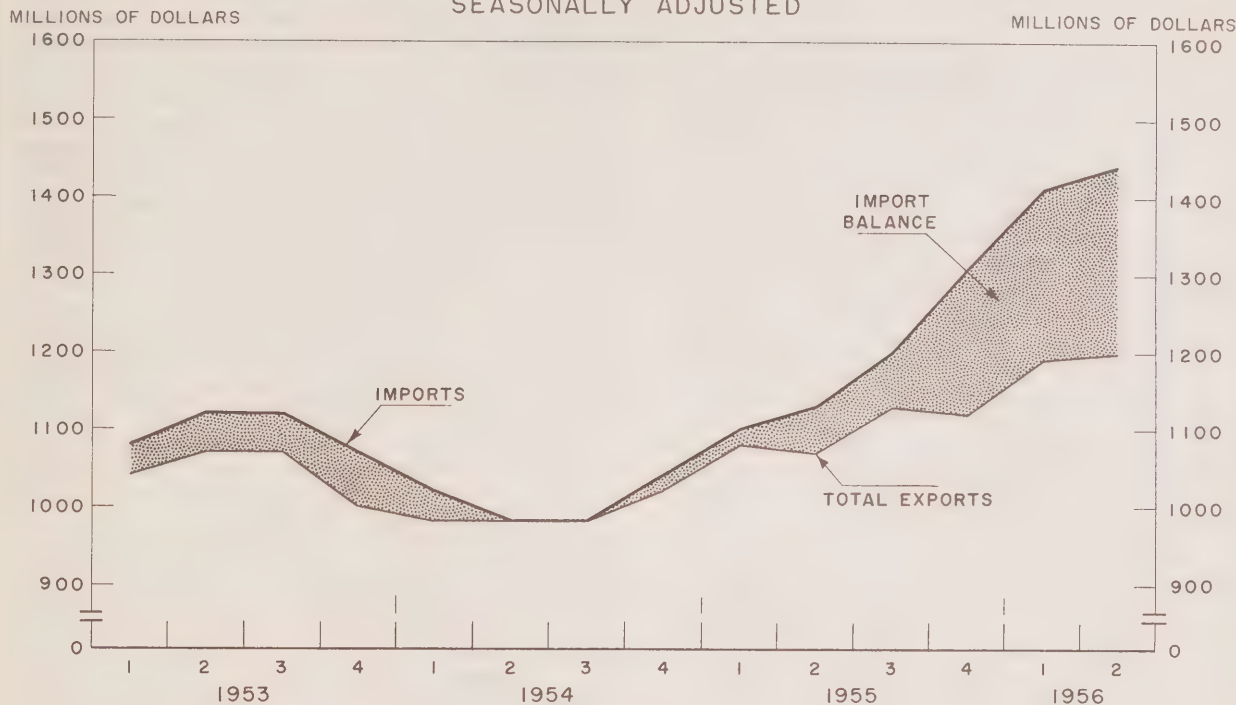
arrested in early 1954. An upward movement—uninterrupted and particularly steep between the third quarter of 1955 and the first quarter of 1956 for imports but not continuous or as sharp for exports—carried trade to new peaks in the second quarter of 1956. In that period, exports reached a seasonally adjusted annual rate of about \$4.8 billion and imports were running at about \$5.8 billion.

The average prices of exports had been declining steadily from their peak of about 126.0 in the second half of 1951 to reach the level of about 115.0 in the second half of 1954. They started a gradual upturn in the first quarter of 1955 and averaged 120.5 in the first six months of 1956. The average prices of imports fell abruptly from their peak of 126.0 in the first half of 1951 to 107.5 in the second six months of 1952. They showed little change in the next three years, holding at about 109.0-110.0, and moved to a somewhat higher plateau starting in the last quarter of 1955 to reach a level of almost 114.0 in the first half of 1956. The average prices of both exports and imports increased between the first halves of 1955 and 1956 at about the same rate, thus leaving the terms of trade virtually unchanged. In view of this rather moderate increase, over two-thirds of the value gain in exports and over four-fifths of that in imports can be attributed to a higher volume of shipments.

CHART II

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, BY QUARTERS, 1953-1956

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Direction of Trade

The United States was as usual Canada's leading trading partner in the first half of 1956. That country participated in almost 68% of Canada's foreign trade, a fractionally higher percentage than a year ago. Both exports to and imports from the United States rose at the same rate as trade with all countries and reached record levels. Exports to the United States again accounted for about 60% of total Canadian exports and had the highest first half-year value (also being at virtually the level of the second half of 1955 which was a record for any half-year). Imports from the United States attained a peak for any half-year period but their share of the Canadian import total fell fractionally to just under 74.5%. As imports rose much more than exports, there was an import balance of \$744 million, three-quarters larger than a year ago.

Exports to the United States went up in all groups except animals and animal products which declined very slightly. The largest absolute and relative gain for any leading commodity took place in sales of petroleum which nearly quadrupled. Forest products remained by far the largest major group, accounting for about one-half of total exports. Reflecting some falling-off in housing construction in the United States, planks and boards—which had the largest value increase of all individual commodities in the corresponding period of 1955—showed

a moderate drop in the first half of 1956 and shipments of shingles also went down. But these declines were sufficiently compensated for by very sizable advances in newsprint and wood pulp and plywoods and veneers to give forest products a 20% share of the increase in total exports to the United States. There was a very sharp value gain in copper, second only to that in petroleum while decreases in aluminum, lead and silver were matched by increases in platinum metals and miscellaneous non-ferrous ores. Shipments of iron ore rose substantially, and a marked advance in ferro-alloys offset a similar drop in internal combustion engines. Agricultural products registered the second best relative gain of all the major groups with particularly large increases in wheat and barley.

Imports from the United States went up in every major group except fibres, textiles and products. Iron and its products accounted for about one-half of total imports and the gain in this group for close to three-quarters of the increase in purchases from the United States during the first half of 1956. All the principal items in this group but railway cars had considerable gains, the sharpest advances taking place in non-farm machinery, rolling mill products, cars and trucks, tractors and pipes, tubes and fittings. Other substantial increases were registered by chemicals, electrical apparatus, and

the agricultural and wood and paper products groups. The largest drop of all individual commodities was shown by raw cotton and a very considerable decline took place in aircraft.

Trade with the United Kingdom presented a situation exactly opposite to that prevailing a year ago. In the first half of 1955 strong demand for grains, forest products and non-ferrous metals produced a 35% increase in Canadian exports to Britain. But imports into Canada, adversely affected by rail, dock and seamen's strikes in the United Kingdom as well as by a very active domestic demand in that country, declined by 10%. In the first six months of 1956, however, Canadian exports to the United Kingdom went down by 4% and imports into Canada rose by 30% to reach the highest postwar value for any half-year. The curtailment of British purchases in Canada was primarily the result of a high inventory accumulation of industrial materials during 1955. In addition, the change in the United Kingdom-Canada trade picture may have been affected to some extent by successive fiscal and monetary measures taken by British authorities intended to reduce domestic spending and to encourage exports. The United Kingdom remained Canada's second most important trading partner, with a proportion of the Canadian export total that declined from almost 19% to 16% and only a fractionally higher share of total Canadian imports at over 8%. Consequently the United Kingdom's participation in Canada's total trade fell from over 13% to just under 12%. As imports from the United Kingdom rose and exports to that country declined, Canada's export balance was reduced by over one-third.

Agricultural products were as in 1955 the largest main export group in trade with the United Kingdom, but with a somewhat smaller value. Wheat, again by far the largest export to the United Kingdom, our most important market for that commodity, went up markedly and so did flaxseed. However, barley suffered the greatest decline for any individual export commodity and sales of tobacco were halved. Exports of non-ferrous metals and of iron and steel slightly more than held their ground and those of non-metallic minerals advanced somewhat, compared with very sharp advances of the previous year. But forest products registered a decline of about the same magnitude as the increase of a year ago, owing to much lower shipments of planks and boards and to a lesser extent of wood pulp, even though sales of newsprint showed a substantial gain. On the import side gains were spread over all the major commodity groups, with particular emphasis on iron and its products. This group constituted about one-third of total imports from the United Kingdom, and it accounted for 50% of the total increase in Canada's imports from that country, in contrast to the previous year when the decline in iron and its products exceeded by one-third the fall in the Canadian import total from the United Kingdom. Especially sharp advances took place in rolling mill products, passenger automobiles, pipes, tubes and fittings and non-farm machinery. Other commodities showing substantial gains were electrical apparatus and wool fabrics.

Both exports to and imports from Europe were over 50% larger than a year ago, attaining new peaks: exports for the first half-year and imports for any half-year period. In absolute terms the gain in exports amounted to almost twice that in imports, thus resulting in an increase of about one-half in Canada's export balance with Europe. That region's participation in Canada's total exports rose from 8% to 11% and in the Canadian import total from under 4% to 4.5%, as compared with the first half of 1955. Wheat accounted for close to 90% of the total increase in Canada's exports to that area with shipments reaching almost one-half of the total value of wheat sales to all countries. About one-third of wheat sales to Europe went to countries in the Soviet bloc, most of it to Russia and Poland in about equal amounts. As a result of these unusual wheat shipments as well as of some sales of barley, rye and butter, Canada's exports to the Soviet bloc increased to over \$43 million from only \$2 million a year ago. But there were also substantial increases in wheat sales to most other regular Western European outlets, partly because of last winter's crop damage. The increase in imports from Europe was spread over all major commodity groups with particular concentration on iron and steel products. That group accounted for over one-half of the total import gain and, within it, rolling mill products contributed almost one-half and passenger cars one-fifth of the group's increase. All of Canada's principal trading partners in the area shared in the increase in trade, especially Germany which accounted for almost one-quarter of the rise in exports to and about two-fifths of the advance in imports from Europe. Belgium and Luxembourg, whose exports to Canada virtually doubled, Italy, France and Norway also participated prominently in the advance.

Exports to the Commonwealth rose for the second successive first half-year, but only at half the rate of a year ago, to reach the highest level since the first six months of 1952. Almost two-thirds of the increase was accounted for by higher shipments of locomotives, and there were also very sharp gains in aircraft and automobile parts. Exports to the Union of South Africa again contributed to about one-quarter of the export total to the area. That country was responsible for over two-fifths of the increase in Canada's exports to the Commonwealth, and India accounted for one-half. Imports from the Commonwealth were only moderately higher than in the first six months of 1955; they were as usual concentrated on agricultural and vegetable products, with no drastic increases or declines for any of the individual leading commodities. In terms of participation in Canada's trade, the share of the Commonwealth remained unchanged for exports and fractionally declined for imports, with a resultant fall for total trade from 5% to 4.5%.

Exports to Latin America went up very moderately. The largest commodity gains took place in aircraft, ships and copper wire and manufactures, but there were also substantial losses in wheat flour and synthetic plastics. As regards individual countries, the increases, which were largest for

TABLE 2. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas

	1953		1954		1955		1956
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total Exports:							
United States	59.9	58.2	61.2	58.9	59.6	60.5	59.6
United Kingdom	15.6	16.4	15.3	17.9	18.7	16.9	16.1
Other Commonwealth and Ireland	6.3	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.8	5.8	5.8
Europe	8.4	9.4	7.7	9.7	8.0	9.5	11.0
Latin America	5.0	4.6	5.1	4.5	3.8	3.7	3.5
Others	4.8	5.8	5.5	3.8	4.1	3.6	4.0
Imports:							
United States	75.5	71.5	73.3	71.4	74.6	72.0	74.4
United Kingdom	9.9	10.8	9.9	9.2	8.3	8.7	8.4
Other Commonwealth and Ireland	3.5	4.4	4.0	5.0	4.3	4.6	3.5
Europe	3.6	4.3	3.9	4.8	3.7	4.9	4.5
Latin America	6.2	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.9	6.4
Others	1.3	2.0	1.8	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.8
Total Trade:							
United States	68.0	64.9	67.5	65.1	67.4	66.5	67.8
United Kingdom	12.7	13.6	12.5	13.6	13.3	12.6	11.8
Other Commonwealth and Ireland	4.8	5.0	4.6	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.5
Europe	5.9	6.8	5.7	7.3	5.8	7.1	7.4
Latin America	5.6	5.8	6.1	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.1
Others	3.0	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4

Peru, Mexico and Panama, were partly offset by lower sales to Brazil, Chile and Cuba. Imports from Latin America rose by almost one-quarter to reach a record for any half-year. Almost two-thirds of the increase was accounted for by raw cotton, which was responsible for the entire increase in imports from Mexico. A gain in crude petroleum contributed to almost one-fifth of the increase in total imports from the area; while the rise in imports from Venezuela was entirely accounted for by larger shipments of this commodity. An increase in imports of coffee contributed to one-tenth of the total import gain; and most of the rise in imports from Brazil and about two-thirds of that from Colombia were accounted for by higher purchases of this product.

Canada's trade with all the remaining countries also went up, as it did in the case of every other area, with purchases increasing more than sales. There was a very substantial gain in trade with Japan. The increase in imports from that country exceeded that in exports to it by about one-half; nevertheless Canada's export balance with Japan still amounted to about one-third of total trade with that country, as compared with over one-half a year ago. There also were, in that group of countries, substantial increases in imports from the Netherlands Antilles and Lebanon, owing to larger purchases of petroleum products from the former and of higher shipments of crude petroleum via the latter's territory.

As a result of the above discussed changes in the direction of trade, the over-all bilateral imbalance of Canadian trade was accentuated in the first half of 1945 as compared with the same period a year ago. In terms of the individual areas it is true that in 1956 there was some diminution in the export balances with the United Kingdom and with the residual area as against a reduction for only the latter in 1955 (but by more than in 1956). However, in the first half of 1956 the increase in the import balance with the United States over the first half of 1955 went up more than fivefold as compared with the increase in the same import balance for the first half of 1955 over the corresponding period in 1954. In other words, if the United States is excluded, the over-all bilateral imbalance of Canadian trade was actually slightly improved in 1956 as compared with a considerable deterioration in 1955. The detailed figures comparing the changes in 1956 with those in 1955 (data for 1955 are in brackets) are as follows. The import balance with the United States increased by \$323.3 million (\$62.4 million) and that with Latin America by \$32.6 million (\$19.5 million). The export balance with Europe rose by \$40.5 million (\$19.1 million) and that with the Commonwealth by \$11.8 million (\$9.2 million). The export balance with the residual area was reduced by \$20.2 million (\$34.4 million), and that with the United Kingdom by \$71 million as compared with an increase of \$120.8 million a year ago.

Main Commodity Changes¹

The outstanding development in the Canadian export picture for the first half of 1956 was the marked recovery of wheat sales. Following a sharp decline in 1954 and 1955 from the unusually high levels of the preceding two years, wheat exports reached an amount almost at the level of the first six months of 1952 and close to the value of the record first half-year of 1953. Another interesting feature during the first six months of 1956 was the very strong showing made by exports of machinery and transport equipment. This category² (Section 6 of the SITC) registered an increase of almost one-quarter, compared with a drop of over one-tenth in the first half of 1955 and of about one-sixth in the corresponding period of 1954. This rise resulted from gains in non-farm and electrical machinery, automotive equipment, locomotives and aircraft (especially the last two), which jointly accounted for 16% of the increase in total exports. The gain in machinery and transport equipment was by far the largest among the four sections of the SITC² (Sections 5-8) which account for most of Canada's exports of manufactured goods. The increase for the four sections together was of the order of 9%, fractionally higher than a year ago when a particularly sharp gain in chemicals more than compensated for lower shipments of machinery and transport equipment.

There were gains in the first half of 1956 in every major commodity group except animals and animal products. The very moderate decline in the latter group was accounted for almost entirely by a drop in fur skins, but total exports of fish and fishery products slightly more than held their own. The largest absolute, though not relative, increase of over \$90 million took place in the agricultural and vegetable products group, accounting for almost 40% of the total export gain. Wheat had an even somewhat larger increase, representing by far the largest individual gain among export commodities. Consequently wheat again became the second ranking export item in the first half of 1956, a position it yielded to planks and boards a year ago. Flax seed rose at about the same rate as wheat, in its own case for the second consecutive year. So did oil seed cake and meal, but this represented a halving of its rate of increase a year ago. Sales of whisky and rye were somewhat higher. On the other hand, exports of tobacco were halved to reach a level moderately lower than in the first half of 1954 but substantially higher than in the same period in 1953. Oats continued their decline from the high levels of 1951-54, falling by more than two-thirds.

Non-metallic minerals and products had the greatest relative gain of all the major commodity groups, twice that in agricultural products, and the second largest absolute increase, one-half of that in the latter group. Sales of petroleum increased by almost 300% over the first half of 1955 and by about 1500% over the corresponding period in 1954, accounting for three-quarters of the gain in non-metallics. About two-thirds of Canada's exports of crude petroleum are now delivered through the Trans-Mountain pipeline, and the remainder through the Interprovincial pipeline into the mid-northern United States. The bulk of exports via the former are sold to two refineries operating in the state of Washington. In fact such exports were somewhat curtailed in the first half of 1956 owing to a lengthy strike in the larger of the two refineries in question. There also took place in 1956 for the first time off-shore shipments of Canadian crude by tanker from Vancouver to California, a development stimulated by the sharp rise in tanker rates, affecting United States West Coast imports of petroleum from other foreign sources more than those from Canada.

Non-ferrous metals and products had the third largest absolute gain among the major groups, which represented, however, only slightly more than one-half the rate of increase a year ago. Primary and semi-manufactured copper accounted for three-fourths of the gain; but most of the almost two-fifths value increase reflected a higher average price, not volume. There was also an increase of almost three-quarters in shipments of platinum metals, and there were higher sales of nickel and electrical apparatus. But owing to power shortages early in the year, exports of aluminum fell off somewhat, and there were also lower sales of zinc, lead and silver.

Prior to October 1, 1954, exports of uranium were included in Statistical Item 6580, miscellaneous non-ferrous ores, at only nominal values. In 1954 uranium exports rose sharply, and beginning in October arrangements were made to include their correct total value in export statistics. However, for security reasons, which no longer apply, these shipments were recorded in Statistical Item 8490, drugs and chemicals, n.o.p. After January 1, 1957, exports of uranium are planned to be recorded in Canadian export statistics as a separate and distinct export item. Canada's exports of uranium amounted to \$26.5 million in calendar year 1955, stood at \$11.2 million in the first half of that year and at \$22 million in the same period of 1956.

The iron and its products group went up by virtually as much as non-ferrous metals, this value gain representing a considerable advance over the rate of increase achieved a year ago. Over one-third of the group's gain was accounted for by iron ore which rose by close to one-half. Shipments of locomotives went up by 400% and those of ferro-

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables IV and V.

2. See Tables XXVI-XXVIII. Starting with this *Review*, tables according to the Standard International Trade Classification will be regularly published on a half-yearly basis for Canada's trade with all countries, the United States and the United Kingdom.

alloys by almost 200%. There were also very substantial advances in automobile parts and passenger automobiles of the order of about 80%. As a whole, exports of cars, trucks and parts recovered to exceed the first half-year level in every year since 1948 except for 1952-3, when shipments of automotive equipment were unusually high owing to special circumstances governing the export allocation of North American production. There were also sizable gains in non-farm machinery, scrap iron and steel and rolling mill products. Farm machinery about held its own, but there was a one-third decline in exports of pigs, ingots, blooms and billets and internal combustion engines.

The miscellaneous commodities group showed the second largest relative gain, almost of the same order as that for non-metallics. This movement reversed a sharp decline in the first half of 1955 caused mainly by a drop in exports of aircraft. The gain in the first six months of 1956 resulted from a marked recovery for this commodity which rose by close to 150%, accounting for four-fifths of the group's advance. There was also a sharp increase in non-commercial items. Compared with the previous year, the rate of increase in chemicals and allied products slowed down considerably. Of the main items in this group, synthetic plastics held their own, but there was a substantial decline in fertilizers and in principal chemicals.

Some contrasting movements took place in wood, wood products and paper. The group as a whole, which formed the backbone of the export recovery a year ago accounting for one-half of the total export gain, little more than held its ground in the first half of 1956. Planks and boards, which registered the largest absolute advance of all individual commodities in the first half of 1955, now had the sharpest decline; nevertheless its exports still exceeded the levels of any other first half-year in the postwar period. Sales of newsprint—which, as in every first half-year since 1950, was again the leading export item—were higher by an amount close to the loss in planks and boards. There were also gains in wood pulp, plywoods and veneers and pulpwood, but a drop in shingles.

The record level of imports in the first six months of 1956 was a reflection of the continued prosperity of the Canadian economy, as the demands of industrial expansion, especially in resource development projects, and those generated by the generally high levels of employment and income produced a steadily and sharply increasing rate of purchases from abroad. The over-all value increase was of the order of 29%. This represented a gain more than three and a half times as great as that in the first half of 1955 and one and a quarter as large as that in the second half of 1955, as well as almost a doubling of the rate of increase for the whole of 1955 over the previous calendar year. In terms of Sections 5-8 of the SITC¹, there

was in the first half of 1956 a gain of 35% compared with 6.5% in the previous first half-year, the corresponding increases for machinery and transport equipment being 32.5% and 10%.

There were gains in all major groups and for almost every leading commodity, but those in iron and its products were quite outstanding. This group had the largest absolute and relative increases of close to \$400 million or 50%, ten times those a year ago, and it accounted for 62% of the rise in total imports. This compared with a contribution of 24% to the total import increase in the first half of 1955, of 53% in the second half of that year, and of 46% in the whole of 1955 over the previous calendar year. Non-farm machinery, again the top ranking import item, had the largest absolute increase among individual commodities and accounted for one-quarter of the group's advance. Almost all the leading items in this group registered gains ranging from 10% to over 200%. Cars, trucks and parts together accounted for one-fifth of the increase in the group, and cars alone, which went down somewhat a year ago, for one-seventh. This increase can be largely attributed to such factors as the effects of some shortage of certain makes of cars caused by an industrial dispute, the growing demand for both low and high-priced passenger models, as well as certain types of trucks, not made here, and the increasing import content of Canadian-made cars as many automatic parts are not as yet manufactured in Canada. Rolling mill products, which fell off in the first half of 1955, much more than doubled this year and contributed more than one-sixth to the increase in iron and its products. Tractors accounted for one-tenth of the group's gain, as did pipes, tubes and fittings which went up by almost 200%, as compared with a one-third decline a year ago, reflecting the resumption of vigorous activity in pipeline construction. Imports of scrap iron and steel rose by 220%, and there were also substantial gains in purchases of internal combustion engines, tools, ball and roller bearings, cooking and heating apparatus and iron ore. Imports of locomotives went up, but those of railway cars fell by over three-quarters, continuing the downward trend already apparent in 1955.

The second largest absolute and relative increase took place in non-ferrous metals and products. Electrical apparatus, with a one-fifth gain accounted for over one-third of the group's advance. Non-metallic minerals had a value increase of almost the same order as non-ferrous metals. Fuels accounted for more than one-half of the gain, as petroleum, fuel oils and bituminous coal went up substantially and gasoline and anthracite coal slightly more than held their ground. There were also sizable gains in plate and sheet glass and in brick and tile. Both non-ferrous metals and non-ferrous metals and non-metallics markedly exceeded the rate of increase in the corresponding period a year ago. This was also true of chemicals which rose by one-fifth, and to a lesser extent of wood, wood products and paper. It may be noted at this

1. See Tables XXVI-XXVIII.

point that trade in chemical products is characterized by a high ratio of imports to exports, even in the most important producing countries. For example, in the United States the value of imports is about one-third that of exports, in the United Kingdom about one-half, and in Germany over one-quarter. In miscellaneous commodities, however, the rate of increase was almost halved compared with that a year ago. This was caused entirely by a sharp drop in imports of aircraft which, in the first half of 1955, contributed to more than one-half of the group's gain. On the other hand, refrigerators and freezers, which in the previous half-year not quite held their ground, rose by one-fifth in the first six months of 1956.

Imports of fibres and textiles and of agricultural and animal products went up at a somewhat higher rate than a year ago. Raw cotton, which

contributed more than one-third to its group's gain in that period, fell slightly; however, the increase for cotton fabrics was three and a half times as great. Wool fabrics more than recovered their loss in the previous first half-year, and there were also substantially higher imports of raw wool and miscellaneous textile apparel. More than one-fifth of the gain in agricultural products was contributed by coffee, larger shipments of which reversed but not quite recovered the drop of a year ago. There were also substantial increases for citrus fruits, fruit juices and syrups and rubber products. Imports of crude rubber rose somewhat in value but not volume, as its average price although sharply below the peak of the second half of 1955 was nevertheless considerably above that in the first half of that year. There was a moderate gain in raw sugar; but purchases of tea fell considerably, almost exactly reversing the situation prevailing a year ago.

International Background¹

In the previous *Review* a brief survey was made of world trade in 1955², which in that year attained a record value and volume. This issue is primarily concerned with outlining some of the most significant general trends in world production and trade that have taken place during the postwar decade ending in 1955.

The task of reconstruction from the destruction and the general disruption of production and trade caused by the war was immensely facilitated by the immediate assistance extended to the war-damaged nations both through international organizations and on a unilateral basis, especially by the United States and also Canada, a number of countries still continuing to receive economic and military aid on a year-to-year basis. Of considerable importance in the over-all recovery of peacetime production and trade were also such factors as the wartime accumulation of foreign exchange or claims in some countries, especially in Latin America; the strengthening of the industrial base of certain countries, particularly in North America, caused by the demands of wartime production, as well as the adaptation of certain innovations developed during the war to civilian uses, for example in the electronic and chemical industries; and the stimulus of pent-up demand for both investment and consumer goods which made itself felt virtually throughout the world, particularly strongly on this continent and in Western Europe.

Once the immediate crisis had been overcome, however, the intense striving toward recovery and

expansion characteristic of the postwar period laid bare certain structural problems associated with the unevenness of economic growth among various countries and with the prevalence of a gap between demand and productive capacity, the United States being a relative exception to this almost general trend. Hence an international disequilibrium, which took the form of a world-wide dollar shortage, became apparent and culminated in the widespread currency devaluations of 1949.

However, in the wake of the boom and collapse in raw materials which resulted from the Korean war and the period of readjustment that followed, the world economy has since about 1953 embarked on a new phase of expansion only briefly interrupted by a mild North American recession in 1953-54. Both in North America and Western Europe the expansionary forces have been particularly strong in housing and in consumer durables. Between 1948 and 1955, the combined total world commodity production in manufacturing, mining and agriculture is estimated to have risen by about two-fifths. Of these three broad categories, the growth in manufacturing, which gave the main stimulus to the postwar expansion in economic activity, took place at a considerably higher rate than that of total commodity output, while the opposite was true of primary production as a whole. Western Europe showed the fastest rate of advance in production as well as trade of all the major areas, partly because of the vigorous recovery of the German economy.

The non-industrial countries of the world registered much progress during the postwar decade, but their economic growth has not generally kept pace with that of the industrial countries, essentially because for the former primary production accounts for a much higher proportion of total output. Also, to the extent to which the economic activities of many non-industrial countries are concentrated

1. For more details see United Nations, *World Economic Survey 1955*; International Monetary Fund, *Annual Report 1955*; and General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, *International Trade 1955*.

2. See *Review of Foreign Trade*, Calendar Year 1955, pp. 12-13.

TABLE 3. Leading Countries in World Trade, by Value of Trade and Trade per Capita, 1955

Exports f.o.b.			Imports c.i.f.			Total Trade		
Country	1954	1955	Country	1954	1955	Country	1954	1955
Value of Trade								
	U.S. \$'000,000			U.S. \$'000,000			U.S. \$'000,000	
World Total¹.....	77,417	83,952	World Total¹.....	79,415	88,096	World Total¹.....	156,832	172,048
1. United States	15,110 ²	15,548 ²	1. United States	11,108	12,360	1. United States	26,218 ²	27,908 ²
2. United Kingdom	7,771	8,468	2. United Kingdom	9,447	10,881	2. United Kingdom	17,218	19,349
3. Germany, Federal Republic....	5,248	6,135	3. Germany, Federal Republic....	4,571	5,793	3. Germany, Federal Republic....	9,819	11,928
4. France.....	4,181	4,798	4. Canada	4,549	5,165	4. Canada	8,976	9,928
5. Canada	4,427	4,763	5. France	4,221	4,688	5. France	8,402	9,486
6. Belgium and Luxembourg.....	2,300	2,776	6. Netherlands	2,858	3,208	6. Netherlands	5,272	5,896
7. Netherlands	2,414	2,688	7. Belgium and Luxembourg	2,535	2,830	7. Belgium and Luxembourg	4,835	5,606
8. Japan	1,629	2,011	8. Italy	2,439	2,706	8. Italy	4,077	4,563
9. Venezuela	1,690	1,912	9. Japan	2,399	2,471	9. Japan	4,028	4,482
10. Italy	1,638	1,857	10. Australia	1,869	2,160	10. Australia	3,525	3,910
11. Australia	1,656	1,750	11. Sweden	1,776	1,991	11. Sweden	3,359	3,717
12. Sweden	1,583	1,726	12. Switzerland	1,300	1,489	12. Venezuela	2,692	2,904
13. Brazil	1,562	1,423	13. Union of South Africa	1,435	1,485	13. Switzerland	2,525	2,796
14. Malaya and Singapore	1,016	1,358	14. India	1,297	1,361	14. Brazil	3,192	2,729
15. Switzerland.....	1,225	1,307	15. Brazil	1,630	1,306	15. India	2,479	2,640
Trade per Capita³								
	U.S. \$			U.S. \$			U.S. \$	
1. New Zealand	326	334	1. New Zealand	329	371	1. New Zealand....	655	706
2. Venezuela.....	297	331	2. Canada	299	331	2. Canada	591	636
3. Canada	291	305	3. Norway	300	318	3. Belgium and Luxembourg.....	530	611
4. Belgium and Luxembourg.....	252	303	4. Belgium and Luxembourg.....	278	308	4. Switzerland	513	562
5. Switzerland.....	249	263	5. Switzerland	264	299	5. Netherlands	497	549
6. Sarawak.....	232	256	6. Netherlands	269	299	6. Sweden	466	512
7. Netherlands	228	250	7. Hong Kong	267	278	7. Norway	472	503
8. Sweden	219	238	8. Sweden	246	274	8. Venezuela	473	503
9. Denmark	215	235	9. Denmark	264	264	9. Denmark	479	499
10. Trinidad and Tobago.....	219	232	10. Trinidad and Tobago	209	239	10. Sarawak	448	492
11. Hong Kong	188	190	11. Sarawak	217	236	11. Trinidad and Tobago	428	471
12. Australia.....	184	189	12. Australia	208	233	12. Hong Kong	455	468
13. Malaya and Singapore	144	187	13. United Kingdom	185	212	13. Australia	392	422
14. Finland	162	186	14. Ireland	172	197	14. United Kingdom	337	377
15. Norway	172	185	15. Israel	170	187	15. Finland.....	319	367

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*, September, 1956; and United Nations Statistical Office, *Population and Vital Statistics Reports*, Statistical Papers, Series A, Vol. VIII, Nos. 2 and 3.

1. World total exclusive of China, U.S.S.R., and those countries of Eastern Europe not reporting trade currently.

2. Including military aid extended to other countries.

3. Trading countries as listed by I.M.F., except that Aden, Netherlands Antilles, and countries with neither exports nor imports of U.S. \$100 million in 1955 were excluded.

on one or a few export commodities, their economies are extremely vulnerable to the vagaries of international demand due to the generally slow response of both demand for and supply of primary products to price changes; consequently that group of countries has been traditionally subject to pronounced variations in income and production. Moreover, for purely economic reasons—in view of the relatively high frequency and magnitude of price fluctuations combined with a rather inelastic supply situation—but also in some cases due to strategic considerations, the industrial countries have been encouraged in research on and the development of synthetic and other substitutes for many primary products.

Another problem has been associated with the fact that over a long period now consumption in industrial countries has accounted for a declining proportion of total production, and food for a diminishing share of total consumption. Moreover, most governments have been under strong pressure to provide special support to agriculture, with the resulting reduction in import requirements of food deficit countries and mounting surpluses in traditional exporting areas, this development affecting particularly drastically the output of the staple energy foods. In addition to the tendency of industrial areas to produce themselves an increasing share of their requirements of many raw materials, there has been felt also the influence of the diminishing relative importance of the requirements for raw materials in relation to manufacturing output. This trend has resulted from such developments as a shift in the composition of output from consumer to producer goods which generally have a lower raw material content in relation to the value of the final product; within the consumer category a shift in demand from simple non-durable goods (particularly textiles) to more complex durables; in the case of durable goods a growing complexity and an increased degree of fabrication and processing due to technological progress; scientific advances making possible a greater economy in the use of raw materials, and the development of synthetics whose production generally requires less raw materials than the amount whose use they displace.

However, despite a number of special as yet unsolved problems, considerable over-all progress has taken place during the postwar decade in the international economic balance. The primary evidence of this trend has been the increasing ability of the rest of the world to finance its purchases from the United States with the combined receipts from commercial shipments to, and the flow of private capital and remittances from, that country. There has been considerable decline in the dollar gap, measured as the difference between such receipts and payments for purchases from the United States. Indeed, the gold and dollar reserves of the rest of the free world have been rising steadily since 1952, although there have been important variations among the various areas and individual countries concerned. But, it also has to be borne

in mind, however, that this over-all improvement in the reserve position has been made possible by economic aid and military expenditures of the United States which since 1950 have accounted for about one-fourth of the total dollar supply available to the rest of the free world.

As a corollary of the general strengthening of the international balance of payments position of most countries, there has taken place in the last few years a progressive removal of impediments to trade, as monetary and fiscal policies have been coming increasingly into use to correct balance of payments disequilibria in preference to commercial or exchange restrictions. Discrimination, especially that resulting from bilateral arrangements, has had less influence on the direction of trade, and progress has been made in extending multilateral trade and payments, in contrast to the stringent and discriminatory restrictions characteristic of the immediate postwar years. However, generally speaking, the easing of quantitative controls and the tariff reductions of the recent years have been concentrated on industrial materials and capital equipment rather than on foodstuffs and consumer manufactures whose movement in international trade is by and large still far from unrestricted.

Under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which has now been in operation since 1947, import duties have been bound with the resultant stability for a large part of the customs tariffs of the thirty-five governments which are the contracting parties to the Agreement and which account for over four-fifths of world trade. During the review session of the GATT in the latter part of 1954 and in 1955, the schedules of tariff concessions were extended by the contracting parties until the end of 1957, and additional reductions and bindings were negotiated in 1955 in connection with the accession of Japan to the Agreement. During the first half of 1956, there took place the fourth general round of multilateral tariff negotiations among twenty-two of the contracting parties. Canada negotiated some new agreements with the United States and with twelve other countries in Europe and Latin America. In addition, under the most-favoured-nation principle which governs GATT negotiations, all tariff concessions agreed to at the conference will become available to Canada regardless of whether this country negotiated them directly.

Two other significant events concerning Canada's trade took place in 1956. In February Canada concluded a trade agreement with the U.S.S.R. providing for reciprocal most-favoured-nation treatment of trade and for Russian purchases of wheat. The agreement recognizes, however, that in the conduct of trade either government may apply prohibitions or restrictions of any kind for the protection of its essential security interests. Canada's strategic export controls are therefore not affected and the Canadian government reserved the right to establish values for ordinary and special

duties on any Russian products that may enter Canada in such increased quantities as to cause serious injury to domestic producers. Soviet Russia's wheat guarantee covers the purchases of a minimum of 44 million bushels over a period of three years at prices and on terms at which the Canadian Wheat Board is making its sales to its major customers at the time Soviet purchases take place. Also related to Canada's wheat sales, a new International Wheat Agreement was concluded in 1956, however again without the participation of the United Kingdom. But total export quotas for the 1956-59 period covered by the IWA were reduced from 395 to 303 million bushels and Canada's from 153 to 103 million bushels, with also a reduction of the maximum and minimum price from respectively \$2.05 to \$2.00 and \$1.55 to \$1.50 per bushel.

World trade, which reached by 1948 its prewar level, rose between 1948 and 1955 by about-three-fifths at a rate exceeding the increase in world production. The composition of world trade in the postwar decade showed a trend parallel to that in world output. During this period world food production has grown more than world trade in food, the latter also lagging in relation to total world trade, both production and exports rising more in industrial than non-industrial countries. Trade in raw materials roughly kept pace with total world trade, only because exports of petroleum about doubled between 1948 and 1955, in this case a relative decline taking place in exports of industrial rather than primary producing countries. Trade in manufactures rose at a higher rate than total world trade and has been characterized by the increasing importance of machinery, transport equipment and chemicals and a shrinking market for textiles. Western Europe, especially Germany, and Japan very considerably increased their share of total exports of manufactures, while that of the United States and the United

Kingdom declined. As a concomitant of the relative predominance of international trade in manufactures, trade among industrial countries in the postwar period showed a higher rate of increase than both trade between industrial and non-industrial countries and trade among non-industrial countries.

Canada has played a very important role in the shaping of some of the above-discussed trends. On the one hand this country has become the world's largest importer of capital goods owing to the tremendous economic development since the end of the war. On the other hand, Canada is one of the world's most important exporters of base metals and other raw materials used in the more complex types of industry, as well as being a potential major exporter of petroleum and, in view of the industrial expansion under way, especially in the engineering and chemical industries, of certain types of manufactured goods for which there has been increasing demand in foreign markets. Canada's share of world trade in 1955 amounted to about 6% as it did in every year since 1952. Canada was in 1955 again the world's fourth leading trading nation, surpassed only by the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany. The same ranking also again applied to Canada's position as a world importer, but in exports France placed in 1955 ahead of this country by a very small margin. Canada's per capita trade is normally much greater than that of the other leading world traders, and Canada was in 1955 again in this respect a world leader second only to New Zealand. World industrial production has continued to rise in the first half of 1956, especially in North America and continental Western Europe. World trade has advanced at a rate exceeding the record level of 1955, and for Canada the rate of increase has been even higher than that for the world total.

CHAPTER II

TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES

The United States and the United Kingdom were as usual Canada's leading trading partners in the first half of 1956. Those two countries accounted together for 79.6% of Canadian foreign trade, participating in 75.7% of this country's exports and 82.8% of imports—a somewhat lower proportion for exports than in the corresponding period in 1955 and virtually the same for imports. The United States share of Canadian foreign trade was fractionally higher at 67.8% and that of the United Kingdom declined from 13.3% to 11.8%. In absolute terms, the value of Canada's foreign trade with those countries was higher than a year ago. There was an increase in both exports to and imports from the United States. That country's share of the Canadian export total remained unchanged at 59.6% but its proportion of Canada's total imports declined fractionally to 74.4%. Exports to the United Kingdom, on the other hand, fell while Canada's imports from that country

rose. Thus the United Kingdom's respective shares declined from 18.7% to 16.1% for exports and fractionally rose to 8.4% for imports.

Nine other countries accounted for 1% or more of exports from or imports into Canada in the first half of 1956 as compared with eight a year ago. There was little change in the composition of the group, with the Netherlands not on the list this year and Mexico and France added to it. In the first half of 1955 Venezuela was the only country other than the United States and the United Kingdom to provide more than 1% of Canada's imports; but this year the Federal Republic of Germany, Mexico and Japan were also in this category. Venezuela remained Canada's third leading import source and Germany again ranked fourth, the latter also becoming the third leading market for Canadian products, ahead of Japan.

Trade with the United States

Canada's total trade with the United States rose by over one-fifth in the first half of 1956. Exports went up by \$144.7 million or 11.8% to \$1,373.6 million, achieving a first half-year record and being almost at the peak six-months level set in the second half of 1955. Imports from the United States increased by \$468 million or 28.4% to \$2,117.2 million, setting a record for any six-months period. The resulting import balance of \$743.7 million was 77% higher than a year ago and surpassed the previous peak in the first half of 1947 by more than 50%.

The increase in Canada's trade with the United States was part of the general upswing in that country's foreign trade. In the first half of 1956 United States exports went up 19% and imports 15%,

compared with gains of respectively 11% and 5% a year ago. Canada remained by far the most important trading partner of the United States, taking almost five times as much of United States exports as Mexico, the second ranking individual purchaser. With an increase from 23% to 25% of the United States export total, Canada again purchased more than the twenty Latin American republics together but less than Western Europe (including the United Kingdom) which as last year accounted for 30% of United States exports. Canada contributed over one-third of the increase in the United States export total, her purchases increasing at a higher rate than those of either Latin America or Western Europe. Canada's share of total imports into the United States declined somewhat, from 23% to 22%, between the first halves of 1955 and 1956. Latin

TABLE 4. Trade of Canada with the United States

	1954		1955		1956	Change from 2nd half '54 to 2nd half '55	Change from 1st half '55 to 1st half '56
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June		
	\$'000,000					%	%
Domestic Exports	1,120.5	1,196.7	1,203.1	1,356.2	1,345.4	+13.3	+11.8
Re-Exports	24.3	26.0	25.7	27.1	28.2	—	—
Imports	1,502.8	1,458.6	1,649.2	1,803.0	2,117.2	+23.6	+28.4
Total Trade	2,647.6	2,681.2	2,878.0	3,186.4	3,490.8	+18.8	+21.3
Trade Balance	- 358.0	- 235.9	- 420.4	- 419.6	- 743.7	—	—

America was again the leading supplying region, with an unchanged share of 30% of the United States import total. But Canada was displaced from second rank by a very narrow margin by Western Europe, whose share rose from 20% to 22%. Both Latin America and Western Europe had a higher rate of increase in their exports to the United States than did Canada, as well as accounting for a larger percentage of the total increase in United States imports. Nevertheless Canada sold to the United States four times more goods than Brazil, the second ranking individual supplier.

Domestic Exports to the United States¹

Exports to the United States in the first half of 1956 went up in all groups except animals and animal products which declined very slightly. Non-metallics had the largest advance, both in absolute and relative terms. This group's value gain was almost two and a half times larger than last year's and its rate of increase, which also a year ago exceeded that in any other group, was almost doubled. Sales of petroleum which accounted for 85% of the rise in non-metallics, almost quadrupled, as they did last year, with the largest value and percentage gains among all the leading commodities.

Wood, wood products and paper is by far the most important major export group in trade with the United States, as it also is in Canada's total export picture. In the first half of 1956 this group accounted for a somewhat reduced percentage of total exports to the United States, which was however still close to one-half. A year ago wood, wood products and paper had by far the largest gain among the major groups, accounting for over four-fifths of the increase in exports to the United States. In the first half of 1956, however, the amount of the advance was more than halved, representing the lowest relative gain of all groups and a contribution of only one-fifth to the rise in total exports. Planks and boards in the first half of 1955 accounted for almost two-thirds of the group's increase and had the greatest value gain of all individual commodities. But in the first six months of 1956 planks and boards showed a 5% drop, reflecting some falling off in housing construction in the United States. A similar situation prevailed in shingles, which lost half of the gain made last year. There was a rise in exports of plywoods and veneers, but only about half as much as a year ago, and pulpwood more than recovered a slight drop. Both newsprint and wood pulp advanced more than last year, especially newsprint which contributed to two-thirds of the group's gain.

Non-ferrous metals, which again accounted for about one-sixth of the export total to the United

States, had a slightly higher rate of advance than last year, but showed some divergent movements. Both copper and platinum metals rose about ten times as much, the gain for the former contributing to four-fifths of the group's advance. But nickel, which with a one-fifth increase a year ago contributed to two-thirds of the group's gain, barely held its own, and zinc rose only about one-third as much. Both aluminum and silver fell by more than they advanced a year ago, and lead dropped again though by a somewhat smaller amount. Electrical apparatus did not quite recover its decline of last year, but miscellaneous ores much more than made up for their loss.

Agricultural and vegetable products, which had by far the sharpest decline in the first half of 1955 among those four groups that did not show gains, registered the second largest relative increase in the corresponding period of 1956. Barley accounted for about one-quarter of the group's fall a year ago, but this year it more than recovered the loss, contributing to two-fifths of the group's gain. There was also a very substantial increase in shipments of wheat, accounting for over one-third of the group's rise and reversing the sizable decline of last year. There were gains in whisky, fresh vegetables, maple syrup and maple sugar and peat moss and other mosses. Fodders fell again, but considerably less than a year ago. Exports of animals and animal products, on the other hand, declined somewhat although less than last year as decreases in fur skins, fresh pork, canned meats and molluscs and crustaceans were only partly offset by increases in dairy and pure-bred cattle and fresh and frozen fish.

Exports of iron and its products were four times higher than last year. Iron ore, which a year ago had the largest relative increase among all the export leaders of close to 450%, rising from a very small first half-year base of \$3.2 million to \$17.4 million, this year showed an about 50% gain, accounting for three-quarters of the group's advance. The largest relative increase in the group, of almost 200%, was registered by ferro-alloys. Non-farm machinery, which declined somewhat last year, made a substantial gain. There were also sizable increases for scrap iron and steel, and castings and forgings. But farm implements and pigs, ingots, blooms and billets, which went up very considerably a year ago, not quite held their ground; while engines, which almost doubled, much more than lost the gain of the previous year.

Chemicals and allied products did not sustain last year's rate of advance. There were considerably lower shipments of fertilizers; but exports of uranium doubled. Miscellaneous commodities, on the other hand, were close to recovering their decline mainly as a result of a reversal of the situation in exports of aircraft.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VI.

Imports from the United States¹

Imports from the United States went up in the first half of 1956 in all the major groups except fibres, textiles and products, but they were particularly concentrated on iron and steel products. In the first half of 1955 the latter accounted for over two-fifths of total imports from the United States and for two-fifths of the total increase. This year the corresponding proportions went up to about one-half for the import share and close to three-quarters for the import gain, representing the largest absolute and relative advance among all major groups. Thus, while a year ago the rate of gain in iron and its products was about at the level of that for total imports from the United States, this year it was more than two-thirds as great.

Every leading iron and steel item showed a higher value in the first half of 1956. The largest absolute increase among all the leaders in this group was registered by non-farm machinery, accounting for over one-quarter of the group's gain. The rise in rolling mill products, which lost some ground last year, amounted to more than half of that in non-farm machinery. For passenger automobiles the gain was thirty-two times as great as that a year ago, and sixteen times for tractors. Both freight automobiles and scrap iron and steel increased twice as much; pipes, tubes and fittings converted a two-fifths loss into a 200% increase, and farm implements rose by twice the amount of their last year's decline, a similar situation prevailing for cooking and heating apparatus, tools and ball and roller bearings. Automobile parts, on the other hand, increased by less than half as much as they did a year ago, and there were also smaller gains for engines and iron ore.

With an increase of about one-eighth of that in iron and steel, non-ferrous metals registered the second largest absolute as well as relative gain, the latter representing a considerably higher rate of advance than took place last year. Two-fifths of the group's rise was accounted for by electrical apparatus. There were also sizable increases in manufactured brass and aluminum foil and manufactures. Non-metallic minerals, which fell moderately a year ago, showed an increase of one-fifth,

with gains for all the leading commodities in the group except petroleum. Bituminous coal accounted for close to one-third of the group's advance and had an increase five times that a year ago, and there was also a substantially higher gain for brick and tile. But anthracite coal, fuel oils and gasoline did not recover last year's losses. Imports of petroleum fell off again though by a smaller amount.

Imports of agricultural and animal products were higher than a year ago, with a substantially larger rate of increase for the former but the reverse for the latter. There were considerable gains in citrus fruits, soybeans, fruit juices and syrups, crude rubber and rubber products. But fresh vegetables slightly less than held their ground, and there was a substantial fall in fur skins. Chemicals and allied products and wood, wood products and paper about doubled their rate of advance, with sharp gains in principal chemicals, synthetic plastics, paperboard, paper and products and logs, timber and lumber.

There was more than a halving of the rate of increase for miscellaneous commodities. Imports of aircraft had a decline amounting to four-fifths of last year's gain, and a considerable fall also took place in medical, optical and dental goods. But for refrigerators and freezers the decrease of a year ago was converted into a one-fifth increase, and there were also a gain in tourist purchases.

Fibres, textiles and products were the only group which registered a decline in the first half of 1956, of about the same magnitude as last year's gain. There was a drastic fall in imports of raw cotton which decreased by four-fifths as compared with an increase of over one-quarter a year ago. This development, which had already begun in the second part of 1955, was caused by a switch in Canadian purchases to Mexico where prices of certain grades of cotton were at least temporarily at a more competitive level than the relatively high export prices prevailing in the United States. There was also a slight fall in miscellaneous apparel while synthetic fabrics went up moderately. But cotton fabrics registered a one-fifth gain, more than doubling last year's increase.

Trade with the United Kingdom

Canada's trade with the United Kingdom in the first half of 1956 presented a picture quite different from the situation prevailing a year ago. Then, Canadian exports to the United Kingdom rose 34.7% to reach a first half-year peacetime record, while imports declined 10.4%. This year, exports fell by 3.9% to \$371.4 million, and imports rose 30.6% to \$238.8 million to achieve a peak for any half-

year period. Consequently Canada's export balance with the United Kingdom was reduced by almost two-thirds to \$132.6 million.

The trend of Canada-United Kingdom trade in the first half of 1956 was in line with the general movement of Britain's foreign trade. United Kingdom exports went up 15% and imports into that country rose 4%, as against increases of respectively 4% and 14% a year ago. Canada recovered to third rank as a market for British products, after Australia and the United States, from the fifth place she held

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VII.

TABLE 5. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom

	1954		1955		1956	Change from 2nd half '54 to 2nd half '55	Change from 1st half '55 to 1st half '56
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June		
	\$'000,000					%	%
Domestic Exports	284.6	368.8	384.6	384.7	369.0	+ 4.3	- 4.1
Re-Exports	2.4	2.5	1.9	2.8	2.5	—	—
Imports	204.1	188.4	182.9	217.6	238.8	+15.6	+30.6
Total Trade	491.2	559.6	569.4	605.1	610.2	+ 8.1	+ 7.2
Trade Balance	+ 82.9	+182.9	+203.7	+169.8	+132.6	—	—

last year when she was also preceded by the Union of South Africa and New Zealand. It is interesting to note that United Kingdom statistics show a gain of 47% for total exports to Canada, which is much higher than the percentage derived from Canadian statistics. A large part of this discrepancy is accounted for by ships, the most prominent item being the liner Empress of Britain delivered to Canada in May and valued at about \$15.9 million. These were included in United Kingdom but not in Canadian statistics, as the latter do not show ships for use in foreign trade or ships of British construction and registry transferred to Canadian registry for use in coastal trade. Canada was again a major supplier of the United Kingdom, second only to the United States and ahead of Australia, New Zealand and India.

Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom¹

In the first half of 1956 exports to the United Kingdom exceeded the levels of a year ago only in four out of the nine major groups. Moreover in three of the four the rate of increase did not even approximate last year's advance. Fibres and textiles, the remaining group which showed a gain, reversed a slight decline, but it accounts for only a fraction of Canada's export total to the United Kingdom.

Non-metallics had the largest absolute gain, but only one-third of that a year ago, mainly because of smaller increases in asbestos and coal and coke. Exports of iron and steel products, which rose 125% in the first half of 1955, and those of non-ferrous metals, which last year had the largest absolute increase, only slightly more than held their ground. Shipments of pigs, ingots, blooms and billets which made an appearance at \$2.3 million last year, fell by over four-fifths. Rolling mill products, which increased from a very small amount in the first half of 1954 to \$2 million, not quite held their ground. Scrap iron and steel more than lost their gain of a year ago. But there were very substantial increases for ferro-alloys,

and iron ore and non-farm machinery. Exports of aluminum, which accounted for well over one-half of last year's gain in non-ferrous metals, went up slightly. The loss in zinc more than outweighed its very substantial increase a year ago, while lead lost over one-half of its advance and nickel about one-tenth. But for copper a slight decline was converted into a moderate gain, and platinum metals, which fell by almost one-quarter last year, rose by over two-thirds.

Agricultural and vegetable products, which in both first half-years accounted for almost two-fifths of Canada's total exports to the United Kingdom, lost some ground in 1956 as compared with a three-quarters gain in 1955. Wheat, as usual by far the largest Canadian export item to the United Kingdom, again showed the greatest single individual value gain among all commodities, but it was only half of that a year ago. Wheat flour, which fell by about two-fifths last year, had a small increase. Shipments of oil seed cake and meal rose very substantially, although by a lower amount and at a lower rate than last year. Flax seed also went up at a lower rate but by an amount four times as great. There were again gains for soybeans, vegetable oils, corn, apples and fodders, although for the last two not nearly as considerable as last year. On the other hand, oats reversed their advance of last year. Barley, which with a 400% gain last year accounted for one-third of the group's increase, fell by more than two-thirds. Tobacco had a 50% fall compared with an over three-quarters gain a year ago. There was also a decline in animal products, mainly due to lower exports of fur skins and with some losses in canned fish, cheese and unmanufactured leather.

Wood, wood products and paper fell by an amount somewhat greater than that by which they rose a year ago. Planks and boards, which contributed to about two-fifths of the group's increase last year, fell by over 40%. For wood pulp a 7% gain was converted into a decline of over one-quarter, and for plywoods and veneers an over 300% increase was changed to a fall of one-fifth. But pulpwood and paperboard had about the same increase as a year ago, and newsprint almost doubled its gain. The chemicals and allied products group, which

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VIII.

rose by over one-half last year, declined somewhat owing to sizable losses in principal chemicals and synthetic plastics.

Imports from the United Kingdom¹

Imports from the United Kingdom went up in the first half of 1956 in all major groups, with particular concentration on iron and steel products which had the largest absolute increase and a relative gain only second to and virtually at the level of that for non-ferrous metals. Iron and its products increased its share of the Canadian import total from the United Kingdom from 30% to 34%. Also, while a year ago the group's 30% decline more than accounted for the total decrease in Canada's imports from the United Kingdom, this year iron and its products contributed to one-half of the import gain. In contrast to the situation prevailing last year, almost every major item in this group showed an increase. Non-farm machinery which had the largest individual drop, went up by almost one-third. Rolling mill products had the greatest absolute, as well as relative, gain reversing a one-half decline. Similarly, for passenger automobiles an almost one-third fall was converted into a 70% increase, for pipes, tubes and fittings a two-fifths drop was changed into a 160% gain, and castings and forgings also more than recovered their last year's loss. There were also gains for wire products, automobile parts, tools and bicycles and tricycles. On the other hand, there were again declines in engines and tractors but on a smaller scale than a year ago.

Non-ferrous metals, which accounted for one-fifth of the increase in total imports from the United Kingdom in the first half of 1956, with an over 50%

gain, very strongly recovered from last year's slight decrease. A similar situation was in evidence for non-metallics which rose by almost one-third. Electrical apparatus contributed to over one-third of the gain in non-ferrous metals. There was also a very sharp advance in aluminum as well as sizable increases in platinum metals and aluminum foil and manufactures. One-quarter of the gain in non-metallics was accounted for by pottery and china-ware and another quarter by plate and sheet glass. Anthracite coal almost held its own compared with a 30% fall last year.

Fibres, textiles and products reversed the very slight decline of a year ago to account for about one-eighth of the total gain in imports from the United Kingdom. Wool fabrics, which declined most among textiles last year, had by far the greatest value increase contributing to three-fifths of the group's gain. Losses of a year ago were also more than recovered by wool carpets and mats, wool yarns and warps, miscellaneous apparel, and cotton yarns, threads and cords. Cotton fabrics, however, only recovered somewhat more than one-half of last year's decline. On the other hand, for wool noils and tops, coated and impregnated cloth, and synthetic fibres gains of a year ago were changed into decreases.

There were no particularly large value increases for any of the remaining commodity groups; of these animal products had the greatest absolute and relative gain. In terms of individual commodities there were increases for unmanufactured leather and leather footwear, fur skins, confectionery, cereal foods and bakery products, books, principal chemicals and pigments. But imports of aircraft declined by one-third, reversing an almost 250% gain last year.

Trade with Other Leading Countries

Venezuela

Exports to Venezuela, with a 6% increase, recovered from last year's decline to about the level of the first half of 1954 of \$15.5 million. Wheat flour was as usual by far the largest export item, but shipments fell again, by one-quarter to \$4.1 million. Powdered, condensed and evaporated milk, the second ranking export item, also declined, by 8% to \$1.8 million. There were also losses in synthetic plastics, aluminum, farm implements, engines, asbestos and manufactured brass. But these declines were more than compensated for by gains in passenger automobiles, non-farm machinery, copper wire and manufactures, pipes, tubes and fittings, electrical apparatus, planks and boards, wood pulp, newsprint, dairy and pure-bred cattle,

seed potatoes and eggs in the shell. Imports from Venezuela went up again, by 5% to \$93.3 million. Shipments of crude petroleum rose by 6% but those of fuel oils declined at twice that rate. Together those commodities accounted as usual for almost all of Canada's purchases from Venezuela, which again ranked third among Canada's import sources.

Federal Republic of Germany

There was a very substantial increase in Canada's trade with Germany in the first half of 1956. While a year ago exports went up 24% and imports 20%, this year the former rose 51% to reach almost \$60 million, and the latter increased 80% to \$39.1 million. Exports of wheat, again by far the most important export item at \$31.5 million, almost doubled to account for over 50% of total exports to Germany (as against only two-fifths a year ago) and for three-quarters of their increase. There were

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table IX.

TABLE 6. Trade of Canada with Nine Leading Countries, by Half Years

Country	1954		1955		1956	Change from 2nd half '54 to 2nd half '55	Change from 1st half '55 to 1st half '56
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June		
	\$'000,000					%	%
Venezuela:							
Total Exports	15.5	15.6	14.6	16.2	15.5	+ 4.0	+ 6.1
Imports	82.5	85.1	88.7	98.6	93.3	+ 15.9	+ 5.1
Trade Balance	- 67.0	- 69.5	- 74.1	- 82.4	- 77.8	-	-
Germany, Federal Republic:							
Total Exports	32.0	55.8	39.6	53.4	59.9	- 4.4	+ 51.2
Imports	18.0	26.5	21.8	33.8	39.1	+ 27.9	+ 79.9
Trade Balance	+ 14.0	+ 29.4	+ 17.9	+ 19.5	+ 20.8	-	-
Japan:							
Total Exports	61.6	35.1	45.4	45.6	55.5	+ 29.9	+ 22.4
Imports	6.6	12.6	13.9	22.8	29.0	+ 81.8	+ 108.5
Trade Balance	+ 54.9	+ 22.6	+ 31.5	+ 22.8	+ 26.5	-	-
Mexico:							
Total Exports	12.1	15.4	16.4	21.1	18.1	+ 36.8	+ 10.6
Imports	9.2	4.8	10.2	18.6	32.4	+ 282.4	+ 217.4
Trade Balance	+ 2.9	+ 10.6	+ 6.2	+ 2.5	- 14.3	-	-
Belgium and Luxembourg:							
Total Exports	22.7	32.6	24.2	32.6	26.1	+ 0.3	+ 8.0
Imports	11.8	13.3	11.8	17.3	22.6	+ 29.9	+ 91.1
Trade Balance	+ 10.9	+ 19.3	+ 12.3	+ 15.4	+ 3.5	-	-
France:							
Total Exports	18.1	15.9	20.1	22.7	25.6	+ 44.0	+ 27.6
Imports	10.0	12.0	10.4	14.6	14.8	+ 21.2	+ 42.0
Trade Balance	+ 8.2	+ 3.7	+ 9.7	+ 8.1	+ 10.9	-	-
Union of South Africa:							
Total Exports	23.2	16.8	30.0	26.3	36.1	+ 57.2	+ 20.4
Imports	2.3	3.6	2.6	3.7	3.2	+ 2.8	+ 25.2
Trade Balance	+ 20.9	+ 13.2	+ 27.5	+ 22.6	+ 32.9	-	-
Australia:							
Total Exports	22.3	24.0	28.3	30.3	24.1	+ 26.0	- 14.9
Imports	7.8	16.9	8.5	17.8	8.7	+ 5.5	+ 3.3
Trade Balance	+ 14.6	+ 7.0	+ 19.9	+ 12.4	+ 15.4	-	-
Norway:							
Total Exports	21.0	22.9	20.6	26.5	26.8	+ 16.1	+ 29.9
Imports	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.2	+ 40.4	+ 23.7
Trade Balance	+ 20.0	+ 21.9	+ 19.6	+ 25.2	+ 25.5	-	-

gains of respectively 850%, 760% and 50% in fish, seal and whale oils, barley and rye, but there were no shipments of wheat flour. A 770% gain took place in nickel, and there were also substantial increases for iron ore, which almost tripled, scrap iron and steel, which almost doubled, and asbestos. In addition to the decline in wheat flour, there were also however some very considerable losses in copper, aluminum and newsprint. On the import side, passenger automobiles displaced non-farm machinery as the leading item by a wide margin, increasing more than threefold to \$6.9 million, and freight automobiles rose 80% to \$0.9 million. Non-farm machinery also had an about 10% increase to \$3.9 million. Imports of rolling mill products went

up tenfold to \$2.6 million, and shipments of cryolite rose from nil to \$1.8 million. There were also substantial gains for tools, pipes, tubes and fittings, cutlery, plate and sheet glass, clocks, watches and cameras and non-commercial items.

Japan

In the first half of 1955 exports to Japan went down by 26% and imports from that country more than doubled. This year exports rose 22% to \$55.5 million and imports were again more than twice as great at \$29 million. Wheat was as usual the main export item at \$23.9 million, but Japan dropped from second to third rank as Canada's wheat outlet, after the United Kingdom and Germany. This commodity

fell by 7%, accounting for over two-fifths of total exports to Japan as compared with almost three-fifths a year ago. However, shipments of barley rose by about two-thirds to \$6.3 million, and those of flax seed were somewhat higher at \$3.9 million. Exports of wood pulp went up by over one-half to \$5.2 million and those of asbestos doubled to \$2 million, while shipments of copper rose from nil to \$3.9 million. On the import side, pipes, tubes and fittings became the leading import item at \$4.6 million with a more than threefold increase, and miscellaneous textile apparel, last year's leader, doubled to \$3.6 million. Rolling mill products and toys and sporting goods also both doubled to \$1.5 million; and cotton fabrics tripled to \$2.3 million. Canned fish rose 800% to \$2.4 million. There were also gains for plywoods and veneers, bauxite ore, pottery and chinaware and non-farm machinery.

Mexico

Canada's trade with Mexico rose very sharply in the first half of 1956. Exports went up at less than one-third the rate of a year ago, to \$18.1 million; but imports rose to \$32.4 million with an increase of over 200%. The gain in purchases from Mexico was almost entirely accounted for by a tenfold increase in imports of raw cotton. Coffee went up by about the amount of the decline in fresh vegetables, and there were considerably lower imports of nuts. Rolling mill products, consisting mainly of railway rails, at only about \$0.1 million in the first half of 1954, rose by about one-quarter from the level of the first six months of 1955 to reach \$3.5 million and to become the leading export this year; but shipments of railway track material were halved. Newsprint almost doubled to \$2.8 million. Exports of farm implements were ten times larger at \$1.6 million, and there were also sizable gains in electrical apparatus, non-farm machinery and dairy and pure-bred cattle. But synthetic plastics, last year's leader, fell by two-fifths to \$2 million.

Belgium and Luxembourg

Exports to Belgium and Luxembourg rose again, by 8% to \$26.1 million, at a somewhat higher rate than a year ago but were still considerably below the \$41 million peak level in the first half of 1952. Imports almost doubled to reach a record \$22.6 million. Wheat, as usual the largest export item, had a one-third increase to \$14.4 million. Flax seed, with a one-half increase to \$2.4 million, was again the second ranking export. There was some gain in asbestos, to \$1.4 million, and a very sharp drop in aluminum which fell by two-thirds from \$1.3 million. In the first half of 1956 rolling mill products became the leading import item by a wide margin (a position it had already assumed in the second half of 1955), amounting to close to two-fifths of total imports and contributing to two-thirds of their increase. Of the other principal imports, wool carpets and mats rose by one-seventh to \$2.5 million, unset diamonds by one-fifth to \$2.3 million, and plate and sheet glass went up 150% to \$2.1 million.

France

Canada's trade with France increased considerably in the first half of 1956 compared with last year. Exports went up 28% to \$25.6 million, but were still substantially below the level of the immediate postwar years. Imports from France rose 42% to \$14.8 million. Copper more than doubled to \$4.8 million to become the leading export. Wheat made the first appearance, at \$2.9 million, since the first half of 1954 when it amounted to \$0.3 million, this import by one of the leading world exporters of this commodity resulting from last winter's severe frost damage. Asbestos went up by more than two-thirds to \$2.4 million, and shipments of synthetic plastics were five times as large at \$1.4 million. But flax seed, the export leader a year ago, fell by two-fifths to \$2.5 million, shipments of farm implements were halved, and there were also losses in wood pulp and newsprint. On the import side, rolling mill products became the leading import with a 300% gain to \$2.2 million. There were also widely spread increases in such items as pipes, tubes and fittings, non-farm machinery, books and newspapers, wines and brandy, lace and embroidery, rubber tires and tubes, and plate and sheet glass.

Union of South Africa

Exports to the Union of South Africa in the first half of 1956 rose somewhat less than a year ago, by 20% to \$36.1 million. Imports from that country, on the other hand, went up at a higher rate, by one-quarter to \$3.2 million. Wheat became the principal export with about one-sixth increase to \$7.1 million. Shipments of aircraft rose from a negligible amount to \$6.1 million. Exports of passenger automobiles more than doubled to \$3.8 million, and there were about 50% gains for freight automobiles and automobile parts, which went up respectively to \$1.5 million and \$1.7 million. Shipments of newsprint rose 30% to \$2.4 million, and there were also gains in farm and non-farm machinery, wrapping paper and tallow. On the other hand, planks and boards, the leading export a year ago, fell by about two-thirds to \$4.6 million. Railway cars which rose from nil in the first half of 1954 to \$1.6 million last year, fell again to a negligible amount. There were also losses in electrical apparatus, synthetic plastics, canned fish, aluminum, copper, and bond and writing paper. In imports there were gains for abrasives and raw wool and a considerable decline in nuts.

Australia

Exports to Australia rose by over one-quarter a year ago, but in the first half of 1956 they declined 15% to \$24.1 million. This was to some extent the result of Australian import restrictions imposed in 1955 in order to correct a balance of payments disequilibrium. Imports from that country, on the other hand, rose somewhat to \$8.7 million although at a lower rate than last year. Automobile parts, shipments of which were over two and a half times as great as a year ago, became the leading export at \$8.1 million. However there were declines

of respectively 40% and almost 90% for passenger and freight automobiles. Planks and boards, last year's leader, fell by about two-fifths to \$4.1 million, and newsprint declined to \$3.1 million with a decrease of about the same magnitude. Aluminum fell by 60%, and copper disappeared from the export list, while shipments of asbestos were halved and those of tobacco fell by three-fifths. Raw wool was again the leading import with a 30% gain to \$4.3 million. Fresh mutton and lamb, sausage casings and wines about held their own, but there were declines in dried and canned and preserved fruits, and canned meats disappeared from the import list.

Norway

Exports to Norway rose 30% to \$26.8 million, reversing a small decline a year ago. Canada's

exports to that country are of a special nature, consisting mainly of large shipments of Canadian ores for smelting and refining and eventual re-export to other countries. Exports of nickel and copper together accounted again for about three-quarters of the export total. Shipments of nickel rose by about one-seventh to \$14 million, and those of copper by about two-thirds to \$5.5 million, while miscellaneous non-ferrous ores went up from nil to \$2.2 million. Wheat rose by one-third to \$3.3 million and rye from nil to \$0.5 million. But there was a 80% decline in chemicals. Imports from Norway went up by almost a quarter to \$1.2 million. Fish and products were again the principal import from that country. In addition rolling mill products made an appearance, accounting for slightly more than the increase in the import total.

CHAPTER III

TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

Canada's total trade with Europe, the Commonwealth and Latin America went up in the first half of 1956, particularly markedly in the case of Europe. Both exports to and imports from that area rose by more than 50%, the former reaching a first half-year record at \$252.2 million, and the latter attaining a peak of \$128.5 million for any half-year period. Exports to the Commonwealth continued their recovery from the depressed level of the first six months of 1954 when they were lower than in any other postwar first half-year. They rose by 12% to \$133.5 million in the first

half of 1956, with a rate of advance of about one-half of that a year ago. Imports from the Commonwealth increased by only 3% to \$98 million. This advance, as in the case of exports to that area, represented a much lower rate of increase than last year's gain, and was a continuation of the recovery from the dip in the first half of 1953. Exports to Latin America went up by less than 4% to \$81 million, but were still below the level of the first half of 1954. Imports from the area, however, registered a gain of almost one-quarter to reach a record for any half-year period at \$182.4 million.

Trade with Europe¹

The recovery of wheat exports was the main feature of Canada's trade with Europe in the first half of 1956. A year ago shipments of this commodity had a moderate decline and constituted only one-quarter of Canada's total exports to Europe. This year they rose by 170% or \$71 million, accounting for close to 50% of both total wheat exports to all countries and of total exports of all commodities to Europe, and contributing well over four-fifths to the total export gain to that area. There was a new market in Soviet Russia, as a result of this year's trade agreement between Canada and the U.S.S.R. which guarantees purchases of Canadian wheat by the latter of not less than 44 million bushels over a three-year period. Sales of wheat to Soviet Russia in the first half of 1956 amounted to \$17.1 million. Poland took \$17.6 million worth of Canadian wheat (with \$3.4 million shipped in the second half of 1955) and Czechoslovakia and East Germany, also new markets, took respectively \$2.7 million and \$0.5 million. There were also gains in each of Canada's Western European markets, especially in the case of Italy (700%), the Federal Republic of Germany (200%), and France where wheat made a substantial appearance, but also for Belgium, Switzerland, Norway, Finland, Austria and Yugoslavia.

Owing almost entirely to the wheat recovery, the agricultural and vegetable products group showed a gain of 120%, compared with a moderate increase a year ago. Also in barley and rye there were new markets in Czechoslovakia and Poland. Barley reversed last year's moderate decline to show a 140% gain, while rye registered an increase of only one-quarter of that of a year ago. Exports of flax seed, again the second leading item in this group, were somewhat higher but rose by only one-sixth as much as last year. But there were declines in oats, whisky and wheat flour. The animal products

group went down only very slightly compared with a two-fifths fall a year ago. There were considerably lower shipments of cured and canned fish and hides and skins. The unusual sales of butter to East Germany, \$2.2 million worth of which was exported to that country for the first time in the second half of 1955, were at only \$0.7 million.

There were no gains in other major groups to compare with that in agricultural and vegetable products. Non-ferrous metals had the second largest relative, but not absolute, increase which amounted to less than half of that a year ago. Miscellaneous non-ferrous ores showed the largest relative gain of all the leading exports. Nickel advanced two and a half times as much as last year, and copper only by about one-fifth. But aluminum lost most of the gain it made a year ago, and there were also substantial losses in electrical apparatus, lead, zinc and brass. Exports of iron and its products, like non-ferrous metals, also went up at a lower rate than a year ago. Shipments of scrap iron and steel, which rose from nil in the first half of 1954 to almost \$3 million last year, increased again by three-quarters. Exports of iron ore almost doubled, and those of non-farm machinery went up by three-fifths. There were also gains in rolling mill products and engines. On the other hand, shipments of pigs, ingots, blooms and billets, which rose from a negligible amount in the first half of 1954 to \$2.5 million last year, fell by well over four-fifths, and exports of farm implements declined by two-fifths.

Both the non-metallic minerals and chemicals groups went up at a higher rate than they did last year, owing mainly to a sharp gain in asbestos for the former and in synthetic plastics for the latter. In contrast to last year's increase of almost two-thirds, the wood, wood products and paper group showed the largest decline among the main groups. This decrease of one-third was accounted for by wood pulp and newsprint, reversing very sharp gains made last year, especially by the latter.

1. Except Commonwealth countries and Ireland. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, X and XI.

TABLE 7. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

	1954		1955		1956	Change from 2nd half'54 to 2nd half'55	Change from 1st half'55 to 1st half'56
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June		
	\$'000,000					%	%
Domestic Exports	141.6	199.7	164.2	211.9	251.1	+ 6.0	+ 52.9
Re-Exports	2.2	2.1	1.6	5.8	1.1	—	—
Imports	79.7	98.9	82.7	121.6	128.5	+ 23.1	+ 55.5
Total Trade	223.5	300.7	248.6	339.2	380.8	+ 12.8	+ 53.2
Trade Balance	+ 64.1	+ 103.0	+ 83.2	+ 95.9	+ 123.7	—	—

The increase in imports from Europe in the first half of 1956 was evident in every major group but was heavily concentrated on iron and steel products, unlike last year when the gains were fairly evenly spread among most major groups. Iron and its products accounted in the first half of 1955 for one-quarter of total imports from Europe and showed a 6% increase. This year, imports in this group more than doubled, constituting over one-third of total imports from that area and accounting for over 50% of the total import gain. Rolling mill products became the leading item in this group with an increase of about 450%, contributing close to one-half to the group's advance. Imports of passenger automobiles were more than three times as large, the bulk of them coming from Germany. Non-farm machinery went up by about one-quarter, pipes, tubes and fittings by 70%, and freight automobiles, wire and wire products and hardware about doubled. There were also considerable gains in tools, ball and roller bearings and firearms.

Imports of non-ferrous metals, which last year barely held their own, had the second largest absolute and relative increase among the major groups. Electrical apparatus went up by close to two-thirds to account for one-quarter of the group's gain. There were also considerable increases in clocks and watches and in tin blocks, pigs and bars. Similarly, non-metallics minerals and textiles both advanced much more than last year. About one-half of the gain for the former was accounted for by plate and sheet glass. For the latter, there

were increases in all the principal items in the group, namely wool carpets and mats, cotton, wool and synthetic fabrics, miscellaneous apparel, and lace and embroidery. Animal and wood products showed a moderately higher rate of increase than that registered last year. Miscellaneous commodities and agricultural products both gained considerably more than they lost last year, while chemicals advanced at a somewhat lower rate.

Canada's exports to and imports from all the leading trading partners in Western Europe went up in the first half of 1956. In relative terms, the sharpest gains for these countries were registered by Italy for Canadian exports and by Belgium and Luxembourg for imports into Canada. For the whole of Europe, the Federal Republic of Germany was again Canada's leading trading partner, showing the largest absolute increases in both purchases from and sales to Canada and accounting for close to 25% of this country's exports to Europe and for 30% of our imports from that area.

Trade with the Soviet bloc increased considerably in the first half of 1956. Owing largely to the extraordinary grain sales, exports rose from \$2.1 million to \$43.5 million, or from about 1% to 17% of the export total to Europe. Purchases from Soviet countries more than doubled from \$1.6 million to \$3.6 million, but the expansion in imports from Europe as a whole was sufficiently great to cause a fractional decline in the share of such purchases to slightly under 3% of the import total.

Trade with Commonwealth and Ireland¹

There were some contrasting movements in exports to the Commonwealth in the first half of 1956. Wood, wood products and paper, which was the largest group a year ago, accounting for about 30% of the export total with an almost two-thirds increase, this year contributed only less than 20% of total exports to the Commonwealth with a decline

of over one-quarter. For planks and boards, again the leading export item to that area, last year's well over four-fifths gain was converted to a loss of almost one-third, and a similar situation developed for newsprint. There were also declines in wood pulp and bond and writing paper, and a moderate advance in wrapping paper.

1. Except the United Kingdom. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, XII and XIII.

Iron and its products became the most important among the major groups in the first half of 1956, increasing its share of the export total from one-

quarter to one-third, and accelerating its rate of advance from 8% to almost 75%. It has to be kept in mind, however, that a sizable part of many leading items in this group (and the bulk of some of them, for example locomotives) are financed under Canada's contribution to the Colombo Plan. Consequently, the year-to-year ups and downs in or the appearance of certain commodities do not necessarily represent a trend but are likely either to be reversed or to be non-recurrent. Exports of locomotives were five times as great as compared with a threefold increase last year. Automobile parts more than doubled, reversing a 40% loss. Passenger automobiles rose by more than a half, and there was a moderate gain for freight automobiles. Rolling mill products increased two and a half times as much as they did a year ago, and there were also substantial gains for engines, farm implements and tools, but non-farm machinery declined by over one-quarter.

The greatest relative gain of about 350%, representing the second largest absolute advance, took place in miscellaneous commodities. Aircraft, most of which went to the Union of South Africa, accounted for one-half of the total and contributed over three-fifths of the group's increase. Chemicals and fibres and textiles were the remaining two groups which showed some gains. For the former, there was a considerable slowing down of last year's rate of advance; for the latter, there was a reversal of the decline of a year ago.

In addition to wood products four other groups registered declines in the first half of 1956. For non-ferrous metals, last year's 100% advance was sharply reversed with a close to two-fifths fall and declines in all the main items in this group, especially aluminum and copper. A similar situation but on a somewhat smaller scale prevailed for non-metallics, largely due to a fall in asbestos. For both agricultural and animal products, last year's rate of decline was slowed down but those two groups less than held their own. Wheat fell moderately but still remained the second ranking export item to the Commonwealth. An over 200% gain in canned fish was converted into a one-quarter loss. There were also declines in tobacco, fodders and

whisky. But exports of wheat flour had a 12% increase, reversing a decline of over one-quarter a year ago. There were also gains in rubber tires and tubes and in fresh vegetables, cured fish, pickled pork and beef, powdered, condensed and evaporated milk and tallow.

Imports from the Commonwealth in the first half of 1956 went up in all the major groups except agricultural and vegetable products. The largest absolute gain, somewhat exceeding the total import increase from the area, took place in fibres and textiles, this group advancing by about one-quarter for the second consecutive first half-year. Raw wool again went up substantially, accounting for two-thirds of the group's advance. There were also gains for cotton fabrics, wool carpets and mats, miscellaneous apparel, raw flax, hemp and jute, manila, istle and tampico fibres and raw cotton; but for flax, hemp and jute fabrics last year's one-third increase was changed to a moderate decline.

Of the other groups that advanced, in addition to fibres and textiles, wood products, iron and steel and chemicals are very small and are of relatively little importance in Canada's imports from the Commonwealth. The rate of increase in non-ferrous metals was slowed down this year. Manganese ore had the largest relative gain of 600% among the leading import items, and there was a three-quarters increase in tin blocks, pigs and bars. But for bauxite and alumina last year's three-fifths gain was converted into a sizable decline. The increase of over one-quarter in non-metallics was largely due to gains in petroleum and abrasives. There was a moderate advance for animal products, a considerable increase in sausage casings being partly offset by declines in fresh mutton and lamb, fresh beef and veal, canned meats and cheese.

Agricultural and vegetable products, again the largest main group, showed a decrease in its share of total imports from the Commonwealth from two-thirds to only about two-fifths, resulting from a reversal of last year's 16% gain to a 5% decrease. Raw sugar, again the principal agricultural import, ran counter to the trend for the group as a whole, converting a moderate loss of a year ago into an

TABLE 8. Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

	1954		1955		1956	Change from 2nd half '54 to 2nd half '55	Change from 1st half '55 to 1st half '56
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June		
	\$'000,000					%	%
Domestic Exports	95.6	108.3	118.3	131.6	132.5	+ 21.5	+ 12.0
Re-Exports	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	—	—
Imports	81.7	101.2	95.1	114.9	98.0	+ 13.6	+ 3.0
Total Trade	178.1	210.1	214.2	247.3	231.5	+ 17.7	+ 8.1
Trade Balance	+ 14.7	+ 7.8	+ 23.9	+ 17.6	+ 35.6	—	—

11% gain to account for 30% of the group's total. Purchases of coffee rose by one-half, in contrast to last year's decline at about the same rate, and there was another increase for rubber footwear and parts. Crude rubber, tea and nuts had declines, in all cases a reversal of last year's trend, particularly so for rubber which almost doubled last year. Cocoa beans fell again, considerably more than a year ago.

The countries of the Commonwealth span the globe and can be conveniently divided into five groups according to their geographical position in America, Europe, Africa, Asia and Oceania. Canada's trade with Commonwealth countries in the Antilles and Central and South America went up in the first half of 1956. Exports rose 20% to \$22.9 million, by an amount almost four times as large as last year's decline. Imports, on the other hand, rose again to \$25.1 million but by only one-third as much as a year ago. Jamaica was as usual Canada's principal trading partner in the area with a sharp increase in both exports and imports, accounting for close to two-fifths of the former and over 40% of the latter.

Agricultural and animal products were as usual the main export groups to Commonwealth countries in the Western Hemisphere. Wheat flour and fish, again the leading individual products, increased by almost one-third and one-tenth, accounting respectively for one-fifth and 15% of Canada's exports. Raw sugar again contributed about one-half of Canadian imports from that area with a 16% gain. There were, however, marked changes in the distribution of purchases. While imports of this commodity from Jamaica doubled to account for almost 50% of total imports of sugar from the area, and those from British Guiana rose by almost three-fifths, purchases from Barbados were two-thirds lower and there were also declines for Trinidad and Leeward and Windward Islands.

There was a very substantial increase in exports to the Commonwealth countries in Asia, of almost three-fifths to \$29.6 million, as compared with a 15% gain last year. There were increases in exports to all the leading markets in this area except for Hong Kong, India accounting for two-thirds of the upswing and over one-half of the export total to the area. Certain commodities shipped to this region, especially locomotives, contractors' outfits and supplies and electrical apparatus, were as in the past financed under Canada's contribution to the Colombo Plan. The increase in exports to India which rose by three-quarters to \$16.1 million was almost entirely accounted for by larger shipments of locomotives. This commodity and contractors' outfits and supplies, both amounting to well over \$2 million, much more than accounted for the one-quarter gain in exports to Pakistan which went up to \$5.9 million. In contrast with last year's increase of one-third in imports from the Asian Commonwealth countries, there was both a moderate overall decrease this year as well as declines for all the principal trading partners in the area except for Malaya and Singapore. India

was again Canada's main import source, accounting for two-fifths of the import total with a decline of one-seventh, almost entirely caused by a sharp drop in tea. However, purchases of this commodity from Ceylon more than held their own. Imports of rubber from Malaya and Singapore were somewhat lower than last year, this decline being more than compensated for by larger purchases of tin and vegetable oils.

In the African area, the Union of South Africa¹ was as usual Canada's principal trading partner, accounting again for 90% of Canada's exports and increasing its share of imports from 26% to 28%. British East Africa was again Canada's main import source in the area. Coffee with an over 50% increase, accounted for almost three-quarters of imports from British East Africa, but there was a disappearance of shipments of raw sugar which a year ago amounted to \$1.8 million. There were declines in imports of cocoa beans from the Gold Coast and Nigeria.

In Oceania, there were lower exports to and higher imports from Australia¹ and New Zealand, the former again accounting for about 70% of Canadian exports to and close to one-half of imports from that area. Exports to New Zealand dropped 11% to \$9.3 million. There was a decline in most leading export items, especially in newsprint which fell by three-fifths and in planks and boards which were almost halved. But passenger and freight automobiles went up considerably. Imports from New Zealand rose by one-seventh, with a substantial gain for raw wool, a doubling in sausage casings, but an almost halving for fresh mutton and lamb. Imports from Fiji increased by one-quarter as a result of higher purchases of raw sugar.

In Europe, Canada's exports to Ireland fell by one-quarter to \$4.8 million, owing largely to lower shipments of wheat. Imports from that country, on the other hand, rose by three-quarters to \$0.3 million but were still two-thirds below the level of the first half of 1954. The decrease in shipments of wheat to Mediterranean islands was largely responsible for lower exports to that region.

The following statement lists twelve leading imports which accounted in the respective first half-years of 1955 and 1956 for 81.5% and 76.7% of total imports from the Commonwealth. Columns I and III represent the value of these commodities in 1955 and 1956, and Column II shows their quantity in 1956 valued at the average prices prevailing in 1955. Consequently, for comparison between 1955 and 1956, changes from Column I to Column II indicate the equivalent quantity movement, while changes from Column II to Column III show the equivalent price movement.

1. See Chapter II for a detailed description of Canada's trade with the Union of South Africa and Australia.

Commodity	'55 Quantity at '55 Prices	'56 Quantity at '55 Prices	'56 Quantity at '56 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Sugar, unrefined..	16.0	17.0	17.7
Rubber, crude, etc.	13.4	10.2	12.4
Tea, black.....	13.6	14.8	11.6
Wool, raw.....	7.2	9.4	9.1
Bauxite and alu- mina for alumi- num.....	5.6	3.9	4.5
Jute fabrics, etc.	4.8	4.9	4.4
Coffee, green	2.3	3.6	3.5
Petroleum, crude, etc.....	2.9	3.2	3.2
Vegetable oils	3.1	2.9	3.0
Nuts	3.8	2.1	2.2
Cocoa beans	2.8	3.2	2.0
Mutton and lamb, fresh.....	2.1	1.7	1.5
Total	77.6	77.0	75.2

The sample as a whole showed in the first half of 1956 a slight value decline, volume falling more than price. Total imports from the Commonwealth, on the other hand, increased somewhat; thus the volume and price changes for the sample are not representative of the corresponding movements for total imports. Last year the sample had a value increase even at a higher rate than that in total imports, largely due to a gain in volume which rose much more than the average price.

Of those leading commodities which went up in value between the first halves of 1955 and 1956, only for wool was this a continuation of the trend of a year ago. For this commodity, there was in both periods a decline in the average price, less pronounced in 1956 than in 1955. For sugar, this year's value gain was caused more by a volume than a price increase, while the slight decline of a year ago was due mainly to a downward price movement.

Trade with Latin America¹

The gains in Canadian exports to Latin America in the first half of 1956 took place in all major groups except agricultural products, non-metallics and chemicals, and were fairly evenly spread among those that showed gains. Miscellaneous commodities, which were three and half times as great as last year, registered the largest absolute and relative increase, reversing a two-fifths decline of a year ago. Aircraft had a 500% gain, accounting for about one-half of the group's total. Ships, which in the same period of 1955 were not on the export list, contributed two-fifths of the group's increase.

Exports of non-ferrous metals, iron and steel and animal products all reversed considerable declines of a year ago; wood products, which last

For petroleum, last year's fall and this year's increase were caused entirely by volume changes. In the case of coffee, which rose in 1956 at a higher rate than it declined in 1955, the gain in volume even exceeded that in value; while a year ago the fall in value was accounted for by sharp decreases in both price and volume.

Of those leading commodities which went down in value between the first halves of 1955 and 1956, only cocoa declined in both periods; but while last year this was entirely the result of a lower volume of shipments, this year the fall in value was more than accounted for by a sharp drop in price but not volume which actually went up. The price of rubber increased in 1956 only about one-third as much as it did in 1955; this together with a considerable drop in volume, as compared with last year's rise, changed the very sharp value gain of a year ago into a moderate decline. For tea there was also a very sharp price increase last year and a moderate drop in volume; while in 1956 the fall in price considerably outweighed the rise in volume. There was in 1956 a decline in the volume of imports of bauxite and alumina for the manufacture of aluminum which more than offset a price increase; in 1955, on the other hand, a sharp rise in volume much more than compensated for a price decline. For jute fabrics lower price more than offset a slight volume increase in 1956, while in 1955 the gain in volume was very much greater than the slight price decline. In the case of nuts, sharp volume changes were mainly responsible for both this year's decline and last year's gain in value. For vegetable oils volume declined more than price rose to produce some fall in value, while a year ago volume rose sufficiently to outweigh a fall in price. There was both a volume and price decline for mutton and lamb in 1956, whereas in 1955 the value increase was caused entirely by a sharp rise in volume.

year barely held their own, also showed a sizable gain; while fibres and textiles advanced at a lower rate than last year. The main developments concerning the leading items in these groups were as follows. Copper wire and manufactures almost doubled, the gain exceeding that in the non-ferrous metals total, reversing a two-fifths decline of a year ago. A similar situation prevailed in the case of aluminum, for which a fall of one-half was converted into a 30% increase. However, last year's increase was not repeated for electrical apparatus. Rolling mill products, which advanced more than 1000% a year ago, rose again by one-quarter, and farm implements converted an over 50% loss into a moderate increase. There were substantial gains in passenger automobiles and pigs, ingots, blooms and billets, while non-farm machinery slightly more than held its own. But there were considerable declines in tractors and engines, and shipments of railway track material, which last year rose from nil to

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, XIV and XV.

TABLE 9. Trade of Canada with Latin America

	1954		1955		1956	Change from 2nd half'54 to 2nd half'55	Change from 1st half'55 to 1st half'56
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June		
	\$'000,000					%	%
Domestic Exports	94.4	92.3	77.8	83.0	80.6	- 10.0	+ 3.6
Re-Exports	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	—	—
Imports	144.9	139.5	147.3	172.0	182.4	+ 23.3	+ 23.9
Total Trade	240.4	232.3	225.7	255.7	263.4	+ 10.1	+ 16.7
Trade Balance	- 49.3	- 46.8	- 68.8	- 88.3	- 101.4	—	—

\$1.7 million, were halved. It is worth noting at this point that exports of iron and its products, which amounted to respectively one-half and three-quarters of the value of agricultural products in the previous two first half-years, in the first half of 1956 were virtually at the level of this heretofore most important major group. In animal products, there were substantial gains in cured fish and in dairy and pure-bred cattle, while powdered, condensed and evaporated milk about held its ground.

Agricultural products registered the largest absolute fall among those groups which declined, although on a smaller scale than last year. Wheat flour accounted for over four-fifths of the group's decrease, falling at two and a half times the rate of its decline a year ago. There was again a decline in shipments of wheat, but at a much lower rate than last year. There was also a sizable decline in rubber tires and tubes. On the other hand, gains took place in malt, whisky and certain rubber products other than tires and tubes. In chemicals, last year's advance of 150% was converted into a 30% loss, mainly due to a decline in synthetic plastics and to a lesser degree to lower shipments of fertilizers. A decrease in exports of asbestos more than accounted for a moderate drop in the non-metallics and products group.

Imports from Latin America in the first half of 1956 went up in all the principal groups, with particular concentration on fibres and textiles. This group increased its share of the import total from the area from 5% to 17% and accounted for over two-thirds of the increase in that total. Raw cotton, coming almost entirely from Mexico, rose 700%, contributing almost two-thirds of the gain in imports from Latin America. There was also a considerable increase for synthetic fibres, tops and yarns.

Non-metallic minerals, as usual by far the largest major group, went up at about the same rate as last year. Petroleum again accounted for over 50% of total imports from the area, increasing at twice as high a rate as a year ago. But for fuel oils last year's 160% gain was reversed into a 12% decline. Agricultural products, as usual the second

ranking group in imports from Latin America, rose moderately but not enough to recover last year's drop. Coffee, again accounting for more than one-half of the group's total, went up at a rate equaling that of the decline of a year ago, while purchases of bananas increased at a slightly higher rate than they did last year. But there were losses for raw sugar, nuts, fresh vegetables, cocoa beans and vegetable oils. The remaining groups, namely animal products, wood products, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and chemicals are of not much relative importance compared with the three groups which were first dealt with. Among the former, the principal individual increases took place in fur skins, logs, timber and lumber, iron ore, manganese ore, dyeing and tanning materials and vegetable and mineral wax.

Venezuela¹ was as usual Canada's principal trading partner in Latin America in the first half of 1956, accounting again for just under 20% of Canadian exports to the area, but showing a decrease from three-fifths to one-half in the share of Canada's imports. Mexico¹ was again Canada's second ranking market in Latin America and became also second in importance among our sources of supply in that area. Canada's exports to Colombia declined by one-fifth to \$10 million, reversing a 50% gain of a year ago. Exports of synthetic plastics, last year's leading export item, fell tenfold; sales of farm and non-farm machinery were almost halved; shipments of newsprint were almost 20% lower, while wheat entirely disappeared from the export list. There were also losses in wheat flour, asbestos and fertilizers. But sales of aircraft increased 500% to become the top ranking export item, and there were also gains in malt, wood pulp, electrical apparatus, copper wire and manufactures. Imports from Colombia, on the other hand, rose by close to two-fifths to \$12.5 million, more than offsetting last year's decline. Purchases of coffee increased by well over one-third, not quite compensating however for the fall of a year ago. Imports of petroleum went up from nil to \$1.4 million, having already made an appearance at a somewhat lower

1. See Chapter II for a detailed description of Canada's trade with Venezuela and Mexico.

level in the second half of 1955. But for bananas, the other principal import item, there was a decline of over two-fifths.

Exports to Cuba declined to \$6.8 million, at a higher rate than last year. Among the main export commodities there were sizable declines for news-print and wheat flour, which were only partly compensated by very much larger shipments of copper wire and manufactures and an increase in cured fish. Imports from Cuba, on the other hand, rose to \$7.5 million, considerably more than recovering last year's decrease. There were sizable increases for raw sugar and synthetic fibres, tops and yarns, while manganese ore went up from nil to \$0.8 million. Exports to Brazil, which a year ago fell by about four-fifths from \$30.1 million, declined again much more moderately to \$5.6 million. Lower shipments of electrical apparatus accounted for the entire decrease, and there were also losses in farm and non-farm machinery and copper. But some gains were registered in malt, synthetic plastics, news-print, aluminum and asbestos. Imports from Brazil went up by over one-quarter, almost recovering to the level of the first half of 1954. A gain of one-third in coffee contributed over four-fifths of the increase in total imports, the rest being accounted for higher purchases of manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres. There were increases in exports to all the remaining countries in Latin America except for Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and, but for Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala and Paraguay, the same situation prevailed in the case of imports.

The following statement lists nine leading imports which accounted in the respective first half-years of 1955 and 1956 for 86.4% and 85.4% of total imports for Latin America. Columns I and III represent the value of these commodities in 1955 and 1956, and Column II shows their quantity in 1956 valued at the average prices prevailing in 1955. Consequently, for comparison between 1955 and 1956, changes from Column I to Column II indicate the equivalent quantity movement, while changes from Column II to Column III show the equivalent price movement.

The total value of the sample went up in the first half of 1956 at about the same rate as total imports from Latin America, the increase being more than accounted for by higher volume. Last year the value of the sample rose at a higher rate than total imports, mainly due to a change in volume as the average price declined about as much as it did this year.

Commodity	'55 Quantity at '55 Prices	'56 Quantity at '55 Prices	'56 Quantity at '56 Prices
\$'000,000			
Petroleum, crude, etc.....	83.6	92.6	90.3
Fuel oils	4.8	4.0	4.2
Sub-total	88.4	96.5	94.5
Coffee, green	24.3	27.5	27.8
Cotton, raw	3.2	28.3	25.8
Bananas, fresh....	11.4	12.0	12.0
Sugar, unrefined..	4.2	3.9	4.1
Manila, sisal fi- bres	2.0	2.0	2.2
Vegetables, fresh	2.1	1.5	1.9
Nuts	2.3	1.9	1.6
Sub-total	49.6	77.1	75.4
Total	137.9	173.7	169.8

Of those leading commodities which went up in value between the first halves of 1955 and 1956, only for coffee was this a reversal of the trend of a year ago. For this commodity the gain in value this year was mainly caused by a volume change, while last year's decline resulted primarily from a drop in price. Higher volume was entirely responsible in both years for similar value gains for bananas. This was also true of petroleum in 1955, while for manila fibres in 1956 the value increase was caused wholly by a price change. In the case of petroleum in 1956 and in that of manila fibres in 1955 increases in volume considerably outweighed price declines. Raw cotton advanced last year both in volume and price, with a much larger gain in the former. This year, with some price decline, the almost eightfold increase in volume surpassed even the gain in value.

Of those commodities which went down in value between the first halves of 1955 and 1956, only for nuts was this a continuation of last year's trend. This commodity had in both periods volume and price declines, the former exceeding the latter much more in 1955 than it did in 1956. For fuel oils volume went up almost one and a half times last year, and there was also some price gain; while this year a price increase of about the same magnitude was more than offset by a lower volume. In 1955, a volume gain considerably exceeded a slight price decline for sugar, while the opposite was true of vegetables. But in 1956 declines in volume more than compensated for price increases for both sugar and vegetables.

CHAPTER IV

CHANGES IN THE STRUCTURE OF CANADIAN IMPORTS, 1926-1954

Not only does Canada rank prominently among the world's leading trading nations, but also international trade has been always of vital importance to the Canadian economy, the size and structure of trade being determined by the nature of the country's resources. The development of Canada's fertile lands, forests and mineral deposits has required a tremendous investment in the means of both transportation and of production, to a large extent by foreign capital. As a result of the exploitation of those resources in which Canada is richly endowed in quantity as well as in quality, and of which she is a comparatively inexpensive source of supply, there came about the intense concentration on a relatively narrow range of primary products that made Canada in various periods of her history a major exporter of such staples as fish, furs, timber and lumber, wheat, newsprint and base metals.

These and other exports have in turn enabled this country to purchase abroad an extremely wide and increasingly diversified range of commodities. Some of them, as for instance all produce of the tropical climates, could obviously not be produced in Canada at all. Many others, particularly those goods whose production requires a high labour content (traditionally one of the most expensive Canadian resources relative to most other countries), and where a very large market is needed to obtain full advantage of the economies of mass output, could not be economically produced in this country. Of the infinite variety of consumer and producer goods purchased abroad, imports of machinery and equipment stood out prominently in every phase of Canadian economic history, and particularly so in recent years when the pace of Canada's economic development has been on a scale paralleled only in the immediate period preceding World War I.

Some very significant changes in the structure of Canadian imports have taken place between the 1920's and 1950's. They are discussed below from the point of view of Canada's imports from all countries, the United States and the United Kingdom, in terms of the major commodity groups and leading commodities, and on the basis of average imports in four selected periods. The main emphasis of the analysis is on the changes between 1926-29 and 1951-54, those two periods being more comparable in terms of long-run trends¹. The two intervening periods representing the intervening decades were chosen with a view to eliminating both the depression and war years. Even so they were still to some extent influenced by the aftermath of those two events, such as a state of only partial recovery in 1936-39 and the dislocation of some sources of

supply as well as their general shortage in 1946-49; in addition the latter period was subject to the effects of far-reaching import restrictions imposed at the end of 1947.

From April 1, 1920, to March 31, 1935, Canadian trade statistics on distilled spirits included not only the United Kingdom declared export value but also the British excise tax². Consequently, in order to ensure comparability between 1926-29 and the subsequent periods used in this study, it was thought that an appropriate adjustment was called for. A comparison of the United Kingdom export statistics on distilled spirits with Canadian import statistics for 1926-29 yielded an approximate adjustment factor based on the respective unit value relationship. This ratio was applied to the Canadian value of distilled spirits in 1926-29 to obtain the amount of \$24.2 million, which was then used to adjust total imports and imports in the agricultural and vegetable products group from all countries and the United Kingdom for calendar years 1926-29. The same adjustment was also made in the case of total imports and imports of fully of chiefly manufactured goods, as it was felt that the adjustment factor although not entirely accurate for fiscal years 1926-29 was close enough to justify this procedure. In a similar manner an adjustment was also made in imports of whisky from all countries and the United Kingdom in the amount of \$18.4 million.

Imports, expressed as a proportion of national income, are very much higher for Canada than the United States, in whose case both imports and exports in aggregate terms are of relatively small importance compared with domestic economic activity; about the same as for the United Kingdom, where because of the predominance of foodstuffs and industrial raw materials imports play, however, a different role in the functioning of the economy than in Canada; and considerably less so than for such countries as Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands and Norway.

Measured as a percentage of gross national product, the importance of Canadian purchases abroad although still very considerable in 1951-54, did nevertheless diminish since 1926-29. In terms of current dollars, imports of goods and services together declined from almost 30% to 24% and imports of goods alone from about 20% to almost 18% of gross national expenditure. In real terms (dollars of 1949 purchasing power), the corresponding proportions fell from almost 32% to 25.5% and 21% to 18.5%. Imports of goods and services together decreased more relative to gross national expenditure than did imports of goods alone, owing to the

1. This is the third of a series of special chapters dealing with changes in the structure of Canadian trade over the last three decades. The first two chapters appeared in the issues of this *Review* for the first half year and the calendar year, 1955.

2. See Condensed Preliminary Report on the *Trade of Canada, 1936-37*, pp. 21-22.

TABLE 10. Imports from All Countries, the United States and the United Kingdom, by Main Groups

Annual Averages, Selected Periods, 1926-1954

Group	Calendar Years				Calendar Years			
	1926-29	1936-39	1946-49	1951-54	1926-29	1936-39	1946-49	1951-54
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%	%	%
All Countries								
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	204,137 ¹	131,837	348,586	515,123	18.1	18.4	14.1	12.4
Animals and Animal Products	63,649	28,840	77,486	96,185	5.6	4.0	3.1	2.3
Fibres, Textiles and Products	192,100	100,624	334,590	390,850	17.0	14.0	13.5	9.4
Wood, Wood Products and Paper ..	54,249	31,736	79,807	149,638	4.8	4.4	3.2	3.6
Iron and its Products	283,293	173,019	731,809	1,398,233	25.1	24.1	29.6	33.7
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	67,397	40,640	152,927	327,370	6.0	5.7	6.2	7.9
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	164,047	126,629	481,580	646,028	14.5	17.6	19.5	15.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	35,442	37,074	113,750	205,441	3.1	5.2	4.6	5.0
Miscellaneous Commodities	65,699	47,749	154,309	418,970	5.8	6.6	6.2	10.1
Total Imports	1,130,013¹	718,149	2,474,844	4,147,838	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
United States								
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	101,377	43,203	147,050	224,670	13.1	9.7	8.2	7.5
Animals and Animal Products	39,191	13,093	47,114	57,904	5.1	3.0	2.7	1.9
Fibres, Textiles and Products	73,556	36,515	150,703	198,332	9.5	8.2	8.5	6.6
Wood, Wood Products and Paper ..	46,273	26,000	73,569	136,480	6.0	5.8	4.1	4.6
Iron and its Products	256,028	143,819	675,061	1,211,490	33.1	32.3	37.8	40.5
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	55,132	27,257	108,851	228,483	7.1	6.1	6.1	7.6
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	131,777	97,143	369,783	401,407	17.0	21.8	20.7	13.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	23,745	23,507	101,075	178,403	3.1	5.3	5.7	6.0
Miscellaneous Commodities	46,725	34,782	111,195	355,955	6.0	7.8	6.2	11.9
Total Imports	773,802	445,319	1,784,400	2,993,121	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom								
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	23,702 ¹	16,483	12,481	24,927	14.9	13.1	5.0	6.1
Animals and Animal Products	5,853	4,833	6,372	11,735	3.7	3.8	2.6	2.9
Fibres, Textiles and Products	72,999	44,524	105,462	107,089	45.9	35.4	42.3	26.3
Wood, Wood Products and Paper ..	4,531	3,577	2,684	4,691	2.8	2.8	1.1	1.2
Iron and its Products	18,219	23,095	43,817	135,132	11.5	18.3	17.6	33.2
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	6,225	5,948	19,180	46,703	3.9	4.7	7.7	11.5
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	12,508	12,790	20,335	29,707	7.9	10.2	8.1	7.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	4,912	7,252	6,834	16,389	3.1	5.8	2.7	4.0
Miscellaneous Commodities	9,953	7,390	32,275	30,281	6.3	5.9	12.9	7.5
Total Imports	158,901¹	125,891	249,439	406,631	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. Approximately adjusted for British excise tax on distilled spirits included in Canadian statistics. The unadjusted data are as follows (in thousands): Total Imports: All Countries, \$1,154,193; the United Kingdom, \$183,081; Agricultural and Vegetable Products: All Countries, \$228,317; the United Kingdom, \$47,882.

long-run decline in the weight of service items. It was also a more gradual movement, for imports of services temporarily moved against the long-run trend in the 1930's, whereas imports of merchandise dipped sharply in that period and then gradually recovered to their 1951-54 level.

Generally speaking, imports of goods have tended to fluctuate quite markedly in line with domestic economic activity, going down sharply in a slump and rising steeply in a boom. This tendency can be substantially explained by two factors. For one thing, imports of investment goods have been historically the most important component of Canada's over-all import requirements, and capital investment activity is particularly sensitive to the impact of economic fluctuations. Secondly, expenditure on many consumer goods, especially durables, is very strongly correlated with the general level of employment and income, and such goods have also always had a relatively high import content. It would appear, then, that imports have thus played in some respect a marginal role in relation to the national economy, the state of domestic and export business tending to be the cause rather than effect of import fluctuations. In fact imports tend to respond very sensitively to the impact of upswings and downswings in economic activity, as has been for instance demonstrated in the very recent past by the experience of the period of readjustment in 1953-54 and the subsequent recovery.

Manufactured goods have traditionally played a predominant role in the import picture in contrast to exports. The value of fully or chiefly manufactured goods more than quadrupled between 1926-29 and 1951-54, their share of the import total rising from almost 65% to over 73%. Partially manufactured goods and raw materials were respectively two and a half and three times higher, but their proportion of total imports declined from almost 10% to 6% and from almost 26% to 21%. The fact that the share of all manufactured goods rose to 79%, however, does not necessarily imply either a decrease in the competitiveness of Canadian manufacturing industries or in their size, number and scope. Canada is today the sixth ranking manufacturing nation according to the total value of commodities produced, with only about three-fifths of one per cent of the world's population, one in four of the total labour force being employed in manufacturing. In terms of that part of national income which originates in manufacturing, Canada is preceded by only the United States, the United Kingdom, Western Germany and France. Moreover, between 1926-29 and 1951-54, the share of Canada's national income originating in manufacturing went up from 23% to almost 30%, and imports of all manufactured goods declined as a ratio of both national income originating in manufacturing and of the gross value of Canadian manufacturing production.

Canada's imports, including as they do some part of almost every good entering the country's economy except for a few domestically grown and produced staples, have been always much less

concentrated than Canadian exports. In 1926-29, the first ten, twenty and forty import items respectively accounted for 31%, 46% and 61% of the import total. In 1951-54, the corresponding figures were 37%, 51% and 66%, thus indicating a somewhat higher degree of concentration.

An analysis of the changes in Canadian imports between 1926-29¹ and 1951-54 in terms of the classification according to purpose reveals the following main trends. By far the sharpest value gain of 600% took place in producers' equipment which almost doubled its share of total imports to one-fifth. Transportation equipment (including road, rail, water and air transport) rose by about 450% and increased its proportion of the import total by almost one-half. Recreation and amusement equipment and pharmaceutical products and medical supplies followed with gains of well over 400% in value and of less than one-third in relative importance. All household goods about quadrupled in value, but household equipment rose by more than 1000%. On the other hand, the rate of increase for producers' materials was below that for total imports, with a 17% decline in relative importance to about one-third of the import total. A similar trend prevailed in fuels and lubricants. The lowest rate of growth was in personal accessories, clothing and foodstuffs (including beverages and tobacco), all of which experienced very sharp declines as proportion of the import total. These trends toward an increasing importance of imports of industrial machinery, transport equipment and consumer durables and toward a decrease in the importance of imports of clothing and foodstuffs have generally paralleled the development of consumer expenditure patterns in the Canadian economy between the 1920's and the 1950's.

Total Canadian imports went up from \$1,130 million to \$4,147.8 million between 1926-29 and 1951-54. In terms of the component material classification, the largest relative value increase of all the major commodity groups, of close to 550%, took place in miscellaneous commodities. This group consists almost entirely of products in varying degrees of manufacture, including such transportation equipment as aircraft and ships²; such diverse kinds of consumer goods as refrigerators and freezers, settlers' effects³, tourist purchases and miscellaneous personal accessories and household articles; as well as medical, optical and dental equipment, educational and scientific apparatus and arms and stores for NATO countries³. Aircraft showed the largest percentage gain among Canada's

1. Fiscal years. Data for calendar years are not available.

2. Excluding ships for use in foreign trade and ships of British construction and registry transferred to Canadian registry for use in coastal trade. This affected particularly markedly the 1926-29 period when \$64.3 million worth of British ships or an average of \$16.1 million was thus excluded from Canadian statistics.

3. Included in non-commercial items category.

TABLE 11. Imports from the United States and the United Kingdom as Percentage of Imports from All Countries, by Main Groups

Annual Averages, Selected Periods, 1926-1954

Group	United States				United Kingdom			
	1926-29	1936-39	1946-49	1951-54	1926-29	1936-39	1946-49	1951-54
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products ..	49.7 ¹	32.8	42.2	43.6	11.6 ¹	12.5	3.6	4.8
Animals and Animal Products	61.6	45.4	60.8	60.2	9.2	16.8	8.2	12.2
Fibres, Textiles and Products	38.3	36.3	45.0	50.7	38.0	44.2	31.5	27.4
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	85.3	81.9	92.2	91.2	8.4	11.3	3.4	3.1
Iron and its Products	90.4	83.1	92.2	86.6	6.4	13.3	6.0	9.7
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	81.8	67.1	71.2	69.8	9.2	14.6	12.5	14.3
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products ..	80.3	76.7	76.8	62.1	7.6	10.1	4.2	4.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	67.0	63.4	88.9	86.8	13.9	19.6	6.0	8.0
Miscellaneous Commodities	71.1	72.8	72.1	85.0	15.1	15.5	20.9	7.2
Total Imports	68.5¹	62.0	72.1	72.2	14.1¹	17.5	10.1	9.8

1. After approximate adjustment for British excise tax on distilled spirits.

twenty leading import commodities. Tourist purchases, associated with the marked increase in travel abroad in recent years, and non-commercial items, reflecting primarily the impact of the high level of immigration in the postwar period, were the other leaders in this group among the first twenty imports in 1951-54. The chemicals and allied products group, which includes fertilizers, plastics, paints and pigments, and drugs and medicines, had the second largest relative value increase of close to 500%.

The iron and its products group went up in value by almost 400%, increasing its share of the import total to over one-third. This group contains such capital investment goods as non-farm and farm machinery, railway rolling stock, tractors, engines, trucks and auto parts; such industrial materials as primary steel, mainly composed of rolling mill products; and such consumer durables as passenger cars and cooking and heating apparatus. Imports of non-farm machinery rose by about 600% and almost doubled their share of the import total to almost 9%. Non-farm machinery was Canada's leading import in all periods but 1936-39 when petroleum rose to first rank. Of some of the important types of machinery, those which registered the largest gains (over 1000%) were mining, metal-working and roadmaking machinery, while those which increased the least were pulp and paper, sawmill, textile and printing machinery. It bears emphasis that, of all the leading items in the iron and its products group, rolling mill products together with cars and trucks decreased in importance as a part of total imports. This development is associated with the steady development of Canada's automotive industry and with the remarkable growth that has taken place in the country's primary iron

and steel industry during and since the war. In the latter, the increase in output has been greatest in flat-rolled products, heavily used by the automobile and household appliance industries. However, the Canadian market still has to depend on imports for many essential and specialized steel items, especially certain types of structural steel whose purchases abroad have increased in importance. The twelve-fold value increase in pipes, tubes and fittings was the largest in the iron and products group, reflecting primarily the recent discovery and development of Canada's oil and natural gas resources.

Miscellaneous electrical apparatus, which consists largely of such capital goods as dynamos, generators and transformers, accounted in 1951-54 for 50% of the value of imports of non-ferrous metals and products with an almost 600% value increase on 1926-29, and doubled its share of the import total. The group as a whole, whose remainder is mainly composed of industrial materials among which bauxite ore and alumina for Canada's fast growing aluminum industry stand out prominently, had an almost fourfold value gain. Fuel and lubricants are the most important part of the non-metallic minerals and group. Crude petroleum has been the leading item, with a fivefold value gain and a two-thirds increase to over 5% in the share of total imports. Imports of both crude petroleum and its products would exceed the present import bill by several hundred millions of dollars annually in the absence of the discovery and remarkable development of oil in Western Canada which has taken place since 1946. In 1955, Canadian production of crude petroleum supplied about 55% of domestic needs as against about 10% in 1946. Also, between 1946 and 1955 Canadian refining capacity more than doubled,

over 80% of total requirements for refined products being now supplied domestically. As for coal, while purchases abroad of bituminous coal just about held their own at about 2% of the import total, those of anthracite decreased in importance—a reflection of the growing substitution of oil in household and industrial uses. The group as a whole, which also contains a wide range of industrial, and especially construction, materials, went up in value by almost 300% and increased somewhat its share of total imports.

The rate of increase for total imports between 1926-29 and 1951-54 was of the order of 270%. But agricultural and vegetable products went up in value by 150% and animals and animal products by 50% only, both groups experiencing a marked decline in the share of the import total. Sugar, rubber and corn, the three items among the twenty leading imports in 1926-29, lost in relative importance in 1951-54. The trend in rubber has been associated with the wartime development of the Canadian synthetic rubber industry. Fur skins, hides, butter and leather, the animal products among the second twenty leading imports in 1926-29, were no longer on the list in 1951-54.

The fact that out of seven items among the leading twenty imports in 1926-29 which were no longer included in 1951-54, three, namely wool fabrics, silk fabrics and miscellaneous apparel, are textiles serves to illustrate the decline in the relative importance of the fibres, textiles and products group. Of those which remained on the list, raw cotton and cotton fabrics, both had among the lowest value increases of the twenty leaders and lost ground in relative importance. In addition to this secular trend, already referred to above, the development of the Canadian synthetic fibre industry would also tend to moderate imports of both textile raw materials and of fabrics, as was markedly demonstrated in the case of natural silk.

For obvious economic, geographical and cultural reasons most of Canada's foreign trade has been always carried on with the United States and the United Kingdom, 90% at Confederation and close to 80% in 1926-29 and in 1951-54. The combined imports from both countries have been running at an even higher rate, the corresponding figures being 90% and over 80% of total imports. This dependence on those two sources of supply has been concentrated on fully or chiefly manufactured products. 85% of total purchases of such goods coming in from the United States and the United Kingdom together in 1926-29 and 91% in 1951-54. But this combined increase between the two periods consists of a gain from 65.5% to 79.5% for the United States and of a loss from 19% to 11.5% for the United Kingdom. The combined total for partially manufactured goods slightly increased to 61% between 1926-29 and 1951-54, with a decline from 50% to 42% for the United States and a gain of ten percentage points to 19% for the United Kingdom. The combined total for raw materials, of which the United States contributed over 95% in both periods,

fell from 85% to 56%, with declines for both countries. In terms of the major commodity groups, the United States and the United Kingdom together supplied in both 1926-29 and 1951-54 well over 90% of Canada's wood and products and iron and steel imports. Between the two periods those two countries increases quite sharply their share of chemicals and miscellaneous commodities to over 90%, that of animal products to about 75%, and virtually held their own in textiles at the same level. But they lost ground very substantially in agricultural products (61% to 48%), non-ferrous metals (91% to 84%), and non-metallic minerals (88% to 67%).

The bulk of Canada's imports from the other areas has been in foodstuffs and industrial materials, such as sugar, tea, coffee, cocoa, bananas, nuts, vegetable oils, cotton, wool, jute, silk, petroleum, rubber, bauxite, manganese and various other ores. A relatively small percentage of fully manufactured goods has been coming in primarily from Western Europe and Japan. Europe as a whole declined in importance as a supplier to Canada between 1926-29 and 1951-54. Europe's share of total imports dropped from 7.5% to 4%, with relative losses in most major commodity groups, especially fibres and textiles and chemicals, but that area held its ground in iron and steel and non-ferrous metals. Imports from the Commonwealth, after doubling to over 10% in 1936-39 largely as a result of imperial preference, stood unchanged at 5%. A considerable expansion took place in purchases from Latin America which rose from 3% to 7%, primarily owing to the increase in imports of petroleum.

Imports from the United States between 1926-29 and 1951-54 went up from \$773.8 million to \$2,993.1 million or almost 290%, a somewhat higher rate of increase than for total imports from all countries. At Confederation the United States supplied only about one-third of Canada's total imports. But the proportion rose to around one-half in 1876-79 when the United Kingdom was for the first time overtaken as Canada's main source of imports, this position being finally established for the United States in 1883. The proportion of total imports received from that country reached about 80% in 1917-19. It was 68.5% in 1926-29, dropped to 62% in 1936-39, and stood at slightly over 72% in 1946-49 and 1951-54.

In both 1926-29 and 1951-54, imports from the United States were rather more centred on a few commodities than the all countries average, the respective figures for the two periods being 39% and 42% for the leading ten, 54% and 57% for the first twenty, and 68% and 71% for the first forty.

The changes in composition of imports from the United States between 1926-29 and 1951-54 were more or less in line with those for total purchases abroad. The miscellaneous commodities and chemicals groups showed by far the greatest value gain of over 650%. This was twice the average rate of increase for the import total from the United States and also a higher rate of increase for those two

TABLE 12. Imports from All Countries, the United States and the United Kingdom, by Degree of Manufacture

Annual Averages, Selected Periods, 1926-1954

Degree of Manufacture	Fiscal Years		Calendar Years		Fiscal Years		Calendar Years	
	1926-29	1936-39	1946-49	1951-54	1926-29	1936-39	1946-49	1951-54
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%	%	%
All Countries								
Raw Materials	273,508	190,199	639,538	866,563	25.8	28.3	25.9	20.9
Partially Manufactured	101,346	64,227	168,719	240,155	9.6	9.5	6.8	5.8
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured	684,181 ¹	418,548	1,666,587	3,041,120	64.6	62.2	67.3	73.3
Total Imports	1,059,035¹	672,974	2,474,844	4,147,838	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
United States								
Raw Materials	221,416	125,139	416,114	471,902	30.7	31.0	23.3	15.8
Partially Manufactured	50,496	21,557	59,985	100,901	7.0	5.4	3.4	3.4
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured	448,726	256,545	1,308,300	2,420,317	62.3	63.6	73.3	80.8
Total Imports	720,638	403,241	1,784,400	2,993,121	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom								
Raw Materials	11,452	11,679	4,750	12,081	7.5	9.2	1.9	3.0
Partially Manufactured	8,878	13,753	27,084	45,046	5.8	10.8	10.9	11.1
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured	132,527 ¹	101,575	217,605	349,524	86.7	80.0	87.2	85.9
Total Imports	152,857¹	127,007	249,439	406,651	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. Approximately adjusted for British excise tax on distilled spirits included in Canadian Statistics. The unadjusted data are as follows (in thousands): Total Imports; All Countries, \$1,083,215; the United Kingdom, \$177,037; Fully or Chiefly Manufactured: All Countries, \$708,361; the United Kingdom, \$156,707.

groups than in the case of their total purchases from all countries. Consequently both groups went up considerably (to about 85%) as part of their import total from all countries, this development being even more pronounced for the leading items in the two groups, namely aircraft and principal chemicals.

Iron and its products was the largest major group in all four periods, rising in value by about 375% and increasing its share of the total imports from the United States from one-third to two-fifths. Non-farm machinery was the leading import item in every period; with an about 580% value gain, it increased its share of total imports from the United States by 75%. But in terms of the proportion of total imports from all countries, both the group as a whole and non-farm machinery had a moderate decline. Except for farm implements, the same trend was apparent in varying degrees of magnitude for

every iron and steel item among the twenty leading imports, with an especially sharp drop in the case of passenger cars.

The non-ferrous metals group went up in value by over 300% and the leading item in it, electrical apparatus, by 570%, with some deterioration in their relative importance for both categories. This trend applied even more so to non-metallic minerals despite a 200% value increase. Three of the five leading items in this group, namely crude petroleum, fuel oils and gasoline experienced a decline in their relative importance, especially petroleum whose share of total imports dropped from almost three-quarters to only one-fifth. This trend in petroleum and its products has been associated with both the growth of domestic output resulting from the development of oil in Western Canada and the increasing purchases from South America to supply the growing needs of the Montreal refineries and

other eastern markets. The United States lost some ground as a supplier of agricultural and animal products but considerably increased its share (to 50%) of the import total in textiles, largely at the expense of the United Kingdom. For the two leading textile items, there took place a decline in the relative importance of raw cotton both as a part of the United States import total and of total purchases from all countries, while the reverse was true of cotton fabrics.

Imports from the United Kingdom went up between 1926-29 and 1951-54 from \$158.9 million to \$406.7 million or about 150%, a much lower rate of increase than in the case of total purchases from all countries. The United Kingdom was Canada's top ranking source of imports at Confederation with over one-half of the import total, lost its position to the United States in the early 1880's, and has since then experienced a steady diminution of its share of total purchases from abroad. The 1930's, especially the early years of the decade, saw a temporary recovery from the 1926-29 level of 14%, owing primarily to the pronounced tariff preference which the United Kingdom enjoyed over the United States in that period. The postwar decline to under 10% in 1951-54 can thus be considered as merely a continuation of a long-run tendency.

Imports from the United Kingdom were in 1926-29 considerably more concentrated on a few commodities than in the case of total imports. The figures were 45% for the leading ten, 60% for the first twenty and 74% for the first forty. These ratios were somewhat higher in 1951-54, at respectively 48%, 63% and 78%, but showed a slight decline in relation to the corresponding averages for all countries.

The iron and steel and non-ferrous metals, which rose by about 650%, were the two major commodity groups whose imports from the United Kingdom went up most in value both in absolute and relative terms and at a much higher rate than did imports in those groups from all countries and from the United States. Iron and its products became in 1951-54 the largest commodity group ahead of textiles. This group's proportion of total imports of iron and its products rose to the level of United Kingdom's share of Canada's import total, and the group trebled its share of total imports into Canada from the United Kingdom to reach one-third. Imports of non-farm machinery became in 1951-54 the leading import from the United Kingdom, with a close to 700% gain over 1926-29, exceeding the rate of increase in purchases of this category from both all countries and the United States. Non-farm machinery also moderately augmented its share of this item's import total from all countries and trebled its proportion of total imports from the United Kingdom. Two other commodities in this group deserve special mention. Imports of passenger cars were one hundred and sixty times greater in value and those of pipes, tubes and fittings twenty-two times, with

an increase in the share of total imports of those two items from respectively under 1% to 37% and from 10% to 18.5%. The non-ferrous metals grew in importance by over 50% to account for over 14% of this group's imports from all countries. The two leading items in the group, electrical apparatus and platinum metals, both showed very sharp gains, especially the latter purchases of which went up from 2% to 98% of total imports of this commodity.

A marked relative decline between 1926-29 and 1951-54 was registered by the two groups which led in value in the early period. Purchases of fibres and textiles were higher by less than 50%, and the United Kingdom share of total imports in this group declined from 38% by ten percentage points. The fact that out of the eleven commodities no longer on the list of the leading twenty imports from the United Kingdom six were textiles, four of which showed an actual value decrease, may serve as one indication of the trend. Wool fabrics, the leading import in 1926-29, went up by almost 80% in value and also rose in relative importance. Textile apparel, with a 51% value gain, had a smaller share of total purchases in this category. But cotton fabrics, the second-ranking import in 1926-29, showed in 1951-54 a one-third decline in value and fell from close to one-half to only about one-tenth of this commodity's import total. Imports of agricultural products from the United Kingdom increased by only about 5%, and their share of total purchases from all countries in this category was more than halved. Whisky and tea, among the leading twenty imports from the United Kingdom in 1926-29, had lower values in 1951-54, the decline in tea being apparently an example of the diminished use made by Canadian exporters of the British entrepot market.

Agricultural products, like textiles, have not only registered a very sharp decline in their share of United Kingdom exports to Canada as well as showing a drop in that country's share of the Canadian market, but there has also taken place a marked fall in the importance of those two groups in Canada's over-all import picture. Chemicals and miscellaneous commodities went up at a higher rate than the total import average for the United Kingdom, while the opposite was true of non-metallic minerals and animal products, the first three losing ground in terms of total imports of such products. The latter was the only group other than iron and steel and non-ferrous metals whose share of the Canadian market rose; however, in view of the halving of the proportion of animal products in Canada's total imports and of its becoming the least important major commodity group, this represented a relatively small gain.

The question could be posed at this point as to the reasons for the continuation of the relative decline of United Kingdom exports to Canada in the postwar period and their failure to grow in step with the general expansion of imports into this country and in particular those from the United States. This is a trend which, at least on

TABLE 13. Imports from All Countries, by Leading Commodities, 1926-29 and 1951-54

Rank in		Commodity	Calendar Years				Change from 1926-29 to 1951-54
1926-29	1951-54		1926-29	1951-54	1926-29	1951-54	
		Total Imports.....	\$'000	\$'000	%	%	%
			1, 130, 013¹	4, 147, 838	100.0	100.0	+ 267.1
1	1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	52,905	367,946	4.7	8.9	+ 595.5
4	2	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	36,064	217,266	3.2	5.2	+ 502.4
3	3	Automobile parts (except engines)	38,182	197,058	3.4	4.8	+ 416.1
10	4	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	24,010	166,371	2.1	4.0	+ 592.9
2	5	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	52,851	134,659	4.7	3.2	+ 154.8
16	6	Tractors and parts	15,517	113,496	1.4	2.7	+ 631.4
19	7	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	13,711	99,824	1.2	2.4	+ 628.1
8	8	Coal, bituminous	26,649	94,993	2.4	2.3	+ 256.5
<u>2</u>	9	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	1,251	87,213	0.1	2.1	+ <u>3</u>
18	10	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	13,909	72,680	1.2	1.8	+ 422.5
9	11	Cotton, raw	24,669	67,052	2.2	1.6	+ 171.8
<u>2</u>	12	Fuel oils	1,164	64,842	0.1	1.6	+ <u>3</u>
<u>4</u>	13	Tourist purchases	<u>4</u>	64,090	<u>4</u>	1.5	+ <u>4</u>
7	14	Automobiles, passenger	28,400	61,604	2.5	1.5	+ 116.9
5	15	Sugar, unrefined	31,362	58,914	2.8	1.4	+ 87.9
39	16	Coffee, green	5,844	55,256	0.5	1.3	+ 845.5
<u>2</u>	17	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	4,481	54,613	0.4	1.3	+ <u>3</u>
13	18	Cotton fabrics	19,735	52,538	1.7	1.3	+ 166.2
29	19	Non-commercial items	9,872	49,331	0.9	1.2	+ 399.7
30	20	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	8,213	48,616	0.7	1.2	+ 491.9

Additional Commodities Included in Leading Twenty in 1926-29

6	21	Coal, anthracite	30,516	43,473	2.7	1.0	+ 42.5
11	26	Wool fabrics	23,066	36,223	2.0	0.9	+ 57.0
12	25	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	22,648	36,234	2.0	0.9	+ 60.0
14	<u>2</u>	Silk fabrics	18,361	4,938	1.6	0.1	- 73.1
15	30	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	16,054	30,156	1.4	0.7	+ 87.8
17	23	Gasoline	14,998	38,952	1.3	0.9	+ 159.7
20	<u>2</u>	Indian corn	12,971	11,278	1.1	0.3	- 13.1

1. Approximately adjusted for British excise tax on distilled spirits included in Canadian statistics. The unadjusted figure is \$1,154,193,000.

2. Lower than 40th.

3. Over 1000%.

4. Not available. Privilege of \$100 exemption from customs duties not in effect during this period.

the surface, does seem rather puzzling in view of the rapid postwar growth of the Canadian economy and its considerable dependence on imports of manufactured goods of which the United Kingdom is a leading world producer, the generally liberal Canadian tariff policies together with the advantages of what has remained of the imperial preference, and relatively simple customs procedures compared with for instance those in the United States. It is a complex problem which does

not lend itself readily to statistical analysis and documentation, but certain factors which undoubtedly have had varying degrees of influence on the United Kingdom's relative loss of ground in the Canadian market can be briefly singled out at this point. One may for example mention the increased competition in the Canadian market for British made products from domestic, United States and other foreign sources, especially in machinery and equipment, automotive products and textiles; the

effect on Canadian tastes and preferences, for consumer and other goods, of the geographical proximity of the United States, through the impact of the advertising media, travel, progressively closer business connections and interchange of technical personnel and information; the inability of many United Kingdom suppliers to gain a foothold in the Canadian market in early postwar years owing to supply difficulties resulting from the wartime dislocation of production as well as because of the demands of sterling and other non-dollar markets; concomitant difficulties in rapid delivery, supply of parts and after-sales service; the buoyant domestic demand in the United Kingdom in the past few years; and generally the relative financial and other obstacles in the way of developing from overseas what amounts to a series of regionally segmented markets, subject to a strong southern pull, stretching across the whole of the North American continent.

In the remaining part of this chapter there follows a detailed analysis of Canada's imports from all countries, the United States and the United Kingdom, surveying the main changes in every one of the major commodity groups and the forty leading commodities therein between 1926-29 and 1951-54. Figures for 1955 are also given in those cases where they either significantly accentuate or run counter to long-term trends.

Imports of agricultural and vegetable products from all countries went up between 1926-29 and 1951-54 from \$204.1 million to \$515.1 million, but their share of the import total fell from 18.1% to 12.4%. Sugar, rubber and corn were in 1926-29 among the leading twenty imports, and citrus fruits, tea, vegetable oils, whisky, tobacco, fresh vegetables, dried fruits and coffee among the second twenty. Sugar remained in 1951-54 the main import commodity in this group, increasing from \$31.4 million to \$58.9 million. Coffee became the other commodity which was also included in the twenty leaders, with a gain from \$5.8 million to \$55.3 million. Purchases of rubber, which was now among the second twenty import items together with fresh vegetables, citrus fruits, vegetable oils and nuts, went up from \$22.6 million to \$36.2 million only.

Imports of agricultural and vegetable products from the United States also more than doubled from \$101.4 million to \$224.7 million. While the United States share of this group's total imports from all countries declined only fractionally to 43.6%, its proportion of the import total from the United States fell from 13.1% to 7.5%. Rubber was in 1926-29 the leading import in this group at \$20.8 million, followed by citrus fruits, corn, vegetable oils, fresh vegetables, tobacco, bananas, dried fruits and natural gums. But in 1951-54 rubber, which at \$8.2 million was no longer included even among the first forty imports from the United States, was replaced by fresh vegetables with a value of \$28.2 million, with only citrus fruits, soybeans and vegetable oils among the forty leaders.

Imports of agricultural and vegetable products from the United Kingdom rose from \$23.7 million to \$24.9 million. The United Kingdom share of the group's total imports dropped from 11.6% to 4.8% and its proportion of the import total from the United Kingdom from 14.9% to 6.1%. Whisky was at \$7.6 million the largest item in 1926-29 and tea, gin, rum, vegetable oils and confectionery followed. At only \$7.3 million, whisky was still the leader in 1951-54, but only confectionery and cereal foods and bakery products remained among the first forty imports from the United Kingdom.

Imports of animals and animal products went up by about one-third from \$63.6 million to \$96.2 million, but their share of the import total was more than halved to 2.3%. Furs, hides and skins, butter and leather were in 1926-29 the principal imports, but they disappeared from the list of the second twenty leaders in 1951-54. Purchases in the United States rose from \$39.2 million to \$57.9 million, forming at 60.2% a slightly diminished proportion of this group's imports from all countries as well as showing a drop in the share of the United States import total from 5.1% to 1.9%. Furs, hides, and skins and leather were the main imports in 1926-29, but were no longer on the list of the leading forty imports in 1951-54. Imports from the United Kingdom about doubled from \$5.9 million to \$11.7 million, and their share of this group's total imports actually rose by one-third to 12.2%, with a fractionally lower proportion of the United Kingdom import total. Raw leather was the main item in both periods, followed by fur skins in 1926-29 and leather footwear in 1951-54.

Imports of fibres, textiles and products from all countries rose from \$192.1 million to \$390.9 million; however their share of the import total was sharply reduced from 17% to 9.4%. The trend was even more pronounced in 1955, with a value of \$381.6 million and a share of 8.1%. Raw cotton, wool, silk and cotton fabrics, textile apparel, flax, hemp and jute fabrics and synthetic fabrics were the principal items in this group and among the forty leading imports in 1926-29. Raw cotton remained in the lead in 1951-54, increasing from \$24.7 million to \$67.1 million. Cotton fabrics, which went up from \$19.7 million to \$52.5 million, came next and were followed by wool fabrics, textile apparel and raw wool, those three items being among the second twenty leading imports.

Imports of fibres, textiles and products from the United States went up from \$73.6 million to \$198.3 million, with an increase of that country's share of total imports in this group from 38.3% to 50.7%. Among the nine major commodity groups, these percentages represented in 1926-29 the lowest and in 1951-54 the second lowest proportion of purchases from the United States as a ratio of total imports. This group's share of the United States import total, on the other hand, declined from 9.5% to 6.6%. Raw cotton was in both periods the main item, and by far the largest, at \$24.6

million, in 1926-29 when its purchases in the United States were virtually equivalent to Canada's total imports of this commodity. In 1951-54 with a value of \$61.1 million this proportion was somewhat reduced to 91.1%. In 1955 there took place a marked decline to \$40.7 million or only two-thirds of total purchases of cotton abroad, along with a sharp increase in imports from Mexico. Cotton fabrics were the second largest item in this group in both periods, increasing from \$9.2 million to \$41 million or from 46.5% to 78% of total imports of this commodity.

Imports of fibres, textiles and products from the United Kingdom rose from \$73 million to \$107.1 million, but were only \$95.4 million in 1955. The United Kingdom share of this group's total imports declined from 38% to 27.4% and again to 25% in 1955. Nevertheless in those three as well as the other two periods (1936-39 and 1946-49) these ratios were well above the corresponding proportions of import totals from all countries accounted for by any other major commodity group. Also, this group's share of the United Kingdom import total fell from 45.9% to 26.3% and again to 23.8% in 1955. In 1926-29, fibres and textiles were the most important major group among Canada's imports from the United Kingdom. Led by wool fabrics, which at \$18.3 million was the main British export to this country, seventeen textile commodities accounted for close to 60% of the value of the first forty imports from the United Kingdom. The number was reduced to eleven in 1951-54 and ten in 1955, with a corresponding decline in the share of the forty leaders to respectively 32% and 28%. Wool fabrics were also in 1951-54 the leader in the group but dropped to second rank in total imports from the United Kingdom, rising to \$32.5 million and increasing their share of total imports of this commodity to almost 90%. Cotton fabrics were in 1926-29 the second ranking import from the United Kingdom. In 1951-54 their value declined by one-third to \$6.1 million and their share of total imports of this commodity fell from 46.7% to 11.6%. Textile apparel went up by 51% but declined in relative importance. Wool noils and tops, wool carpets and mats and cotton yarns had substantial value gains and also increased their shares of the respective commodity import totals. Of the six textile leaders in the early period but no longer among the first twenty imports, four fell sharply in value and all but one experienced a marked diminution of their share of the respective commodity import total, particularly synthetic fabrics and raw wool.

Imports in the wood, wood products and paper group from all countries went up from \$54.2 million to \$149.6 million and again to \$196 million in 1955. Their share of the import total fell from 4.8% to 3.6% and rose again to 4.1% in 1955. Paperboard, paper and products was the principal item in all periods except 1936-39, newspapers, magazines and advertising matter, logs, timber and lumber and books being the other leaders. Imports from the United States about trebled to \$136.5 million, with an in-

creased United States share of this group's total imports from 85.3% to 91.2% but a smaller proportion of the United States import total. In the case of the United Kingdom, imports only slightly more than held their ground at \$4.7 million, declining in relative importance both in relation to this group's total imports from all countries and to total imports from the United Kingdom.

Imports of iron and its products from all countries showed the greatest absolute gain of all major groups. The largest group in all periods, they rose from \$283.3 million to \$1,398.2 million and increased their share of the import total from 25.1% to 33.7%. The importance of the individual commodities in this group may be illustrated by the fact that seven items were among the twenty leading imports in 1926-29 and eight in 1951-54, four and six, respectively, being included in the first ten in both periods. Non-farm machinery was in all periods but one (1936-39) the principal iron and steel item as well as the top ranking import commodity. Its purchases rose from \$52.9 million to \$367.9 million and again to \$445.9 million in 1955, or from 4.7% to 8.9% and 9.5% of total imports. Such individual items as mining and metal-working machinery registered a tenfold gain, while roadmaking machinery increased one hundred times in value. Office machinery and logging machinery advanced more than, and household machinery close to, 500%. Such items as power shovels, cranes and bulldozers rose by respectively 1000%, 700% and about 600%. But pulp and paper machinery went up only 90%, sawmill machinery by 200%, textile machinery by over 250%, concrete mixing machinery by 300% and printing machinery by close to 350%.

Automobile parts, which rose from \$38.2 million to \$197.1 million, were in both periods the third leading import; in 1955 they were in second rank, at \$246.5 million, with a further increase in their share of total imports. Rolling mill products were in 1926-29 the second leading import with almost the same value as non-farm machinery. In 1951-54 they stood at \$134.7 million, showing, next to passenger cars and together with trucks, the lowest rate of growth among the main commodities in the group, with a substantial decline in their share of the import total. Passenger cars rose from \$28.4 million to \$61.6 million and went up again by 36% in 1955. Trucks, advanced from \$5.6 million to only \$14.5 million, but rose by another 109% in 1955. Tractors and engines went up by over 600%, doubling their share of the import total, and held their ground in 1955. Farm implements increased from \$13.9 million to \$72.7 million, but fell by almost \$10 million in 1955. Pipes, tubes and fittings and cooking and heating apparatus registered by far the steepest rate of increase of all the principal items in this group, a trend largely associated on the one hand with the recent discovery and development of Canada's oil and gas resources and on the other with the postwar pace of residential building activity and the general modernization

TABLE 14. Imports from the United States, by Leading Commodities, 1926-29 and 1951-54

Rank in		Commodity	Calendar Years				United States Share of Item Total		Change from 1926-29 to 1951-54
1926-29	1951-54		1926-29	1951-54	1926-29	1951-54	1926-29	1951-54	
			\$'000	\$'000	%	%	%	%	%
		Total Imports	773,802	2,993,121	100.0	100.0	67.0	72.2	+ 286.8
1	1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	47,112	319,637	6.1	10.7	89.1	86.9	+ 578.5
3	2	Automobile parts (except engines).....	38,049	192,720	4.9	6.4	99.7	97.8	+ 406.5
9	3	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	21,542	144,465	2.8	4.8	89.7	86.8	+ 570.6
11	4	Tractors and parts	15,484	108,072	2.0	3.6	99.8	95.2	+ 598.0
2	5	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	43,575	101,411	5.6	3.4	82.4	75.3	+ 132.7
5	6	Coal, bituminous	26,305	94,935	3.4	3.2	98.7	99.9	+ 260.9
14	7	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	12,687	86,695	1.6	2.9	92.5	86.8	+ 583.3
1	8	Aircraft and parts (except engines).....	848	82,106	0.1	2.7	67.8	94.1	+ 2
13	9	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	13,497	71,251	1.7	2.4	97.0	98.0	+ 427.9
3	10	Tourist purchases	3	62,823	3	2.1	3	98.0	+ 3
8	11	Cotton, raw	24,631	61,064	3.2	2.0	99.8	91.1	+ 147.9
1	12	Fuel oils	936	47,488	0.1	1.6	80.4	73.2	+ 2
6	13	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	26,068	45,657	3.4	1.5	72.3	21.0	+ 75.1
25	14	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	6,052	43,059	0.8	1.4	73.7	88.6	+ 611.5
1	15	Refrigerators and freezers ...	1,027	41,564	0.1	1.4	100.0	98.4	+ 2
38	16	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel).....	3,755	41,394	0.5	1.4	83.8	75.8	+ 2
19	17	Cotton fabrics.....	9,177	40,977	1.2	1.4	46.5	78.0	+ 346.5
7	18	Coal, anthracite	25,285	39,461	3.3	1.3	82.9	90.8	+ 56.1
4	19	Automobiles, passenger	28,243	37,663	3.6	1.3	99.4	61.1	+ 33.4
17	20	Paperboard, paper and products	9,847	34,634	1.3	1.2	77.8	93.9	+ 251.7

Additional Commodities Included in Leading Twenty in 1926-29

10	1	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	20,792	8,177	2.7	0.3	91.8	22.6	- 60.7
12	21	Gasoline	14,996	33,374	1.9	1.1	100.0 ⁴	85.7	+ 122.6
15	30	Logs, timber and lumber	11,371	21,718	1.5	0.7	98.9	94.9	+ 91.0
16	27	Citrus fruits, fresh.....	11,008	26,296	1.4	0.9	93.3	94.6	+ 138.9
18	1	Fur skins, undressed.....	9,670	13,309	1.2	0.4	83.6	77.5	+ 37.6
20	23	Non-commercial items	8,363	29,908	1.1	1.0	84.7	60.6	+ 257.6

1. Lower than 40th.

2. Over 1000%.

3. Not available. Privilege of \$100 exemption from customs duties not in effect during this period.

4. A very small amount of gasoline was also imported from the United Kingdom.

of household equipment. Pipes, tubes and fittings went up from \$4.5 million to \$54.6 million and cooking and heating apparatus from \$0.7 million to \$26.6 million. Purchases of iron ore and tools also increased at a substantial rate, the former from \$3.8 million to \$24.5 million and the latter from \$2.8 million to \$24.1 million.

Imports of iron and its products from the United States went up from \$256 million to \$1,211.5 million, showing by far the greatest absolute gain of all the major commodity groups as well as being the largest group in every period. The United States share of this category's total imports was 90.4% in 1926-29 and after reaching a peak of 92.2% in

1946-49 dropped to 86.6% in 1951-54, but advanced to 89.2% in 1955. As proportion of the United States import total, iron and products increased from 33.1% to 40.5%. The principal items in this group correspond fairly closely to those in the total import picture. Non-farm machinery was the top ranking import item in every period and increased its share of the United States import total from 6.1% in 1926-29 to 10.7% in 1951-54, the changes in those individual categories which were discussed for all countries being about the same also for the United States. In 1926-29, of all the leading imports in the iron and its products group only in the case of three items was their share of total imports lower than 90%, namely non-farm machinery (89.1%), pipes, tubes and fittings (83.8%) and rolling mill products (82.4%), and it was as high as almost 100% for tractors, automobile parts and passenger cars. But in 1951-54 almost all the leaders lost in relative importance, especially passenger cars whose share of total purchases of this commodity fell by almost 40%.

Imports of iron and its products from the United Kingdom increased from \$18.2 million to \$135.1 million. This was by far the greatest absolute gain among all major groups and the largest rate of increase next to that in non-ferrous metals. The United Kingdom share of iron and its products as part of total imports of this group from all countries rose from 6.4% to 9.7%, but fell to 7% in 1955. This group also increased its share of total imports from the United Kingdom from 10% to 33.2% and displaced textiles as the most important category, this being still true in 1955 even though the proportion fell to 28%. Rolling mill products at \$6.2 million were the leading item in 1926-29 and in 1936-39 they also became the top ranking import at \$11.4 million. However, in 1946-49 they fell sharply to only \$2.2 million and to twenty-third rank, recovered to \$14.7 million in 1951-54, and declined again to \$8.3 million in 1955. Non-farm machinery became the leading import from the United Kingdom in 1951-54, rising to \$34.2 million from \$4.4 million in 1926-29. Particularly marked value gains took place in metal working machinery, and very substantial increases in household, office, printing and textile machinery. In 1955 the non-farm machinery total declined to \$30.2 million. The value of passenger cars was negligible in 1926-29, reached \$22.9 million in 1951-54 (37.2% of total imports from all countries), but fell to \$15.2 million in 1955. Gains of similar magnitude took place also in such items as engines, pipes, tubes and fittings, tractors and castings and forgings, thus considerably broadening the range of leading iron and steel imports from the United Kingdom.

Imports of non-ferrous metals and products from all countries went up from \$67.4 million to \$327.4 million and again to \$398.8 million in 1955, their share of the import total increasing from 6% to 7.9% and 8.5%. Electrical apparatus was the principal item in all periods, with primary and semi-fabricated copper as the other commodity among the leading forty in 1926-29. Electrical

apparatus accounted for 36% of total imports of non-ferrous metals in the early period and for 50% in 1951-54, its share of the import total doubling to 4%. In addition, a number of extremely important raw materials and products belong to this group, even though not appearing among the forty leading imports, such as bauxite and alumina, manganese oxide, platinum metals, tin blocks, pigs and bars, aluminum and brass manufactures, electro-plated ware and clocks and watches.

Imports of non-ferrous metals and products from the United States increased from \$55.1 million, to \$228.5 million, or from 7.1% to 7.6% of the import total from that country. However the United States share of this group's total imports from all countries declined from 81.8% to 69.8%. Electrical apparatus was the largest import item in the group in every period, accounting for about 90% of total imports of this commodity in 1926-29 and for slightly less in 1951-54. Primary and semi-fabricated copper in the former period and manufactured brass in the latter were the other leading items in this group. Imports of non-ferrous metals and products from the United Kingdom rose from \$6.2 million to \$46.7 million, showing an absolute gain second only to that in iron and steel and registering the largest relative increase of all major groups. The United Kingdom share of this group's total imports increased from 9.2% to 14.3%, and its proportion of the United Kingdom import total from 3.9% to 11.5%. Electrical apparatus was the leading item in all periods except 1946-49 when it was second to platinum metals. Trade in platinum metals with the United Kingdom is a two-way traffic, Canadian ores previously exported returning in refined form. These imports were negligible in the two early periods, but rose to \$9.2 million in 1946-49 and to \$16.9 million in 1951-54.

Imports of non-metallic minerals and products from all countries went up from \$164 million to \$646 million. The group's share of the import total rose from 14.5% to 15.6%, after reaching a peak of 19.5% in 1946-49. Crude petroleum was the principal item in every period, going up from \$36.1 million in 1926-29 to \$217.3 million in 1951-54 (with the highest value to-date for any individual year in 1951). Fuel oils increased from \$1.2 million to \$64.8 million and gasoline from \$15 million to \$39 million. Anthracite and bituminous coal are the other leading items in this group. The former went up from \$30.5 million to \$43.5 million and fell to \$30.1 million in 1955. The latter rose from \$26.6 million to \$95 million and declined to \$74.5 million. In both cases the trend has tended to reflect the impact of the substitution of oil for coal in household and industrial uses.

Imports of non-metallic minerals and products from the United States increased from \$131.8 million to \$401.4 million, but their share of the import total from that country declined from 17% to 13.4% and further to 10.2% in 1955. In terms of the United States share of the group's imports from all countries, the decline that took place was sharper

TABLE 15. Imports from the United Kingdom, by Leading Commodities, 1926-29 and 1951-54

Rank in		Commodity	Calendar Years				United Kingdom Share of Item Total		Change from 1926-29 to 1951-54
1926-29	1951-54		1926-29	1951-54	1926-29	1951-54	1926-29	1951-54	
			\$'000	\$'000	%	%	%	%	%
		Total Imports.....	158,901¹	406,651	100.0	100.0	14.1	9.8	+155.9
8	1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	4,433	34,201	2.8	8.4	8.4	9.3	+671.5
1	2	Wool fabrics	18,284	32,469	11.5	8.0	79.3	89.6	+ 77.6
2	3	Automobiles, passenger	145	22,927	0.1	5.6	0.5	37.2	+ 3
9	4	Wool noils and tops	4,248	19,488	2.7	4.8	87.0	93.1	+358.8
16	5	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,910	18,480	1.2	4.5	8.0	11.1	+867.5
2	6	Platinum metals	3	16,917	4	4.2	2.3	98.4	+ 3
5	7	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	6,169	14,711	3.9	3.6	11.7	10.9	+138.5
3	8	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	8,523	12,870	5.4	3.2	53.1	42.7	+ 51.0
2	9	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	666	12,761	0.4	3.1	4.9	12.8	+ 3
13	10	Pottery and chinaware	2,821	11,884	1.8	2.9	57.7	77.5	+321.3
2	11	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	456	10,083	0.3	2.5	10.2	18.5	+ 3
4	12	Whisky	7,601 ¹	7,277	4.8	1.8	29.0	72.5	- 72.0
28	13	Non-commercial items	1,179	7,222	0.7	1.8	11.9	14.6	+512.6
2	14	Cotton fabrics	9,224	6,110	5.8	1.5	46.7	11.6	+ 33.8
2	15	Tractors and parts	18	5,224	4	1.3	0.1	4.6	+ 3
25	16	Carpets and mats, wool	1,335	5,066	0.8	1.2	47.5	51.6	+279.5
22	17	Cotton yarns, threads and cords	1,404	4,988	0.9	1.2	32.8	46.6	+255.3
2	18	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	370	4,918	0.2	1.2	29.6	5.6	+ 3
2	19	Castings and forgings	470	4,546	0.3	1.1	9.0	36.7	+867.2
29	20	Leather, unmanufactured	1,151	4,258	0.7	1.0	20.1	50.1	+269.9

Additional Commodities Included in Leading Twenty in 1926-29

6	2	Tea, black	5,197	1,486	3.3	0.4	47.0	7.2	- 71.4
7	24	Wool yarns and warps	4,686	3,482	2.9	0.9	97.8	64.6	- 18.0
12	23	Coal, anthracite	3,453	4,012	2.2	1.0	11.3	9.2	+ 16.2
10	2	Synthetic fabrics	3,579	1,147	2.3	0.3	58.1	6.8	- 68.0
11	2	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	3,539	1,793	2.2	0.4	35.7	11.3	- 49.3
14	26	Wool, raw	2,703	3,016	1.7	0.7	51.3	11.0	+ 11.6
15	2	Wool manufactures, n.o.p.	2,460	928	1.5	0.2	66.2	64.5	- 62.3
17	32	Containers, n.o.p.	1,888	2,686	1.2	0.7	40.4	32.7	+ 42.3
18	39	Books, printed	1,630	1,892	1.0	0.5	28.2	9.4	+ 16.1
19	31	Lines, cordage and netting, n.o.p.	1,550	2,779	1.0	0.7	49.8	62.4	+ 79.3
20	27	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	1,518	3,767	1.0	0.9	18.5	7.7	+148.2

1. Approximately adjusted for British excise tax on distilled spirits included in Canadian statistics. The unadjusted figures are (in thousands); Total Imports, \$183,081 and Whisky, \$25,977.

2. Lower than 40th.

3. Over 1000%.

4. Less than 0.1%.

than in any other group, from 80.3% to 62.1% and again to 52.8% in 1955. Virtually all of bituminous and most of anthracite coal comes from the United States; hence the pattern apparent in total imports of these two commodities was repeated. Imports of crude petroleum stood at \$26.1 million in 1926-29, accounting for 72.3% of total imports. In 1951-54, at \$45.7 million, the proportion declined to 21%, and in 1955 imports of crude petroleum amounted only \$22.4 million or 9.8% of the total imports of this commodity. Fuel oils went up from \$0.9 million to \$47.5 million, but declined in 1955 to \$42.9 million in an expanded import market. While gasoline, which rose from \$15 million to \$33.4 million, fell to \$24.3 million in a contracted market.

Imports of non-metallic minerals and products from the United Kingdom went up from \$12.5 million to \$29.7 million but fell from 7.9% to 7.3% as proportion of the import total from that country. However, the United Kingdom share of this group's total imports dropped from 7.6% to 4.6%. Anthracite coal, the principal item in 1926-29 at \$3.5 million, rose to \$4 million, but was markedly lower than in 1936-39. Pottery and chinaware became in 1951-54 the main import with an increase from \$2.8 million to \$11.9 million. Plate and sheet glass is another important commodity in this group and it about quadrupled in value between 1926-29 and 1951-54.

Imports of chemicals and allied products from all countries went up from \$35.4 million to \$205.4 million, showing the second fastest rate of growth among all major groups as well as an increase in the share of total imports from 3.1% to 5%. Principal chemicals were the main item in all periods, and synthetic plastics and drugs and medicines were also included among the leading forty in 1951-54. Imports from the United States rose from \$23.7 million to \$178.4 million, also registering the second largest relative gain among all major groups and doubling its share of total imports from that country to 6%. Imports from the United Kingdom increased from \$4.9 million to \$16.4 million, with a one-third increase in the share of the import total from that country to 4%. In terms of the respective importance of this group's imports from all countries, the United States had an increase

from 67% to 86.8%, while for the United Kingdom there was a decline from 13.9% to 8%.

Imports of miscellaneous commodities from all countries increased from \$65.7 million to \$419 million, with the highest rate of growth among all major commodities, and in 1955 they rose sharply to \$530.6 million. The corresponding increase in their share of total imports was from 5.8% to 10.1% and to 11.3%. Non-commercial items, the principal item in 1926-29 at \$9.9 million, went up to \$49.3 million in 1951-54 and to \$72.9 million in 1955. Settlers' effects and arms and supplies for NATO countries have the greatest weight in this category, the former accounting for the bulk of the increase between 1926-29 and 1951-54 and the latter for most of the increase between 1951-54 and 1955. Aircraft became in 1951-54 the leading import in this group, advancing from \$1.3 million to \$87.2 million and again to \$138.1 in 1955. The proportion of total imports of aircraft coming from the United States rose from 67.8% to 94.1% but declined to 90.2% in 1955. In the case of the United Kingdom there was a drop from 29.6% to 5.6% and a recovery to 9.5% in 1955. Tourist purchases abroad, the bulk of which came from the United States, increased from \$7.2 million in 1936-39 (no figures are available for 1926-29) to \$64.1 million in 1951-54, and rose to \$71.5 million in 1955. Refrigerators and freezers, which are almost entirely purchased in the United States, went up from \$1 million in 1926-29 to \$42.2 million in 1951-54. Imports of miscellaneous commodities from the United States rose from \$46.7 million to \$356 million and to \$453.1 million in 1955, registering the greatest percentage increase of all major commodity groups and the second largest absolute gain. They also doubled their share of the import total from that country to 11.9% and again increased it to 13.1% in 1955. Imports from the United Kingdom rose from \$10 million to \$30.3 million and \$39.3 million in 1955, with a rising share of that country's import total from 6.3% to 7.5% and 9.8%. In terms of the respective importance of this group's total purchases, the United States increased its share from 71.1% to 85% and the United Kingdom had a decline from 15.1% to 7.2%. For both countries there were fractional gains in 1955.

CHAPTER V

STATISTICAL NOTES

Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics—Methods and Concepts

Canadian foreign trade statistics are derived from information recorded when goods move through customs ports across the borders of the country. These movements are recorded in terms of value and, where possible, of quantity. The statistics do not necessarily reflect the financial transactions behind the movement of goods, the method and time of payment being affected by many other factors. The documents received by the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue are the source of information on values and quantities. For the correct interpretation of the data the following definitions and explanations of terms as used in Canadian trade statistics should be kept in mind:

- (1) **Values and Quantities.** These are based upon the declarations of exporters and importers as subsequently checked (and sometimes revised) by customs officials.
- (2) **Domestic Exports.** "Domestic Exports" or "Exports of Canadian Produce" include all Canadian products exported, and also all exports of commodities of foreign origin which were changed in form or increased in value by further processing in Canada. These exports are valued at the actual amount received or to be received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges. In effect, export values are taken f.o.b. point of shipment for export.
- (3) **Re-Exports.** "Re-Exports" or "Exports of Foreign Produce" include any goods previously imported which are exported from Canada unchanged in form. Their value is the actual amount received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges.
- (4) **Imports.** "Imports" or "Imports Entered for Consumption" include all goods which enter Canada and are cleared for domestic sale or use by the customs officials; in effect, imports on which all duties were paid and which passed from customs control into the possession of the importer. Canadian import statistics do not include goods entering customs warehouses, only those released for domestic consumption. If the goods are re-exported without being cleared for domestic consumption then they enter neither the import statistics nor the re-export statistics.

It must be emphasized that the fact that imports have been "entered for consumption" does not imply that the goods will all be consumed in Canada. The term means only that they are free to be consumed in Canada without further customs formalities.

The statistical value of imports is the value as determined for customs duty purposes. This is basically the fair market value at which equivalent goods would be sold for home use in the country from which the goods were received. These values therefore exclude all costs of transporting the goods to Canada, as well as any export duties or import duties which must be paid on them; they represent only the cost of the goods alone, f.o.b. original point of shipment to Canada. In most cases the customs value of imports corresponds to the invoice value of the goods. It happens occasionally, however, that low end-of-season or end-of-run invoice values for manufactured goods are replaced by values based on the average price of the goods over a preceding period.

In cases where goods are invoiced in a currency other than Canadian dollars, that currency is converted to Canadian dollars at exchange rates authorized by law and orders-in-council. These rates generally correspond to the commercial rates prevailing on the date that the goods were shipped to Canada.

- (5) **Countries to which Trade is Credited.** Exports are credited to the country to which they are consigned, whether or not that country possesses a seaboard. The country of consignment is that country to which goods exported from Canada are, at the time of export, intended to pass without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to another.

Imports are credited to the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods came without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to another. These countries are not necessarily the countries of actual origin of the goods, since goods produced in one country may be imported by a firm in another country and later re-sold to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment to which the goods would be credited.

There is one exception to this rule. In the case of imports an attempt is made to classify by country of origin all goods produced in Central and South America. The effect of this procedure is discussed below.

(6) **Time Periods.** The terms "month" and "year" in Canadian trade statistics are not precisely the same as calendar months and years. The trade recorded for any calendar period is that trade for which the relevant customs forms have been received at the Bureau of Statistics during that calendar period. Actual commodity movements lead

by a few days (but rarely more) the receipt of the customs forms. However as the overall effect of this procedure on different months and years is approximately constant, the statistics generally give an adequate picture of the movement of goods in given calendar periods.

Imports from Central and South America

Until the middle of 1946 all imports were credited in Canadian trade statistics to the countries from which the goods were consigned to Canada. Beginning in July, 1946, a new method was adopted for the recording of some Canadian imports produced in Central or South America (including Bermuda and the West Indies). This was to credit all shipments of goods originating in Central or South America but consigned to Canada from the United States (and usually purchased in that country) to the country in which they were produced.

It may be mentioned at this point, however, that this method of crediting imports from Central or South America is not equivalent to recording on a strict country of origin basis. This principle is followed only in the case when these goods are consigned from the United States to Canada. For goods consigned from any Central or South American country direct to Canada (even when shipped via the United States) classification is invariably by country of consignment. Thus goods of Paraguayan origin consigned to Canada by a merchant in Uruguay would be credited to Uruguay in Canadian trade statistics. But if the same goods were consigned to Canada by an American firm from the United States they would be credited to the country of origin, namely Paraguay.

When this change in the recording of imports was made in 1946 its effects on Canadian trade statistics was not very significant. For under immediate postwar trading conditions almost all imports of Central or South American origin were being consigned to Canada from the country in which the goods were produced. However, with the return of more normal trading practices a much greater proportion of goods originating in Central or South America has come to be consigned to Canada from entrepôt markets in the United States than was the case in 1946.

In 1953 a survey was begun to determine the amount of imports which, although credited to Central and South American countries, was actually consigned to Canada from the United States. Starting in 1954, the results of this study have been published on a regular basis¹.

1. See issues of this *Review* for calendar year 1954 and first half-year and calendar year 1955.

Part A of Table 16 shows imports from each Central or South American country for which the total exceeded \$1 million in calendar year 1955. The remaining territories in the area, namely Bahamas, Bermuda, British Honduras, Falkland Islands, Bolivia, Chile, French Guiana, French West Indies, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and the American Virgin Islands, are therefore not listed. The total recorded imports are broken down into those which were consigned to Canada either from one of the countries in the area or from the United States.

An analysis of Canada's imports from countries in Central and South America, with regard to the significance of shipments consigned from the United States as a proportion of the total, reveals that the departure from recording on a strict consignment basis tends to affect Canadian trade statistics to a varying degree with the different countries. Additional differences are also in evidence as to changes in the extent of the effect of this departure on imports from some countries in various periods. Three distinct groups of countries may be distinguished.

Statistics of imports from the Commonwealth are affected to a negligible extent. An average of the yearly data shows that only 1% of total imports from Commonwealth countries in Central and South America were consigned to Canada from the United States over the 1953-55 period. The very small proportion of goods consigned from the United States in the case of Commonwealth countries in this area may be partly explained by better shipping connections between Canada and the British West Indies than between Canada and most other Central and South American countries. Another contributing factor may lie in the encouragement given to direct shipment to Canadian ports by the tariff clause which denies preferential treatment to Commonwealth imports which are shipped to Canada via a country outside the Commonwealth.

Imports from the two oil-exporting countries in South America (Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles) also show a very small percentage of shipments consigned to Canada from the United States. The average for the 1953-55 period was about 2.5% for the group as a whole. Petroleum and petroleum products form the greater part of Canada's

TABLE 16. Imports Recorded as from Central and South America, by Country of Consignment
Half-Years, 1955-1956

Country and Commodity	1955						1956			
	January-June			July-December			January-June			
	Consigned from		Proportion Consigned from U.S.	Consigned from		Proportion Consigned from U.S.	Consigned from		Proportion Consigned from U.S.	
	United States	Country Credited		United States	Country Credited		United States	Country Credited		
	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000	%	
A. By Principal Countries of Central and South America										
Total, Commonwealth Countries	789	23,383	3.3	386	30,542	1.2	373	24,694	1.5	
Barbados	2	4,016	1	5	4,213	0.1	0	1,985	0.0	
British Guiana	12	5,360	0.2	353	12,582	2.7	333	5,176	6.0	
Jamaica	727	6,787	9.7	0	8,053	0.0	11	10,551	0.1	
Leeward and Windward Islands	0	1,795	0.0	2	659	0.3	1	1,418	0.1	
Trinidad and Tobago	6	5,142	0.1	0	4,692	0.0	3	5,240	0.1	
Total, Other Oil-Exporting Countries	1,396	99,848	1.4	2,151	114,605	1.8	2,245	108,139	2.0	
Netherlands Antilles	334	12,210	2.7	458	17,720	2.5	1,724	15,397	10.1	
Venezuela	1,062	87,638	1.2	1,693	96,884	1.7	521	92,742	0.6	
Total, Other Countries	17,835	42,330	29.6	29,643	47,068	38.6	40,698	50,454	44.6	
Argentina.....	795	1,039	43.3	275	2,305	10.7	662	1,276	34.2	
Brazil.....	4,841	7,771	38.4	6,011	12,124	33.1	5,339	10,861	33.0	
Colombia.....	2,113	7,058	23.0	4,070	8,979	31.2	4,618	7,911	36.9	
Costa Rica	551	2,467	18.3	187	2,743	6.4	261	970	21.2	
Cuba.....	933	4,867	16.1	410	3,815	9.7	777	6,766	10.3	
Dominican Republic.....	142	1,025	12.2	105	257	29.0	596	274	68.5	
Ecuador.....	1,564	1,385	53.0	1,600	638	71.5	1,368	904	60.2	
El Salvador.....	402	1,718	19.0	33	809	3.9	145	699	17.2	
Guatemala.....	705	2,297	23.5	200	1,343	13.0	416	1,560	21.1	
Haiti.....	518	174	74.9	751	154	83.0	732	221	76.8	
Honduras.....	588	21	96.6	610	447	57.7	615	1,676	26.8	
Mexico.....	3,360	6,847	32.9	14,183	4,424	76.2	23,337	9,060	72.0	
Nicaragua.....	33	311	9.6	160	925	14.7	197	289	40.5	
Panama.....	701	3,432	17.0	473	4,431	9.6	584	4,799	10.8	
Puerto Rico.....	51	308	14.2	48	687	6.5	94	973	8.8	
Surinam.....	107	1,136	8.6	134	2,269	5.6	289	1,249	18.8	
B. By Principal Import Statistical Items with Codes										
Crude petroleum for refining	7153	638	85,574	0.7	1,402	92,813	1.5	343	92,735	0.4
Coffee, green.....	283	6,207	18,271	25.4	7,858	18,268	30.1	9,471	18,521	33.8
Sugar, for refining.....	262	0	15,106	0.0	0	14,746	0.0	0	16,764	0.0
Bananas, fresh	3	3,213	8,199	28.2	2,729	8,904	23.5	2,770	9,183	23.2
Bauxite and alumina.....	6001-2	823	6,630	11.0	495	12,223	3.9	542	6,269	8.0
Cotton, raw	3001	1,929	1,277	60.2	13,351	3,211	80.6	21,615	4,182	83.8
Light fuel oils, Nos. 2 and 3	7172	212	4,134	4.9	0	10,164	0.0	188	5,360	3.4
Gasoline.....	7164	246	4,838	4.8	458	4,190	9.9	563	4,209	11.8
Stove oil	7171	88	3,183	2.7	0	2,856	0.0	254	4,194	5.7
Sisal, istle, tampico fibres	3413	1,750	205	89.5	1,555	180	89.6	1,816	337	84.3
Coca beans, not roasted	271	286	1,052	21.4	212	1,596	11.7	262	629	29.4
Peanuts, green	94	98	2,046	4.6	68	868	7.3	133	1,329	9.1
Diesel fuel.....	7174	0	1,963	0.0	0	917	0.0	323	1,325	19.6
Tomatoes, fresh	127	238	1,822	11.6	0	70	0.0	174	1,656	9.5
Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	9270	678	71	90.5	497	130	79.3	806	142	85.0
Yarns of synthetic textile fibres	3369	104	554	15.8	0	630	0.0	0	1,145	0.0
Coca butter and cocoa paste.....	273-4	168	186	47.5	101	516	16.4	111	112	49.8
Mercury and quicksilver	6218	61	171	26.3	165	488	25.3	42	40	51.2
Iron ore.....	5001	266	0	100.0	609	1	99.8	125	235	34.7
Wool, washed and scoured.....	3262	445	247	64.3	138	27	83.6	272	229	54.3
Quebracho extract.....	8111	192	204	48.5	202	232	46.5	140	344	28.9
Pine, white or other, n.o.p.....	4052	143	49	74.5	165	347	32.2	8	415	1.9
Castor oil, inedible	1601	195	192	50.4	54	232	18.9	99	228	30.3
Chinawood oil, inedible.....	1602	172	14	92.5	7	476	1.4	24	15	61.5
Pineapples, canned	56	0	104	0.0	1	500	0.2	0	118	0.0
Pineapples, fresh	16	447	101	81.6	53	3	94.6	468	62	88.3
Cigar leaf, stemmed	1782	3	253	1.2	29	273	9.6	18	233	7.2

1. Less than 0.1%.

TABLE 17 Imports from Selected Countries in Central and South America, by Principal Statistical Items, 1955-56

Commodity	Code	1955						1956		
		January-June			July-December			January-June		
		Consigned from		Proportion Consigned from U.S.	Consigned from		Proportion Consigned from U.S.	Consigned from		Proportion Consigned from U.S.
		United States	Country Credited		United States	Country Credited		United States	Country Credited	
		\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000	%
BRAZIL										
Total Imports		4,841	7,771	38.4	6,011	12,124	33.1	5,339	10,861	33.0
Cocoa beans, not roasted.....	271	59	115	33.9	112	1,004	10.0	103	115	47.2
Cocoa butter and cocoa paste.....	273-4	164	185	47.0	86	499	14.7	98	19	83.8
Coffee, green.....	283	2,405	6,632	26.6	3,304	8,823	27.2	2,766	9,250	23.0
Castor oil, inedible.....	1601	195	192	50.4	54	232	18.9	99	228	30.3
Cotton, raw.....	3001	1	59	2	15	288	5.0	0	0	0.0
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	3413	595	125	82.6	680	110	86.1	1,084	198	84.6
Pine, white or other, n.o.p.....	4052	139	49	73.9	155	341	31.3	5	415	1.2
Iron ore.....	5001	266	0	100.0	609	1	99.8	125	235	34.7
Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.....	9270	662	69	90.6	484	128	79.1	788	141	84.8
COLOMBIA										
Total Imports		2,113	7,058	23.0	4,070	8,979	31.2	4,618	7,911	36.9
Bananas, fresh.....	3	109	918	10.6	15	189	7.4	44	546	7.5
Coffee, green.....	283	1,859	6,278	22.8	4,047	7,646	34.6	4,572	5,912	43.6
Petroleum, crude and partly refined.....	7153	0	0	0.0	0	1,139	0.0	0	1,440	0.0
COSTA RICA										
Total Imports		551	2,467	18.3	187	2,743	6.4	261	970	21.2
Bananas, fresh.....	3	248	1,911	11.5	187	2,517	6.9	244	828	22.8
Coffee, green.....	283	292	536	35.3	0	213	0.0	12	132	8.3
CUBA										
Total Imports		933	4,867	16.1	410	3,815	9.7	777	6,766	10.3
Pineapples, fresh	16	415	98	80.9	43	3	93.5	446	61	88.0
Molasses.....	252,255	63	110	36.4	0	240	0.0	0	0	0.0
Sugar, for refining.....	262	0	3,359	0.0	0	2,237	0.0	0	4,050	0.0
Cigar leaf.....	1779,1782	4	293	1.3	3	338	0.9	61	218	21.9
Yarns, synthetic, for tire fabric	3369	104	554	15.8	0	630	0.0	0	1,145	0.0
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	3413	263	21	92.6	114	0	100.0	0	0	0.0
Woven synthetic tire fabric	3489	0	69	0.0	0	616	0.0	0	484	0.0
Chrome ore.....	6210	0	206	0.0	0	103	0.0	0	0	0.0
Manganese ore.....	6216	0	0	0.0	180	0	100.0	214	561	27.6
ECUADOR										
Total Imports		1,564	1,385	53.0	1,600	638	71.5	1,368	904	60.2
Bananas, fresh.....	3	1,458	1,188	55.1	1,371	380	78.3	1,246	851	59.4
Cocoa beans, not roasted.....	271	106	34	75.7	77	0	100.0	104	0	100.0
Coffee, green.....	283	10	139	6.7	150	185	44.8	10	45	18.2
MEXICO										
Total Imports		3,360	6,847	32.9	14,183	4,424	76.2	23,337	9,060	72.0
Pineapples, canned.....	56	0	102	0.0	1	482	0.2	0	116	0.0
Peanuts, green.....	94	98	1,958	4.8	53	525	9.2	133	1,227	9.8
Tomatoes, fresh.....	127	222	1,738	11.3	0	2	0.0	157	1,592	9.0
Coffee, green.....	283	639	1,094	36.9	199	427	31.8	895	1,037	46.3
Cotton, raw.....	3001	1,570	734	68.1	13,156	1,321	90.9	21,425	3,672	85.4
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	3413	422	18	95.9	66	8	89.2	8	4	66.7
Baler twine.....	3420	18	142	11.3	23	43	34.8	106	201	34.5
Mercury and quicksilver.....	6218	61	157	28.0	165	488	25.3	42	40	51.2
Fluorspar	7258	54	12	81.8	37	131	22.0	77	132	36.8

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Less than 0.1%.

imports from those two countries, and these commodities are normally purchased in very large quantities and shipped directly to Canada by tanker or via tanker and pipeline.

The proportion of most of the remaining countries' goods consigned from the United States is very much higher than in the case of the first two groups. For all countries in this category the average for the 1953-55 period was almost 30%, varying from about 65% for Honduras, Haiti and Ecuador to 15% and less for Surinam, Cuba, El Salvador and Nicaragua. The yearly and particularly the half-yearly data for the individual countries on the whole show a very irregular pattern, as for instance in the case of the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras and Puerto Rico. A number of countries, such as Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama and Surinam, display a general tendency for the proportion of consignments from the United States to decrease markedly. An opposite tendency is shown by Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, and very moderately by Brazil and Colombia. The data for the first half of 1956 are by and large in line with those general trends.

Part B of Table 16 lists all commodities imported from Central or South America in excess of \$0.5 million in calendar year 1955, in order of importance by value. In that year these commodities comprised about 93% of total imports from the area. The proportion of shipments consigned from the United States as part of the import total of the itemized commodities shows wide fluctuations for the 1953-55 averages. It was as low as less than 5% for peanuts, synthetic yarns, gasoline, petroleum, fuel oils, stove oil, canned pineapples and sugar; and as high as over 80% for wax and sisal, istle and tampico fibres and over 70% for fresh pineapples.

The proportion of consignments from the United States in relation to total imports of the itemized commodities also shows a rather irregular pattern during the 1953-55 period for the yearly and especially the half-yearly data, as for instance in the case of cigar leaf, pine and iron ore. Such commodities as petroleum, bananas and castor oil tended to register a decline, while such items as coffee, cotton and wool tended to move in the opposite direction. The data for the first half of 1956 reveal a considerable number of departures from these general trends.

Table 17 lists the principal imports into Canada from six selected countries in Central and South America, in order of importance by value in 1955. The itemized imports comprised in that year between 70% (Cuba) and almost 100% (Colombia) of total imports from those countries. A com-

parison of those commodities which are imported into Canada from more than one of the six countries shows on the whole a lack of uniformity with regard to the incidence of the relative proportion of consignments from the United States over calendar years 1953-55 and the first half of 1956. For example, very high averages in the 1953-55 period for some countries, such as Ecuador for bananas and cocoa beans and Mexico for cotton, contrast with much lower averages for others, such as Colombia and Costa Rica for bananas and Brazil for cocoa beans and cotton. Bananas show a tendency for the proportion of consignments from the United States to decline from the rather high levels of 1953; but for Costa Rica there is a reversal of the trend in the first half of 1956. For coffee and sisal, istle and tampico fibres, where the latter has a much higher average percentage of consignments from the United States than the former, there is the opposite tendency for the average to increase between 1953 and 1955, but in a number of cases the trend is reversed in the first half of 1956. Cotton is an example of divergent tendencies. For Brazil the percentage has declined from the relatively low level of 1953 to nil in the first half of 1956; while in the case of Mexico the proportion has been increasing from a much higher initial level.

The relatively high proportion of imports consigned from the United States in the case of the third group of countries in Central and South America, as compared with the Commonwealth countries in the area and with Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles, is in part a result of special circumstances affecting trade in particular commodities, the structure of the market in each individual case strongly influencing the pattern of trade. For instance, the factor of greater convenience in procuring relatively small shipments of certain goods from a distributing centre rather than directly from the country of origin would play an important role. Generally there is a great deal of variation among the various commodities as to the proportion of consignments from the United States and in some cases even among the same commodities originating from more than one country in the area.

The departure from strict consignment recording in the case of imports from Central and South America has affected significantly Canadian trade statistics from the point of view of many individual countries involved. On the other hand, the effect on statistics of total imports from the United States has been rather small. Recorded imports from the United States were during 1953-55 on the average only 1.3% less than if the consignment principle had been followed consistently. In the case of some individual commodities, however, the effects would have been obviously quite large.

Reference Material Included in Preceding Issues

- Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume (Calendar Year 1955, p. 56)
 Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year 1955, p. 57)
 Treatment of Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year 1955, p. 58)
 F.O.B. and C.I.F. Values of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year 1955, p. 58)
 "General Trade" Values of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year 1955, p. 59)
 Changes in the Structure of Canadian Exports, 1926-1954 (First Half-Year 1955, p. 27)
 The Seasonal Pattern of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year 1954, p. 33)
 Tariff Relations with Countries Distinguished in Canadian Trade Statistics (First Half-Year 1954, p. 33)
 Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year 1953, p. 30)
 The Index of Concentration (Calendar Year 1953, p. 43)
 Discrepancies in Reciprocal Records of Foreign Trade (First Half-Year 1953, p. 32)
 Price Indexes and the Structure of Trade, (Calendar Year 1952, p. 36, and subsequent annual issues)
 Commodity Movements and Trade Statistics (First Half-Year 1952, p. 34)
 Newfoundland and Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year 1949, p. 54)

Statistical Information on Canadian Foreign Trade

Current Publications

Monthly Summaries:

- Domestic Exports*
- Imports for Consumption*
- Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade*

Monthly Reports:

- Exports of Canadian Produce and Foreign Produce*
- Imports Entered for Consumption*

Quarterly Reports:

- Articles Exported to Each Country*
- Articles Imported from Each Country*
- Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments*

Annual and Special Publications

Annual Reports:

- Trade of Canada, Vol. I, Summary and Analytical Tables*
- Vol. II, Exports*
- Vol. III, Imports*
- The Canadian Balance of International Payments*

Special Reports:

- The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1926 to 1948*
- The Canadian Balance of International Payments in the Post-War Years, 1946-1952*

PART II
STATISTICAL TABLES

A. DIRECTION OF TRADE

TABLE 1. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1952-1956

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
Domestic Exports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1952.....	4,301,081	2,306,955	745,845	284,636	473,822	272,397	217,425
1953.....	4,117,406	2,418,915	665,232	245,892	370,136	198,254	219,177
1954.....	3,881,272	2,317,153	653,408	203,867	341,335	186,662	178,847
1955.....	4,281,784	2,559,343	769,313	249,929	376,078	160,830	166,292
1952..... 1Q	989,002	541,847	156,436	84,429	80,074	78,491	47,725
2Q	1,107,620	571,460	244,540	73,386	101,396	69,836	47,002
3Q	1,053,936	556,322	185,614	67,008	143,871	53,853	47,268
4Q	1,150,522	637,326	159,256	59,813	148,480	70,217	75,431
1953..... 1Q	900,567	564,301	123,934	57,799	57,205	47,875	49,454
2Q	1,093,025	624,119	190,300	67,648	111,929	51,655	47,373
3Q	1,073,871	612,003	192,532	68,413	103,026	45,116	52,782
4Q	1,049,943	618,492	158,466	51,832	97,976	53,607	69,568
1954..... 1Q	851,025	526,534	134,683	37,896	59,175	38,128	54,609
2Q	988,879	594,005	149,911	57,885	82,390	56,230	48,657
3Q	976,654	581,443	174,331	51,681	85,473	46,867	36,859
4Q	1,064,714	615,171	194,483	56,604	114,297	45,437	38,722
1955..... 1Q	951,349	566,811	182,802	53,966	70,591	38,394	38,785
2Q	1,080,526	636,317	201,823	64,346	93,646	39,394	45,001
3Q	1,113,770	661,944	197,991	73,827	96,747	43,156	40,106
4Q	1,136,139	694,271	186,697	57,791	115,094	39,886	42,399
1956..... 1Q	1,035,157	628,414	179,792	59,425	93,506	35,698	38,322
2Q	1,234,929	716,959	189,170	73,044	157,579	44,867	53,309
Total Exports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1952.....	4,355,960	2,349,044	751,049	287,507	475,766	273,581	219,013
1953.....	4,172,601	2,463,051	668,874	247,807	372,713	198,958	221,198
1954.....	3,946,917	2,367,439	658,315	205,396	345,634	188,297	181,836
1955.....	4,351,284	2,612,182	773,994	251,493	383,457	162,160	167,999
1952..... 1Q	1,001,821	551,664	157,475	85,577	80,491	78,696	47,918
2Q	1,119,938	580,436	245,745	73,952	101,906	70,310	47,590
3Q	1,069,189	568,221	187,178	67,595	144,290	54,141	47,764
4Q	1,165,012	648,723	160,651	60,383	149,079	70,434	75,741
1953..... 1Q	913,905	574,945	124,661	58,538	57,887	48,002	49,872
2Q	1,105,793	634,649	191,128	68,050	112,319	51,775	47,872
3Q	1,088,965	624,005	193,488	69,073	103,785	45,292	53,322
4Q	1,063,937	629,453	159,598	52,146	98,721	53,888	70,131
1954..... 1Q	866,289	537,177	139,889	38,320	60,848	39,244	54,810
2Q	1,005,024	607,638	151,137	58,073	82,950	56,316	48,910
3Q	993,133	594,785	175,568	52,009	86,332	47,048	37,391
4Q	1,082,471	627,838	195,721	56,994	115,505	45,688	40,725
1955..... 1Q	966,630	579,765	183,804	54,333	71,033	38,729	38,966
2Q	1,096,638	649,041	202,738	64,691	94,852	39,687	45,629
3Q	1,133,757	675,713	199,349	74,180	100,511	43,490	40,515
4Q	1,154,258	707,662	188,103	58,289	117,061	40,254	42,889
1956..... 1Q	1,051,495	641,647	180,932	60,118	94,101	35,861	38,835
2Q	1,252,676	731,909	190,481	73,432	158,121	45,093	53,640

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1956 are included in the total for previous years.

TABLE I. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, — Concluded

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth ¹ and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
Imports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1952	4,030,468	2,976,962	359,757	185,091	151,284	284,225	73,148
1953	4,382,830	3,221,214	453,391	171,094	173,172	289,968	73,991
1954	4,093,196 ²	2,961,380 ²	392,472 ²	182,853	178,565	284,405	93,523
1955	4,712,370	3,452,178	400,531	210,010	204,343	319,256	126,053
1952 1Q	916,119	693,991	68,248	41,927	32,599	65,161	14,192
2Q	1,034,230	763,806	93,172	50,104	37,806	71,669	17,673
3Q	995,170	714,519	97,973	50,698	37,101	73,708	21,170
4Q	1,084,949	804,646	100,365	42,361	43,778	73,687	20,113
1953 1Q	997,964	763,054	95,279	29,404	30,945	64,102	15,181
2Q	1,218,599	909,359	124,312	47,273	49,086	73,630	14,941
3Q	1,118,161	799,283	119,816	49,553	45,414	82,794	21,302
4Q	1,048,106	749,518	113,985	44,864	47,728	69,442	22,568
1954 1Q	925,865	690,081	88,219	29,247	31,608	70,222	16,489
2Q	1,124,247 ²	812,701 ²	115,910 ²	52,454	48,099	74,640	20,443
3Q	1,001,226	707,214	96,514	52,914	47,544	69,464	27,577
4Q	1,041,858	751,384	91,829	48,238	51,314	70,079	29,014
1955 1Q	990,710	745,674	85,433	35,720	32,119	68,222	23,543
2Q	1,218,704	903,569	97,449	59,417	50,576	79,040	28,652
3Q	1,216,655	878,431	110,558	57,934	53,853	83,255	32,624
4Q	1,286,301	924,505	107,090	56,939	67,795	88,738	41,233
1956 1Q	1,272,210	961,474	97,795	39,161	46,250	91,307	36,223
2Q	1,573,050	1,155,770	140,998	58,794	82,298	91,096	44,093
Trade Balance							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1952	+ 325,492	- 627,918	+ 391,292	+ 102,415	+ 324,482	- 10,644	+ 145,865
1953	- 210,229	- 758,163	+ 215,482	+ 76,714	+ 199,540	- 91,010	+ 147,207
1954	- 146,280 ²	- 593,941 ²	+ 265,843 ²	+ 22,543	+ 167,070	- 96,108	+ 88,313
1955	- 361,086	- 839,997	+ 373,463	+ 41,483	+ 179,114	- 157,096	+ 41,946
1952 1Q	+ 85,702	- 142,328	+ 89,228	+ 43,649	+ 47,892	+ 13,535	+ 33,726
2Q	+ 85,708	- 183,370	+ 152,573	+ 23,848	+ 64,100	- 1,360	+ 29,917
3Q	+ 74,019	- 146,298	+ 89,205	+ 16,897	+ 107,189	- 19,567	+ 26,593
4Q	+ 80,063	- 155,922	+ 60,287	+ 18,021	+ 105,302	- 3,252	+ 55,628
1953 1Q	- 84,059	- 188,109	+ 29,382	+ 29,134	+ 26,943	- 16,100	+ 34,691
2Q	- 112,806	- 274,710	+ 66,816	+ 20,777	+ 63,234	- 21,854	+ 32,932
3Q	- 29,196	- 175,279	+ 73,672	+ 19,520	+ 58,371	- 37,501	+ 32,021
4Q	+ 15,831	- 120,065	+ 45,612	+ 7,282	+ 50,993	- 15,554	+ 47,564
1954 1Q	- 59,576	- 152,904	+ 47,670	+ 9,073	+ 29,240	- 30,978	+ 38,322
2Q	- 119,223 ²	- 205,062 ²	+ 35,227 ²	+ 5,619	+ 34,851	- 18,324	+ 28,467
3Q	- 8,094	- 112,429	+ 79,054	- 905	+ 38,788	- 22,415	+ 9,813
4Q	+ 40,613	- 123,546	+ 103,892	+ 8,756	+ 64,191	- 24,391	+ 11,711
1955 1Q	- 24,080	- 165,908	+ 98,370	+ 18,614	+ 38,914	- 29,493	+ 15,423
2Q	- 122,065	- 254,528	+ 105,289	+ 5,274	+ 44,276	- 39,353	+ 16,977
3Q	- 82,898	- 202,718	+ 88,791	+ 16,246	+ 46,657	- 39,765	+ 7,890
4Q	- 132,042	- 216,842	+ 81,013	+ 1,350	+ 49,267	- 48,484	+ 1,655
1956 1Q	- 220,715	- 319,827	+ 83,138	+ 20,957	+ 47,852	- 55,446	+ 2,611
2Q	- 320,374	- 423,862	+ 49,483	+ 14,638	+ 75,823	- 46,003	+ 9,547

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1956 are included in the total for previous years.

2. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in the second quarter by an amount estimated at not less than \$40 million (some \$30 million of which represented imports from the United States, and some \$5 million imports from the United Kingdom). The trade balance was affected by the same amount. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.

TABLE II. Direction of Trade -- Domestic Exports

Country	1953		1954		1955		1956
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America							
United States	1, 188, 420	1, 230, 495	1, 120, 539	1, 196, 614	1, 203, 128	1, 356, 215	1, 345, 374
Alaska	364	766	462	810	547	674	1, 771
St. Pierre and Miquelon	643	676	614	612	709	673	661
Greenland	64	130	1	298	27	59	59
Total, North America	1, 189, 491	1, 232, 067	1, 121, 616	1, 198, 334	1, 204, 410	1, 357, 621	1, 347, 865
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda	1, 404	1, 666	1, 433	1, 559	1, 489	1, 521	1, 295
British Honduras	138	238	156	143	142	162	109
Bahamas	1, 115	1, 183	1, 086	1, 185	1, 008	1, 125	1, 082
Barbados	1, 459	2, 275	1, 993	2, 385	1, 863	2, 404	2, 070
Jamaica	5, 414	7, 076	5, 531	6, 021	5, 398	7, 509	8, 527
Leeward and Windward Islands	1, 791	2, 073	1, 927	2, 004	2, 021	2, 128	2, 110
Trinidad and Tobago	4, 308	5, 182	5, 630	5, 795	5, 843	6, 782	5, 640
American Virgin Islands	108	70	67	52	113	77	65
Costa Rica	1, 050	1, 149	1, 756	1, 078	1, 558	2, 018	1, 355
Cuba	7, 954	8, 170	8, 327	9, 128	7, 766	6, 144	6, 785
Dominican Republic	1, 960	2, 033	2, 226	2, 043	1, 960	2, 208	2, 438
El Salvador	921	980	731	795	1, 075	733	1, 203
French West Indies	15	11	11	13	12	11	7
Guatemala	824	1, 410	926	1, 095	1, 086	1, 422	1, 344
Haiti	1, 135	1, 535	1, 757	1, 550	950	1, 496	1, 493
Honduras	243	313	251	220	318	270	388
Mexico	12, 511	16, 475	12, 035	15, 324	16, 275	20, 851	17, 967
Netherlands Antilles	628	680	845	930	730	714	643
Nicaragua	587	767	941	712	917	852	797
Panama	3, 009	1, 371	1, 822	2, 235	1, 235	1, 589	2, 304
Puerto Rico	4, 152	3, 601	3, 689	4, 068	5, 136	4, 579	5, 694
Commonwealth Countries	15, 628	19, 694	17, 755	19, 094	17, 762	21, 633	20, 833
Other Countries	35, 099	38, 563	35, 384	39, 244	39, 132	42, 963	42, 483
Total, Central America and Antilles..	50, 727	58, 257	53, 139	58, 338	56, 894	64, 597	63, 316
South America:							
British Guiana	2, 211	2, 566	2, 332	1, 748	1, 339	1, 628	2, 018
Falkland Islands	1	40	1	3	0	274	<u>1</u>
Argentina	4, 892	2, 749	1, 616	5, 076	2, 770	4, 063	2, 247
Bolivia	2, 489	3, 012	278	994	436	650	912
Brazil	25, 564	11, 997	30, 045	15, 051	6, 584	4, 936	5, 551
Chile	1, 064	2, 881	1, 252	1, 878	1, 699	2, 121	1, 684
Colombia	6, 617	13, 529	8, 217	12, 783	12, 259	10, 432	9, 885
Ecuador	1, 323	2, 897	2, 524	2, 985	2, 726	2, 227	3, 008
French Guiana	0	6	2	2	<u>1</u>	2	<u>1</u>
Paraguay	206	133	117	50	74	17	177
Peru	9, 094	6, 014	2, 847	2, 239	2, 533	3, 468	4, 522
Surinam	349	363	470	441	512	459	534
Uruguay	499	2, 413	1, 183	1, 601	978	1, 377	1, 029
Venezuela	17, 586	18, 899	15, 507	15, 466	14, 586	16, 170	15, 477
Commonwealth Countries	2, 212	2, 606	2, 333	1, 751	1, 339	1, 902	2, 018
Other Countries	69, 684	64, 891	64, 059	58, 566	45, 158	45, 922	45, 025
Total, South America	71, 896	67, 497	66, 392	60, 317	46, 497	47, 823	47, 043

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE II Direction of Trade—Domestic Exports—Continued

Country	1953		1954		1955		1956
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	314,234	350,998	284,594	368,814	384,625	384,688	368,961
Austria	1,537	3,599	640	2,217	1,293	4,732	1,926
Belgium and Luxembourg	31,774	37,736	22,581	32,406	24,058	29,326	25,946
Denmark	4,680	1,623	1,316	1,613	1,274	1,898	1,280
France	14,350	17,931	18,072	15,727	19,984	22,579	25,502
Germany, Federal Republic	33,909	49,949	31,648	55,251	39,108	51,643	59,629
Iceland	1,414	644	414	285	237	268	153
Ireland	5,755	7,601	2,668	6,153	6,375	6,433	4,754
Netherlands	21,055	21,327	12,622	27,155	20,538	27,151	21,064
Norway	20,327	16,951	21,009	22,804	20,543	26,488	26,753
Sweden	2,818	1,769	1,305	2,213	3,525	4,097	3,063
Switzerland	14,152	15,681	13,979	12,847	15,249	10,391	16,950
Commonwealth Countries	314,234	350,998	284,594	368,814	384,625	384,688	368,961
Other Countries	151,773	174,808	126,253	178,642	152,186	185,004	187,019
Total, North-Western Europe	466,007	525,806	410,847	547,456	536,810	569,692	555,981
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar	274	212	155	97	130	156	106
Malta	1,666	1,641	1,518	1,525	1,748	2,186	1,318
Greece	806	754	1,133	1,372	1,856	2,442	1,501
Italy	14,585	18,585	10,411	13,433	10,415	17,238	18,223
Portugal	3,431	560	1,350	768	750	1,804	601
Azores and Madeira	111	120	423	218	135	176	102
Spain	1,450	12,729	1,017	1,717	1,721	2,489	2,921
Commonwealth Countries	1,940	1,854	1,673	1,622	1,878	2,342	1,424
Other Countries	20,383	32,748	14,334	17,507	14,876	24,150	23,348
Total, Southern Europe	22,323	34,602	16,006	19,130	16,754	26,491	24,772
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	0	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Bulgaria	<u>1</u>	3	6	2	1	1	104
Czechoslovakia	72	51	124	171	294	768	4,534
Finland	581	807	200	276	1,075	661	1,285
Germany, Eastern	0	0	<u>1</u>	0	32	2,229	1,213
Hungary	48	<u>1</u>	31	4	124	41	23
Poland	126	57	129	429	25	3,980	19,446
Roumania	93	1	1	73	250	147	123
U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	2,877	1,977	1,523	1,157	18,000
Yugoslavia	1,813	127	279	6,840	227	136	744
Total, Eastern Europe	2,734	1,045	3,646	9,774	3,550	9,121	45,472
Middle East:							
Aden	22	12	20	2	13	3	8
Arabia	1,720	924	821	773	691	553	1,118
Egypt	9,546	2,142	685	516	722	569	1,739
Ethiopia	32	23	36	82	38	35	78
Iran	525	228	355	402	414	230	451
Iraq	305	153	271	154	346	824	451
Israel	3,641	5,418	3,023	7,151	1,808	2,750	1,148
Italian Africa	<u>1</u>	0	<u>1</u>	1	0	<u>1</u>	2
Jordan	25	13	43	80	24	25	47
Lebanon	4,112	1,049	344	638	753	540	629
Libya	647	632	461	379	40	34	16
Sudan	4	13	6	2	3	1	53
Syria	380	198	657	512	814	231	395
Turkey	1,146	309	4,768	2,318	380	267	632
Commonwealth Countries	22	12	20	2	13	3	8
Other Countries	22,083	11,101	11,471	13,007	6,032	6,060	6,757
Total, Middle East	22,105	11,113	11,490	13,010	6,045	6,063	6,765

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE II. Direction of Trade – Domestic Exports – Concluded

Country	1953		1954		1955		1956
	Jan. -June	July -Dec.	Jan. -June	July -Dec.	Jan. -June	July -Dec.	Jan. -June
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	2,610	697	931	2,216	1,654	1,017	1,903
Hong Kong.....	4,278	4,722	4,443	3,809	3,779	3,474	3,387
India	23,808	13,379	5,103	12,586	9,044	15,625	16,074
Malaya and Singapore	1,371	1,483	1,521	1,462	1,690	1,731	2,261
Pakistan	20,975	11,128	4,434	4,536	2,547	3,655	5,918
Other British East Indies	1	26	2	16	8	45	96
Afghanistan.....	140	10	43	12	7	13	11
Burma.....	313	131	73	139	238	242	44
China, except Taiwan	0	0	0	70	1,002	14	438
Taiwan.....	702	780	1,372	1,814	796	431	367
Indo-China.....	258	93	124	66	157	180	357
Indonesia.....	1,203	787	802	519	383	561	435
Japan	37,282	81,286	61,430	35,044	45,313	45,580	55,487
Korea	9,930	5,061	2,302	895	2,637	4,877	1,894
Philippines	7,169	6,703	8,115	7,748	9,793	8,343	7,855
Portuguese Asia.....	105	85	27	16	66	108	238
Thailand	703	806	1,026	741	1,378	963	911
Commonwealth Countries	53,044	31,433	16,434	24,626	18,722	25,547	29,639
Other Countries	57,805	95,742	75,315	47,063	61,770	61,313	68,035
Total, Other Asia.....	110,848	127,176	91,749	71,689	80,492	86,860	97,674
Other Africa:							
British East Africa ¹	153	195	163	212	272	330	170
Mauritius and Seychelles							19
Rhodesia and Nyasaland ²	1,094	1,126	1,801	2,144	1,895	2,428	2,414
Union of South Africa	23,788	26,975	23,197	16,686	29,855	26,171	36,060
Other British South Africa	2	13	3	4	1	4	4
Gambia.....	3	26	23	15	29	48	38
Gold Coast	438	1,311	1,082	1,231	427	1,034	514
Nigeria.....	169	773	737	715	366	524	358
Sierra Leone	101	134	137	219	263	335	368
Other British West Africa	1	0	10	23	21	12	24
Belgian Congo	1,538	1,811	1,473	2,155	1,851	1,683	1,391
French Africa	818	430	710	494	747	429	505
Liberia.....	1,424	1,721	2,492	1,579	1,075	1,381	42
Madagascar	42	22	22	19	38	33	18
Morocco	2,279	1,530	1,899	925	781	1,010	1,510
Portuguese East Africa.....	793	1,204	1,501	1,113	1,174	870	1,191
Portuguese West Africa.....			164	159	168	106	96
Canary Islands	10	13	3	1	0	0	0
Spanish Africa	26	33	16	1	2	0	1
Commonwealth Countries	25,748	30,552	27,154	21,248	33,130	30,884	39,969
Other Countries	6,928	6,767	8,278	6,446	5,836	5,512	4,754
Total, Other Africa	32,677	37,319	35,432	27,694	38,965	36,397	44,723
Oceania:							
Australia	17,893	21,736	21,996	23,772	28,267	30,215	24,030
Fiji.....	201	223	248	406	299	756	455
New Zealand.....	2,941	4,534	5,256	9,551	10,444	11,900	9,279
Other British Oceania	62	2	45	58	82	2	61
French Oceania	302	185	185	204	287	190	277
Hawaii	3,257	2,128	1,758	1,464	1,920	2,004	2,294
United States Oceania.....	128	125	98	171	158	177	79
Commonwealth Countries	21,097	26,494	27,545	33,787	39,091	42,874	33,824
Other Countries	3,687	2,438	2,041	1,839	2,365	2,371	2,650
Total, Oceania	24,784	28,932	29,586	35,626	41,457	45,244	36,474
Total, Commonwealth Countries	433,925	463,643	377,507	470,946	496,560	509,873	496,676
Total, United States and Dependencies	1,196,430	1,237,184	1,126,613	1,203,179	1,211,001	1,363,727	1,355,277
Total, All Countries	1,993,592	2,123,814	1,839,903	2,041,369	2,031,875	2,249,909	2,270,086

1. Includes Nyasaland prior to 1954.

2. Northern and Southern Rhodesia only prior to 1954.

3. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE III. Direction of Trade — Imports

Country	1953		1954		1955		1956
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America:							
United States	1,672,413	1,548,801	1,502,781	1,458,599	1,649,243	1,802,935	2,117,244
Alaska	1,336	1,625	2,622	4,951	1,824	2,108	1,538
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	18	48	9	21	10	42	17
Greenland	2	4	4	9	7	6	5
Total, North America.....	1,673,769	1,550,478	1,505,416	1,463,580	1,651,084	1,805,092	2,118,805
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda.....	55	71	144	246	139	119	129
British Honduras	57	82	59	65	38	126	91
Bahamas	118	309	181	237	148	124	130
Barbados	1,030	1,345	1,290	4,068	4,018	4,218	1,985
Jamaica	6,388	5,373	7,801	7,508	7,514	8,053	10,562
Leeward and Windward Islands	194	1,016	498	752	1,795	661	1,419
Trinidad and Tobago	3,138	4,924	4,348	5,247	5,148	4,692	5,243
American Virgin Islands	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Costa Rica.....	4,342	5,130	3,541	4,205	3,018	2,930	1,231
Cuba.....	6,210	5,444	6,107	3,806	5,800	4,225	7,543
Dominican Republic.....	2,641	3,213	1,243	420	1,167	362	870
El Salvador.....	1,259	130	533	418	2,120	842	844
French West Indies	0	0	1	1	1	157	1
Guatemala.....	1,521	1,738	2,781	2,279	3,002	1,543	1,976
Haiti.....	337	411	793	777	692	905	953
Honduras	1,937	2,657	1,479	1,110	609	1,057	2,291
Mexico.....	10,326	5,459	9,167	4,866	10,207	18,607	32,397
Netherlands Antilles	2,033	6,121	6,332	14,250	12,544	18,178	17,121
Nicaragua	134	257	81	100	344	1,085	486
Panama	1,875	1,762	2,935	2,915	4,133	4,904	5,383
Puerto Rico.....	361	511	844	359	359	735	474
Commonwealth Countries	10,980	13,120	14,321	18,123	18,800	17,993	19,558
Other Countries	32,976	32,834	35,836	35,504	43,996	55,530	71,570
Total, Central America and Antilles..	43,955	45,955	50,157	53,627	62,796	73,523	91,127
South America:							
British Guiana	7,813	9,987	6,788	13,694	5,372	12,935	5,509
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Argentina.....	4,457	4,072	1,363	1,375	1,834	2,580	1,938
Bolivia.....	715	700	261	6	3	16	59
Brazil.....	14,772	20,275	16,368	15,254	12,612	18,135	16,200
Chile	749	303	198	38	232	18	515
Colombia	11,280	11,935	12,045	12,775	9,171	13,049	12,529
Ecuador	1,178	1,510	1,229	2,534	2,949	2,238	2,272
French Guiana	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
Paraguay	180	80	247	273	96	141	86
Peru	853	2,075	1,394	870	306	563	1,067
Surinam	502	843	1,069	1,724	1,243	2,403	1,538
Uruguay	1,870	1,033	595	430	266	217	500
Venezuela.....	71,095	84,052	82,504	85,090	88,700	98,577	93,263
Commonwealth Countries	7,813	9,987	6,788	13,095	5,372	12,935	5,509
Other Countries	107,652	126,880	117,272	120,372	117,413	137,936	129,966
Total, South America.....	115,465	136,867	124,060	134,067	122,785	150,872	135,475

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE III. Direction of Trade - Imports - Continued

Country	1953		1954		1955		1956
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	219,590	233,801	204,129	188,343	182,883	217,648	238,793
Austria.....	1,514	1,453	1,579	1,464	1,303	1,406	1,848
Belgium and Luxembourg	14,414	14,668	11,824	13,253	11,833	17,218	22,613
Denmark	997	1,178	1,522	1,941	1,614	2,655	2,666
France	11,324	10,943	9,983	12,063	10,390	14,626	14,752
Germany, Federal Republic	14,186	21,321	18,021	26,464	21,752	33,851	39,123
Iceland.....	68	12	54	5	6	2	4
Ireland	239	343	903	247	169	167	256
Netherlands	10,169	12,129	9,884	12,678	8,660	12,291	10,501
Norway.....	958	1,331	1,011	972	1,001	1,365	1,238
Sweden	4,598	4,743	4,189	4,986	5,260	6,892	7,045
Switzerland	9,439	10,998	9,700	9,451	8,298	11,067	10,202
Commonwealth Countries	219,950	233,801	204,129	188,343	182,883	217,648	238,793
Other Countries	67,907	79,119	68,668	83,526	70,287	101,540	110,248
Total, North-Western Europe	287,497	312,920	272,798	271,868	253,169	319,189	349,041
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Malta	30	37	30	37	22	40	21
Greece	105	119	112	119	124	156	120
Italy	6,533	7,738	5,900	9,106	6,728	11,774	16,665
Portugal.....	796	1,166	701	1,097	821	1,120	1,940
Azores and Madeira	100	79	80	113	87	113	80
Spain	2,433	2,186	3,192	2,374	2,780	3,440	3,120
Commonwealth Countries	30	37	30	38	22	41	22
Other Countries	9,966	11,287	9,985	12,809	10,540	16,602	14,445
Total, Southern Europe	9,996	11,324	10,014	12,847	10,562	16,642	14,467
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria.....	0	1	1	0	1	2	1
Czechoslovakia	1,411	1,178	897	899	1,174	1,706	2,094
Finland	201	347	262	347	161	223	224
Germany, Eastern	281	678	197	524	204	368	198
Hungary	43	141	147	63	56	68	80
Poland	120	124	198	207	181	414	706
Roumania.....	1	6	2	1	0	1	1
U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	282	561	147	551	84	551	487
Yugoslavia	58	43	109	175	177	339	321
Total, Eastern Europe.....	2,397	3,079	1,957	2,770	2,037	3,672	4,111
Middle East:							
Aden.....	10	0	70	9	20	28	42
Arabia	2,185	11	930	1,295	4,223	2,763	7,167
Egypt.....	1,305	2,898	279	161	239	55	83
Ethiopia.....	26	18	21	76	29	61	84
Iran	619	406	884	501	991	1,073	453
Iraq	110	1,261	10	228	533	766	250
Israel	631	681	571	469	598	568	918
Italian Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Lebanon.....	8,078	11,506	7,049	10,364	6,394	11,526	9,708
Libya	0	0	1	0	3	0	1
Sudan	20	40	9	48	49	48	51
Syria	29	27	9	14	11	1,048	915
Turkey	485	306	320	379	434	309	353
Commonwealth Countries	10	0	70	9	20	28	42
Other Countries	13,487	17,154	10,081	13,537	13,504	18,218	19,982
Total, Middle East.....	13,497	17,153	10,152	13,545	13,524	18,246	20,022

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE III, Direction of Trade—Imports—Concluded

Country	1953		1954		1955		1956
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	8,261	6,200	6,755	5,772	7,901	7,080	7,826
Hong Kong	2,410	2,017	2,117	2,037	3,051	2,824	3,082
India	14,090	12,537	14,174	13,880	18,608	16,539	16,029
Malaya and Singapore	11,469	10,427	8,994	10,592	13,569	15,241	14,575
Pakistan	216	342	339	227	339	477	661
Other British East Indies	172	178	115	57	42	29	56
Afghanistan	2	40	9	0	1	6	0
Burma	2	0	79	0	7	0	1
China, except Taiwan	694	425	1,365	256	1,824	1,301	4,317
Taiwan	15	60	1	186	78	77	63
Indo-China	1	0	14	31	31	141	12
Indonesia	388	210	314	297	306	195	452
Japan	5,727	7,902	6,650	12,547	13,905	22,813	28,987
Korea	1	54	164	6	221	259	2
Philippines	707	2,279	1,750	2,251	962	1,065	1,245
Portuguese Asia	7	7	1	0	0	0	0
Thailand	239	657	354	432	504	638	552
Commonwealth Countries	36,618	31,700	32,493	32,565	43,511	42,789	42,229
Other Countries	7,782	11,634	10,702	16,006	18,339	26,494	35,629
Total, Other Asia	44,399	43,333	43,195	48,571	61,849	69,284	77,858
Other Africa:							
British East Africa ²	1,705	7,688	6,353	9,499	5,042	8,116	4,455
Mauritius and Seychelles							1,567
Rhodesia and Nyasaland ³	339	3,525	977	184	106	376	167
Union of South Africa	2,303	2,313	2,324	3,587	2,566	3,689	3,212
Other British South Africa	1	8	2	1	1	1	2
Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gold Coast	1,692	1,467	1,488	498	1,488	2,287	1,270
Nigeria	708	876	773	93	742	116	648
Sierra Leone	0	2	7	0	6	2	18
Other British West Africa	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Belgian Congo	993	1,254	1,029	460	1,648	1,025	595
French Africa	1,134	1,497	1,207	1,977	1,304	1,963	779
Liberia	0	372	132	3	0	214	273
Madagascar	8	0	243	61	1	13	22
Morocco	265	264	84	113	82	113	53
Portuguese East Africa			28	163	24	104	239
Portuguese West Africa	62	11	162	19	21	23	42
Canary Islands	13	17	14	12	15	10	13
Spanish Africa	0	2	0	0	16	0	1
Commonwealth Countries	6,748	15,878	11,923	13,864	9,950	14,586	11,340
Other Countries	2,476	3,415	2,899	2,808	3,111	3,464	2,017
Total, Other Africa	9,224	19,294	14,823	16,672	13,061	18,051	13,357
Oceania:							
Australia	6,314	17,150	7,754	16,903	8,454	17,841	8,729
Fiji	2,063	3,491	2,362	3,451	1,617	3,399	2,055
New Zealand	5,862	2,710	5,057	2,257	7,222	5,094	8,215
Other British Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Oceania	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	2,126	2,509	2,365	2,927	1,253	2,052	1,996
United States Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commonwealth Countries	14,239	23,351	15,172	22,613	17,293	26,335	19,000
Other Countries	2,126	2,509	2,368	2,927	1,253	2,052	1,996
Total, Oceania	16,364	25,862	17,541	25,538	18,546	28,387	20,996
Total, Commonwealth Countries	296,027	327,875	284,927	289,247	277,850	332,355	336,492
Total, United States and Dependencies	1,676,236	1,553,446	1,508,613	1,466,834	1,652,679	1,807,831	2,121,253
Total, All Countries	2,216,563	2,166,267	2,050,112	2,043,084	2,209,414	2,502,956	2,845,260

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Includes Nyasaland prior to 1954.

3. Northern and Southern Rhodesia only prior to 1954.

B. TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS AND LEADING COMMODITIES

TABLE IV. Domestic Exports to All Countries

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	1954		1955		1956	Change from 1st half '55 to 1st half '56
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	%
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	365, 772	437, 709	369, 074	383, 274	460, 614	+ 24.8
3	Wheat	166, 483	208, 856	165, 554	172, 662	258, 250	+ 56.0
10	Barley	32, 345	57, 018	36, 126	40, 335	31, 978	- 11.5
11	Wheat flour	47, 475	40, 554	39, 585	34, 857	35, 932	- 9.2
14	Whisky	23, 792	35, 364	24, 659	36, 023	26, 779	+ 8.6
22	Flax seed (chiefly for crushing)	9, 206	4, 511	13, 835	17, 444	21, 511	+ 55.5
28	Tobacco, unmanufactured	13, 311	4, 775	22, 352	4, 195	11, 921	- 46.7
1	Oil seed cake and meal	3, 235	4, 511	6, 774	8, 657	10, 253	+ 51.4
	Animals and Animal Products	134, 403	135, 458	126, 027	137, 594	123, 639	- 1.9
16	Fish, fresh and frozen	22, 581	34, 069	23, 912	31, 351	24, 381	+ 2.0
25	Fur skins, undressed	12, 226	10, 771	15, 878	12, 409	13, 656	- 14.0
31	Fish, cured	11, 315	12, 026	10, 618	13, 321	10, 131	- 4.6
36	Molluscs and crustaceans	10, 160	7, 162	11, 958	8, 288	11, 554	- 3.4
39	Fish, canned	12, 062	13, 758	6, 351	11, 866	5, 833	- 8.2
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	9, 104	11, 865	9, 340	13, 476	10, 330	+ 10.6
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	631, 582	746, 772	730, 328	790, 593	736, 462	+ 0.8
1	Newsprint paper	305, 430	330, 240	321, 874	344, 003	344, 990	+ 7.2
2	Planks and boards	132, 736	191, 988	189, 370	195, 943	161, 992	- 14.5
4	Wood pulp	133, 037	138, 381	145, 165	152, 139	152, 427	+ 5.0
17	Pulpwood	18, 188	27, 578	17, 851	30, 804	18, 674	+ 4.6
23	Plywoods and veneers	9, 902	11, 653	15, 893	14, 211	17, 063	+ 7.4
24	Shingles	9, 509	14, 673	14, 429	14, 716	12, 042	- 16.5
	Iron and its Products	159, 548	141, 144	165, 808	232, 974	199, 351	+ 20.2
8	Iron ore	7, 210	32, 509	22, 109	77, 705	32, 281	+ 46.0
12	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	49, 423	21, 396	47, 921	24, 285	47, 155	- 1.6
20	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	17, 945 ²	20, 227 ²	17, 656	18, 133	19, 960	+ 13.0
21	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	3, 944	7, 268	11, 309	22, 386	7, 491	- 33.8
32	Scrap iron and steel	2, 750	13, 118	7, 164	13, 772	10, 103	+ 41.0
34	Automobile parts (except engines)	9, 622	5, 753	6, 811	13, 522	12, 077	+ 77.3
35	Rolling mill products	2, 537	2, 856	9, 989	10, 324	11, 747	+ 17.6
40	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	8, 424	7, 653	10, 677	6, 714	7, 416	- 30.5
1	Locomotives and parts	3, 702	3, 835	2, 301	10, 163	11, 401	+ 395.5
1	Ferro-alloys	2, 716	3, 932	3, 587	9, 578	10, 313	+ 187.5
1	Automobiles, passenger	5, 093	2, 630	5, 305	7, 860	9, 351	+ 76.3
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	344, 453	364, 564	396, 497	429, 893	430, 767	+ 8.6
5	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	91, 243	90, 911	109, 309	105, 860	114, 012	+ 4.3
6	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	92, 460	89, 932	105, 327	105, 644	98, 629	- 6.4
7	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	60, 253	67, 081	68, 645	95, 279	94, 346	+ 37.4
13	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	24, 928	33, 464	35, 226	35, 332	31, 309	- 11.1
18	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	18, 699	21, 831	18, 163	19, 031	13, 317	- 26.7
29	Platinum metals, unmanufactured	14, 566	13, 074	12, 131	14, 184	20, 764	+ 71.2
33	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	11, 684	11, 229	9, 785	10, 915	11, 334	+ 15.8
38	Silver, unmanufactured	8, 625	10, 328	9, 704	9, 639	8, 328	- 14.2
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	67, 812	77, 761	89, 474	116, 726	135, 164	+ 51.1
9	Asbestos, unmanufactured	37, 628	44, 938	43, 001	51, 803	46, 921	+ 9.1
19	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	2, 915	3, 403	12, 048	24, 205	46, 305	+ 284.3
27	Abrasives, artificial, crude	15, 616	11, 606	12, 701	14, 241	13, 940	+ 9.8
	Chemicals and Allied Products	77, 526	83, 767	106, 158	103, 882	115, 891	+ 9.2
15	Fertilizers, chemical	26, 449	15, 893	33, 413	22, 883	27, 162	- 18.7
26	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	7, 796	12, 198	12, 667	14, 698	12, 692	+ 0.2
	Miscellaneous Commodities	49, 704	42, 327	39, 169	41, 497	57, 868	+ 47.7
30	Non-commercial items	9, 680	11, 374	9, 106	16, 121	14, 376	+ 57.9
37	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	17, 860	10, 582	10, 856	9, 050	25, 972	+ 139.2
	Total Domestic Exports to All Countries	1, 839, 903	2, 041, 369	2, 031, 875	2, 249, 909	2, 270, 086	+ 11.7
	Total of Commodities Itemized	1, 526, 761	1, 716, 909	1, 729, 095	1, 906, 551	1, 928, 069	
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	83.0	84.1	85.1	84.7	84.9	

1. Not included in leading forty exports in 1955.
2. Revised to include exports of machine needles.

TABLE V. Imports from All Countries

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	1954		1955		1956	Change from 1st half '55 to 1st half '56
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	255,031	285,258	270,968	296,507	294,877	+ 8.8
17	Coffee, green	34,910	29,304	27,388	29,622	32,230	+ 17.7
20	Sugar, unrefined	20,133	31,386	20,126	32,186	21,800	+ 8.3
22	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	11,563	12,704	20,684	23,426	21,522	+ 4.1
27	Vegetables, fresh	21,071	11,957	27,255	11,597	28,719	- 2.0
36	Citrus fruits, fresh	15,718	15,554	15,016	14,887	17,373	+ 15.7
39	Tea, black	12,570	11,011	15,207	10,376	12,505	- 17.8
	Animals and Animal Products	43,490	41,922	50,285	57,517	57,855	+ 15.1
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	168,203	165,121	190,572	191,041	217,416	+ 14.1
15	Cotton, raw	24,936	27,505	32,956	28,075	31,933	- 3.1
18	Cotton fabrics	25,369	20,643	27,541	25,859	35,106	+ 27.5
26	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	15,783	18,077	17,479	21,560	20,533	+ 17.5
32	Wool fabrics	18,107	14,260	15,166	16,782	19,949	+ 31.5
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	82,348	83,653	91,810	104,149	112,849	+ 22.9
19	Paperboard, paper and products	21,606	21,952	24,331	28,359	30,720	+ 26.3
30	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	17,444	16,623	17,072	17,722	17,764	+ 4.1
31	Logs, timber and lumber	12,010	11,985	14,544	18,229	21,176	+ 45.6
38	Books, printed	11,085	12,806	12,285	13,750	12,859	+ 4.7
	Iron and its Products	735,224	587,273	773,682	832,286	1,167,642	+ 50.9
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	206,618	173,601	207,682	238,193	309,544	+ 49.0
2	Automobile parts (except engines)	114,190	66,243	144,364	102,141	157,477	+ 9.1
6	Rolling mill products	54,094	43,469	50,603	79,076	120,830	+ 138.8
7	Tractors and parts	51,724	31,090	53,080	62,295	90,928	+ 71.3
8	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	48,671	36,243	57,902	43,015	63,537	+ 9.7
9	Automobiles, passenger	42,212	18,634	40,746	42,980	94,255	+ 131.3
14	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	39,682	20,669	35,750	27,124	43,553	+ 21.8
21	Pipes, tubes and fittings	30,795	28,885	20,195	30,095	57,752	+ 186.0
28	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	13,879	17,678	15,369	20,955	19,145	+ 24.6
33	Iron ore	4,754	15,662	8,195	23,368	11,116	+ 35.6
34	Automobiles, freight	7,597	7,537	12,872	17,570	25,170	+ 95.5
37	Tools	11,642	11,957	12,398	14,341	16,449	+ 32.7
1	Scrap iron and steel	894	1,154	5,395	8,997	17,322	+ 221.1
1	Ball and roller bearings	6,667	5,506	7,143	7,815	10,458	+ 46.4
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	163,697	193,488	176,724	222,069	236,691	+ 33.9
4	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	94,026	113,513	103,940	122,775	125,754	+ 21.0
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	274,098	325,118	286,005	377,679	344,314	+ 20.4
3	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	106,290	106,497	107,993	121,786	120,055	+ 11.2
10	Fuel oils	26,138	44,783	26,522	51,232	33,931	+ 27.9
11	Coal, bituminous	32,388	38,057	34,161	40,292	43,251	+ 26.6
29	Gasoline	13,476	21,088	14,160	21,671	14,511	+ 2.5
35	Coal, anthracite	13,823	19,321	12,460	17,664	12,875	+ 3.3
1	Glass, plate and sheet	6,260	5,976	8,157	10,020	11,907	+ 46.0
1	Brick and tile	6,007	6,679	7,265	9,923	11,211	+ 54.3
	Chemicals and Allied Products	109,363	111,043	121,462	139,037	148,502	+ 22.3
16	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	23,201	22,992	25,044	32,633	31,519	+ 25.9
25	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	16,750	18,143	19,362	21,710	24,172	+ 24.8
40	Drugs and medicines	14,794	10,534	13,246	11,772	15,041	+ 13.6
	Miscellaneous Commodities	218,659	250,207	247,907	282,671	265,116	+ 6.9
5	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	49,641	50,756	65,794	72,297	54,371	- 17.4
12	Non-commercial items	23,069	33,694	34,405	38,524	35,677	+ 3.7
13	Tourist purchases	26,270	42,497	26,791	44,676	27,844	+ 3.9
23	Refrigerators and freezers	25,821	13,042	24,535	19,400	29,572	+ 20.5
24	Parcels of small value	20,352	20,285	20,816	20,823	24,212	+ 16.3
	Total Imports from All Countries	2,050,112	2,043,084	2,209,414	2,502,956	2,845,260	+ 28.8
	Total of Commodities Itemized	1,394,030	1,301,952	1,503,395	1,667,593	1,975,628	
	Percent of Imports Itemized	68.0	63.7	68.0	66.6	69.4	

1. Not included among leading forty imports in 1955.

TABLE VI. Domestic Exports to the United States

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	1954		1955		1956	Change from 1st half '55 to 1st half '56	United States Share of Item Total 1st half '56
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June		
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	10 Whisky	98,840	114,485	66,944	93,584	86,657	+ 29.4	18.8
	20 Barley	20,816	31,728	21,522	32,619	23,926	+ 11.2	89.3
	28 Fodders, n.o.p.	12,763	22,842	4,963	18,008	13,198	+ 165.9	41.3
	34 Wheat	11,310	8,435	7,028	5,238	5,615	- 20.1	74.8
	1 Wheat	8,512	3,491	5,801	4,768	12,892	+ 122.2	5.0
	1 Vegetables, fresh	1,213	2,252	1,438	2,215	2,596	+ 80.5	67.3
	Animals and Animal Products	90,704	93,017	88,654	92,803	87,360	- 1.5	70.7
	9 Fish, fresh and frozen	22,448	33,396	23,622	30,838	24,180	+ 2.4	99.2
	19 Fur skins, undressed	9,024	9,559	11,788	11,346	10,585	- 10.2	77.5
	22 Molluscs and crustaceans	10,086	6,573	11,773	7,865	11,387	- 3.3	98.6
	27 Pork, fresh	7,754	9,426	8,257	6,798	6,857	- 17.0	98.4
	36 Meats, canned	5,616	5,044	4,586	4,434	4,478	- 2.4	89.3
	38 Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	3,288	3,434	3,904	4,279	4,685	+ 20.0	79.3
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	5,046	5,674	4,743	5,514	5,265	+ 11.0	51.0
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	513,523	593,888	581,617	639,409	611,668	+ 5.2	83.1
	1 Newsprint paper.....	276,117	282,517	279,503	298,819	299,980	+ 7.3	87.0
	2 Planks and boards.....	86,817	138,797	129,952	143,472	123,061	- 5.3	76.0
	3 Wood pulp	101,371	105,064	112,296	121,501	125,901	+ 12.1	82.6
	14 Pulpwood	17,068	21,692	16,651	22,806	17,501	+ 5.1	93.7
	16 Shingles	9,256	14,323	13,967	14,236	11,706	- 16.2	97.2
	17 Plywoods and veneers	9,289	11,091	13,431	13,010	15,296	+ 13.9	89.6
	Iron and its Products	93,427	75,153	96,139	129,176	107,280	+ 11.6	53.8
	6 Iron ore	3,245	23,017	17,422	62,291	25,709	+ 47.6	79.6
	8 Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	35,208	14,844	40,851	19,731	40,835	- 2	86.6
	18 Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets.....	3,913	6,882	6,492	17,811	6,329	- 2.5	84.5
	30 Engines, internal combustion, and parts ..	4,012	4,225	7,915	3,786	3,578	- 54.8	48.2
	32 Machinery (non-farm) and parts	5,664	4,752	5,220	5,648	7,540	+ 44.4	37.8
	35 Ferro-alloys	1,797	2,655	2,309	6,786	6,882	+ 198.1	66.7
	1 Scrap iron and steel	727	3,856	2,366	3,757	4,122	+ 74.2	40.8
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	190,561	193,396	211,527	232,163	237,916	+ 12.5	55.2
	4 Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated.....	61,847	61,782	75,388	70,441	75,615	+ 0.3	66.3
	5 Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated ...	41,228	34,224	43,531	39,597	40,394	- 7.2	41.0
	7 Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	24,355	31,535	26,537	50,053	48,077	+ 81.2	51.0
	12 Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	17,493	20,806	22,397	25,081	24,016	+ 7.2	76.7
	23 Silver, unmanufactured	8,446	9,095	9,322	8,826	8,055	- 13.6	96.7
	25 Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	12,680	11,660	9,370	7,531	6,302	- 32.7	47.3
	29 Platinum metals, unmanufactured	5,203	5,733	5,240	6,463	9,092	+ 73.5	43.8
	31 Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	4,118	6,574	2,435	5,068	6,873	+ 182.3	65.7
	40 Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	5,607	3,662	4,903	6,471	5,296	+ 8.0	46.7
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	48,838	49,575	65,479	83,961	105,363	+ 60.9	78.0
	11 Asbestos, unmanufactured	24,180	23,693	26,235	27,015	26,755	+ 2.0	57.0
	15 Petroleum, crude and partly refined	2,915	3,403	12,048	24,205	46,305	+ 284.3	100.0
	21 Abrasives, artificial, crude	13,110	9,805	10,742	12,096	11,793	+ 9.8	84.6
	37 Lime, plaster and cement.....	2,081	3,191	2,920	5,736	4,318	+ 47.9	99.3
	Chemicals and Allied Products.....	44,500	41,410	59,052	52,672	69,269	+ 17.3	59.8
	13 Fertilizers, chemical	24,869	14,297	28,424	16,151	23,986	- 15.6	88.3
	39 Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	2,674	3,466	3,885	4,063	3,716	- 4.4	55.1
	Miscellaneous Commodities.....	35,100	30,015	28,972	26,934	34,594	+ 19.4	59.8
	24 Aircraft and parts (except engines)	16,080	9,043	9,614	7,876	15,375	+ 59.9	59.2
	26 Non-commercial items.....	5,399	7,528	6,248	10,520	8,968	+ 43.5	62.4
	33 Electrical energy.....	3,307	4,113	5,916	4,697	6,058	+ 2.4	100.0 ³
	Total Domestic Exports to the United States	1,120,539	1,196,614	1,203,128	1,356,215	1,345,374	+ 11.8	59.3
	Total of Commodities Itemized	942,906	1,033,505	1,058,212	1,193,952	1,179,833		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	84.1	86.4	88.0	88.0	87.7		

1. Not included among leading forty exports in 1955.

2. Less than 0.1%.

3. A very small amount of electrical energy was also exported to Alaska.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

TABLE VII. Imports from the United States

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	1954		1955		1956	Change from 1st half '55 to 1st half '56	United States Share of Item Total 1st half '56
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	119,241	132,045	131,434	138,080	151,712	+ 15.4	51.4
28	Vegetables, fresh	18,850	11,399	24,810	11,324	24,632	- 0.7	92.2
28	Citrus fruits, fresh	15,598	14,013	14,779	13,309	17,102	+ 15.7	98.4
31	Soybeans	5,236	15,761	5,466	13,984	8,014	+ 46.6	100.0 ¹
38	Rubber products (except tires and footwear)	7,373	6,256	8,910	8,940	10,651	+ 19.5	92.5
	Animals and Animal Products.....	26,878	26,269	32,799	34,144	35,514	+ 8.3	61.4
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	90,551	90,262	104,949	86,013	90,228	- 14.0	41.5
17	Cotton, raw	23,079	26,370	29,649	11,083	6,001	- 79.8	18.8
19	Cotton fabrics	19,819	15,933	21,674	18,599	25,947	+ 19.7	73.9
36	Synthetic fabrics	7,825	9,444	8,951	10,895	9,321	+ 4.1	85.8
40	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	8,054	6,897	8,767	7,797	8,619	- 1.7	42.0
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	75,200	74,725	83,571	93,425	102,433	+ 22.6	90.8
11	Paperboard, paper and products	20,376	20,302	23,081	26,584	28,761	+ 24.6	93.6
24	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	16,896	15,947	16,423	16,999	16,985	+ 3.4	95.6
25	Logs, timber and lumber	11,295	11,311	13,940	16,995	19,912	+ 42.8	94.0
32	Books, printed	8,978	10,343	10,156	11,188	10,443	+ 2.8	81.2
	Iron and its Products	635,300	508,358	695,266	737,213	1,030,272	+ 48.2	88.2
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	177,263	151,168	185,532	212,099	280,428	+ 51.1	90.6
5	Automobile parts (except engines).....	112,646	64,525	142,858	100,294	155,230	+ 8.7	98.6
5	Tractors and parts	48,178	29,969	50,619	61,129	88,956	+ 75.7	97.8
3	Rolling mill products	44,828	34,917	44,159	65,930	94,841	+ 114.8	78.5
7	Engines, internal combustion, and parts..	39,616	30,378	50,554	37,211	56,862	+ 12.5	89.5
10	Automobiles, passenger.....	28,667	12,619	29,991	33,557	72,743	+ 142.5	77.2
10	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	38,566	20,049	34,930	26,440	42,187	+ 20.8	96.9
22	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	13,631	17,156	15,065	20,398	18,842	+ 25.1	98.4
23	Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	23,358	20,607	13,660	19,926	41,247	+ 202.0	71.4
26	Iron ore	4,164	14,922	7,929	22,544	10,483	+ 32.2	94.3
27	Automobiles, freight.....	7,124	7,047	12,072	16,563	23,921	+ 98.2	95.0
28	Tools	9,209	9,610	9,981	11,065	12,620	+ 26.4	76.7
2	Scrap iron and steel	892	679	5,358	8,720	17,317	+ 223.2	100.0 ³
2	Ball and roller bearings.....	5,542	4,359	5,768	6,010	8,381	+ 45.3	80.1
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	122,997	138,723	133,871	155,166	173,045	+ 29.3	73.1
3	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	84,407	98,774	92,454	106,217	108,265	+ 17.1	86.1
34	Brass, manufactured.....	7,551	8,260	7,834	8,878	10,317	+ 31.7	89.1
1	Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures	4,866	5,439	5,575	7,504	8,526	+ 52.9	85.4
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	151,976	182,637	148,407	202,143	178,686	+ 20.4	75.5
13	Coal, bituminous.....	32,388	38,057	34,161	40,278	43,250	+ 26.6	100.0 ⁴
13	Fuel oils	20,387	29,196	14,581	28,352	17,515	+ 20.1	51.6
25	Coal, anthracite	12,368	17,171	11,444	14,991	11,885	+ 3.9	92.3
30	Gasoline.....	9,952	14,968	8,109	16,198	9,187	+ 13.3	63.3
31	Petroleum, crude and partly refined.....	14,905	13,209	10,539	11,907	8,809	- 16.4	7.3
2	Brick and tile	5,279	5,774	6,376	8,546	9,881	+ 55.0	88.1
	Chemicals and Allied Products	95,701	94,788	106,055	116,557	130,399	+ 23.0	37.9
13	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	20,640	19,567	22,550	27,144	28,525	+ 26.5	90.5
20	Synthetic plastics, primary forms.....	16,109	17,558	18,603	20,668	23,217	+ 24.8	96.0
34	Drugs and medicines	12,772	8,749	11,507	9,394	13,004	+ 13.0	86.5
	Miscellaneous Commodities	184,937	210,792	212,891	240,194	224,955	+ 5.7	84.9
9	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	47,429	48,147	58,318	66,265	49,281	- 15.5	90.6
9	Tourist purchases.....	25,278	40,920	25,925	43,044	26,951	+ 4.0	96.8
12	Non-commercial items	12,199	21,225	27,839	30,591	28,751	+ 3.3	80.6
16	Refrigerators and freezers	25,468	12,928	24,138	18,886	28,912	+ 19.8	97.8
16	Parcels of small value.....	19,848	19,802	20,327	20,210	23,175	+ 14.0	95.7
35	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	10,360	9,580	10,299	10,226	8,940	- 13.2	64.4
	Total Imports from the United States.....	1,502,781	1,458,599	1,649,243	1,802,935	2,117,244	+ 28.4	74.4
	Total of Commodities Itemized.....	1,099,269	1,011,305	1,205,661	1,298,882	1,568,837		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	73.1	69.3	73.1	72.0	74.1		

1. A very small amount of soybeans was also imported from Hong Kong.

2. Not included among leading forty imports in 1955.

3. A very small amount of scrap iron and steel was also imported from New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

4. A very small amount of bituminous coal was also imported from the United Kingdom.

TABLE VIII. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	1954		1955		1956	Change from 1st half '55 to 1st half '56	U.K. Share of Item Total 1st half '56
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
	83,192 144,049 144,978 127,164 141,955						- 2.1	30.8
1	Wheat	46,729	86,261	73,011	75,263	86,260	+ 18.1	33.4
5	Barley	4,987	28,960	25,238	18,594	7,605	- 69.9	23.8
9	Tobacco, unmanufactured	11,049	3,530	19,736	2,596	9,490	- 51.9	79.6
11	Wheat flour	15,983	12,695	9,968	8,496	10,520	+ 5.5	29.3
12	Oil seed cake and meal	1,978	3,960	6,630	8,447	10,125	+ 52.7	98.8
19	Flax seed (chiefly for crushing)	434	1,197	2,157	3,194	9,027	+318.5	42.0
33	Oats	70	90	1,617	1,104	31	- 98.1	1.3
34	Fodders, n.o.p.	34	444	1,127	1,440	1,295	+ 14.9	17.3
36	Soybeans	128	1,572	793	1,689	1,736	+118.9	94.5
37	Apples, fresh	0	1,050	1,163	1,190	1,348	+ 15.9	36.2
38	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	0	495	418	1,799	1,013	+142.3	58.4
1	Indian corn	435	0	665	750	1,483	+123.0	71.7
	Animals and Animal Products	11,773	10,101	7,563	10,296	6,566	- 13.2	5.3
20	Fur skins, undressed	3,063	1,049	3,702	951	2,511	- 32.2	18.4
22	Fish, canned	5,236	5,730	571	3,902	211	- 63.0	3.6
25	Cheese	2	1,156	1,243	2,387	1,069	- 14.0	81.3
39	Leather, unmanufactured	1,000	729	871	1,000	755	- 13.3	17.1
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	447	902	425	1,354	620	+ 45.9	6.0
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	65,526	81,129	77,538	80,445	64,686	- 16.6	8.8
3	Planks and boards	32,601	35,997	37,493	32,927	21,617	- 42.3	13.3
7	Wood pulp	16,250	18,236	17,403	17,411	12,477	- 28.3	8.2
8	Newsprint paper	11,932	16,707	15,553	17,460	22,168	+ 42.5	6.4
23	Pulpwood	540	3,795	510	3,831	396	- 22.4	2.1
29	Pulpboard and paperboard	450	817	1,579	1,527	2,579	+ 63.3	38.7
30	Plywoods and veneers	498	424	2,060	969	1,608	- 21.9	9.4
32	Posts, poles and piling	337	2,219	292	2,486	419	- 43.5	20.4
40	Railway ties	1,210	606	514	1,353	748	+ 45.5	83.6
	Iron and its Products	4,889	10,626	11,058	19,428	11,359	+ 2.7	5.7
16	Iron ore	2,021	3,728	2,292	6,721	3,949	+ 72.3	12.2
17	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	0	0	2,303	3,970	409	- 82.2	5.5
18	Scrap iron and steel	848	4,428	1,864	3,999	563	- 69.8	5.6
27	Ferro-alloys	777	979	1,129	2,235	2,734	+142.2	26.5
28	Rolling mill products	153	183	2,022	1,306	1,990	- 1.6	16.9
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	681	789	617	506	1,059	+ 71.6	5.3
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	104,410	104,540	121,702	126,081	122,091	+ 0.3	28.3
2	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	36,653	38,604	46,525	52,519	47,112	+ 1.3	47.8
4	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	25,948	20,898	25,460	26,930	26,702	+ 4.9	28.3
6	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	17,688	17,430	20,214	19,943	19,949	- 1.3	17.5
10	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	6,975	9,668	11,674	8,613	6,681	- 42.8	21.3
13	Platinum metals, unmanufactured	8,944	7,239	6,849	7,691	11,550	+ 68.6	55.6
14	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	4,411	6,177	7,699	5,247	5,982	- 22.3	44.9
26	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals	2,151	2,232	1,118	2,401	705	- 36.9	23.0
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	5,324	6,947	9,090	9,459	10,374	+ 14.1	7.7
15	Asbestos, unmanufactured	2,357	4,218	4,478	4,998	4,951	+ 10.6	10.6
24	Abrasives, artificial, crude	2,493	1,791	1,946	2,144	2,115	+ 8.7	15.2
35	Coal and coke	290	207	1,324	1,191	1,872	+ 41.4	42.6
	Chemicals and Allied Products	6,965	8,711	10,823	9,122	10,127	- 6.4	8.7
21	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	260	2,131	3,128	1,406	1,625	- 48.1	24.1
31	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	2,114	1,382	1,897	999	356	- 81.2	2.8
	Miscellaneous Commodities	2,065	1,809	1,445	1,342	1,183	- 18.1	2.0
	Total Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom	284,594	368,814	384,625	384,688	368,961	- 4.1	16.3
	Total of Commodities Itemized	269,708	349,803	366,853	363,585	346,795		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	94.8	94.8	95.4	94.5	94.0		

1. Not included among leading forty exports in 1955.

2. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE IX. Imports from the United Kingdom

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	1954		1955		1956	Change from 1st half '55 to 1st half '56	U.K. Share of Item Total 1st half '56
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	11,928	16,231	12,143	17,198	12,941	+ 6.6	4.4
13	Whisky	2,693	4,351	2,522	4,363	2,759	+ 9.4	72.3
17	Confectionery, including candy	1,693	2,662	1,969	3,149	2,009	+ 2.0	52.8
31	Cereal foods and bakery products	831	1,521	1,021	1,936	1,102	+ 7.9	38.0
	Animals and Animal Products	5,529	5,010	5,345	7,906	6,922	+ 29.5	12.0
24	Leather, unmanufactured	2,008	1,643	1,854	2,153	2,428	+ 31.0	47.4
32	Fur skins, undressed	839	424	782	1,956	1,165	+ 49.0	11.6
35	Leather footwear and parts	1,163	1,264	1,089	1,429	1,503	+ 38.0	41.8
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	45,815	43,661	45,647	49,749	52,500	+ 15.0	24.1
2	Wool fabrics.....	16,422	12,912	13,487	15,017	17,724	+ 31.4	88.8
6	Wool noils and tops	5,867	6,728	7,459	6,692	6,608	- 11.4	97.4
7	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	5,693	7,728	5,355	8,419	6,055	+ 13.1	29.5
14	Cloth, coated and impregnated	1,591	1,543	3,002	2,942	2,572	- 14.3	26.0
18	Cotton fabrics	3,014	2,473	2,388	2,686	2,727	+ 14.2	7.8
21	Cotton yarns, threads and cords.....	1,919	1,848	2,075	2,196	3,013	+ 45.2	56.3
26	Carpets and mats, wool.....	1,963	1,672	1,614	1,952	2,424	+ 50.2	39.4
27	Wool yarns and warps.....	1,682	1,401	1,671	1,712	1,937	+ 15.9	84.8
37	Lines, cordage and netting, n.o.p.....	1,266	854	1,526	926	1,532	+ 0.4	53.3
39	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns.....	378	865	1,195	1,107	1,087	- 9.0	14.6
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2,280	2,828	2,507	3,306	2,932	+ 17.0	2.6
40	Books, printed.....	1,006	1,186	992	1,234	1,130	+ 13.9	8.8
	Iron and its Products	78,332	51,563	54,128	57,865	81,918	+ 51.3	7.0
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	21,613	13,500	14,364	15,835	18,898	+ 31.6	6.1
5	Automobiles, passenger.....	12,358	4,731	8,590	6,609	14,609	+ 70.1	15.5
9	Engines, internal combustion, and parts.....	8,714	5,663	7,229	5,455	6,346	- 12.2	10.0
11	Rolling mill products	5,972	4,108	3,130	5,201	10,012	+ 219.9	8.3
12	Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	5,641	4,636	3,337	4,899	8,597	+ 157.6	14.9
22	Castings and forgings	2,216	2,220	1,055	3,186	2,448	+ 132.0	30.6
23	Wire and wire products.....	1,785	1,604	1,992	2,033	2,624	+ 31.7	26.5
28	Tractors and parts	3,284	1,083	2,400	839	1,861	- 22.5	2.0
30	Automobile parts (except engines).....	1,480	1,619	1,341	1,679	1,760	+ 31.2	1.1
33	Tools	1,323	1,101	1,168	1,519	1,888	+ 61.6	11.5
38	Bicycles, tricycles and parts	1,247	829	1,274	1,033	1,806	+ 41.8	92.9
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	22,967	26,031	22,506	28,333	34,223	+ 52.1	14.5
3	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	7,522	11,122	8,423	12,518	12,795	+ 51.9	10.2
4	Platinum metals	8,692	8,840	7,606	7,912	9,994	+ 31.4	96.3
1	Aluminum primary and semi-fabricated	538	631	626	1,185	4,008	+ 540.3	53.5
1	Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures	1,573	951	826	931	1,259	+ 52.4	12.6
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	12,805	15,685	12,693	19,316	16,704	+ 31.6	4.9
10	Pottery and chinaware	5,718	5,577	5,337	5,986	6,341	+ 18.8	73.9
20	Glass, plate and sheet.....	1,679	1,627	2,052	2,732	3,030	+ 47.7	25.4
25	Coal, anthracite	1,454	2,149	1,016	2,674	990	- 2.6	7.7
	Chemicals and Allied Products	8,839	9,751	9,666	12,960	11,185	+ 15.7	7.5
16	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	1,791	2,454	1,733	3,440	2,020	+ 16.6	6.4
19	Pigments	2,086	2,237	2,158	2,720	2,528	+ 17.1	23.8
	Miscellaneous Commodities	15,635	17,581	18,247	21,017	19,467	+ 6.7	7.3
8	Aircraft and parts (except engines).....	2,168	2,568	7,403	5,727	4,894	- 33.9	9.0
15	Non-commercial items	4,493	4,226	2,455	3,409	2,441	- 0.6	6.8
29	Ammunition	1,547	1,192	1,244	1,807	1,484	+ 19.3	62.3
34	Containers, n.o.p.....	1,346	1,268	1,048	1,632	1,980	+ 88.9	38.9
36	Toys and sporting goods	892	1,527	853	1,664	829	- 2.8	10.7
	Total Imports from the United Kingdom	204,129	188,343	182,883	217,648	238,793	+ 30.6	8.4
	Total of Commodities Itemized	157,160	138,538	138,661	162,494	183,217		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	77.0	73.6	75.8	74.7	76.7		

1. Not included among leading forty imports in 1955.

TABLE X. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	1954		1955		1956	Change from 1st half '55 to 1st half '56	Europe's Share of Item Total 1st half '56
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June		
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
		60,749	92,822	64,755	77,032	143,376	+ 121.4	31.1
1	Wheat	47,269	77,116	44,211	52,066	119,292	+ 169.8	46.2
4	Flax seed (chiefly for crushing)	6,089	2,233	8,194	12,282	8,557	+ 4.4	39.8
12	Rye	166	2,207	4,352	2,578	5,422	+ 24.6	94.5
15	Barley	2,330	3,889	2,030	1,826	4,857	+ 139.3	15.2
23	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	192	973	773	1,714	508	- 34.3	29.3
25	Oats	749	2,003	984	1,273	254	- 74.2	11.0
29	Whisky	812	931	829	1,111	719	- 13.3	2.7
33	Wheat flour	1,109	691	812	828	672	- 17.2	1.9
	Animals and Animal Products	12,192	8,781	7,460	10,950	7,260	- 2.7	5.9
16	Fish, cured	1,466	1,196	1,320	2,216	595	- 54.9	5.9
17	Fish, canned	1,926	3,055	1,788	1,508	1,084	- 39.4	18.6
19	Hides and skins (except furs)	1,429	1,523	1,645	1,415	1,281	- 22.1	25.6
21	Butter	0	0	0	2,732	743	+ 1	94.6
39	Meats cooked, and meat-s. n.o.p.	558	611	481	751	557	+ 15.8	21.4
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,314	1,791	1,763	3,260	1,421	- 19.4	13.8
24	Rags and waste, textile	414	1,046	956	1,499	731	- 23.5	29.4
36	Synthetic thread and yarn	351	407	371	1,028	420	- 13.2	33.5
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	8,981	15,427	14,703	16,372	9,974	- 32.2	1.4
6	Wood pulp	5,896	7,492	8,726	6,486	5,848	- 33.0	3.8
9	Newsprint paper	1,086	4,715	4,208	4,133	2,047	- 51.4	0.6
14	Pulpwood	579	2,092	690	4,167	776	+ 12.5	4.2
31	Planks and boards	1,311	670	714	1,083	741	+ 3.8	0.5
	Iron and its Products	6,293	12,529	11,423	19,984	14,569	+ 27.5	7.3
8	Scrap iron and steel	0	4,833	2,932	5,991	5,169	+ 76.3	51.2
10	Iron ore	238	3,807	581	6,919	1,692	+ 191.2	5.2
18	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	413	812	1,323	1,948	2,116	+ 59.9	10.6
20	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	30	384	2,481	509	340	- 86.3	4.5
22	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,516	491	1,696	899	988	- 41.7	2.1
26	Rolling mill products	582	473	1,091	1,104	1,386	+ 27.0	11.8
40	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	1,417	658	640	513	829	+ 29.5	11.2
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	27,841	38,555	39,450	49,130	44,679	+ 13.3	10.4
2	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	7,382	9,882	13,135	15,191	14,392	+ 9.6	15.3
3	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	11,314	11,261	13,219	14,988	17,708	+ 34.0	15.5
7	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	5,321	8,401	8,166	6,160	5,989	- 26.7	6.1
11	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	1,206	3,094	914	6,073	169	- 81.5	1.3
27	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	64	629	379	1,656	3,183	+ 739.8	30.4
29	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	282	1,748	331	1,577	197	- 40.5	0.6
32	Brass, primary and semi-fabricated	440	1,015	876	867	631	- 28.0	19.2
34	Metallic scrap, n.o.p.	65	1,206	860	716	960	+ 11.6	34.2
35	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,446	733	967	599	292	- 69.8	2.6
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	6,229	10,329	6,569	12,971	9,482	+ 44.3	7.0
5	Asbestos, unmanufactured	5,614	9,475	5,913	11,899	8,652	+ 46.3	18.4
	Chemicals and Allied Products	15,291	17,701	16,064	20,512	18,298	+ 13.9	15.8
13	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,696	2,562	1,739	4,112	4,697	+ 170.1	37.0
37	Fertilizers, chemical	0	0	2	1,325	1	+ 335.5	3
38	Drugs and medicines	885	712	774	536	556	- 28.2	23.9
	Miscellaneous Commodities	2,675	1,836	2,051	1,628	2,027	- 1.2	3.5
28	Non-commercial items	1,054	946	832	1,110	958	+ 15.1	6.7
	Total Domestic Exports to Europe	141,565	199,770	164,237	211,841	251,086	+ 52.9	11.1
	Total of Commodities Itemized	114,697	175,972	141,933	185,982	226,009		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	81.3	88.1	86.4	87.8	90.0		

1. Over 1000%.
2. Less than \$500.00.
3. Less than 0.1%.

TABLE XI. Imports from Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	1954		1955		1956	Change from 1st half '55 to 1st half '56	Europe's Share of Item Total 1st half '56
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	10,100	13,961	9,476	16,054	11,460	+ 20.9	3.9
15	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,420	2,079	919	2,311	1,409	+ 53.3	22.5
20	Wines	917	1,529	971	1,583	1,200	+ 23.6	64.4
21	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned	232	1,655	678	1,819	700	+ 3.3	10.0
22	Nuts	1,533	643	1,105	1,356	1,289	+ 16.7	11.8
25	Florist and nursery stock	716	1,424	739	1,454	989	+ 33.8	30.5
30	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	990	753	747	1,109	749	+ 0.3	39.6
40	Brandy	500	807	557	866	641	+ 15.1	75.9
	Animals and Animal Products	3,518	4,479	3,922	6,372	4,544	+ 15.9	7.9
16	Cheese	1,091	1,426	1,330	1,601	1,502	+ 12.9	81.9
35	Fish, canned	579	591	650	864	506	- 22.2	15.1
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	12,033	11,839	12,750	13,893	16,230	+ 27.3	7.5
7	Carpets and mats, wool	2,260	2,102	2,422	2,800	2,849	+ 17.6	46.3
13	Cotton fabrics	1,642	1,281	1,685	1,810	2,574	+ 52.8	7.3
14	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	1,257	1,837	1,415	2,004	1,857	+ 31.2	9.0
24	Wool fabrics	1,125	708	1,179	1,230	1,744	+ 47.9	8.7
34	Lace and embroidery	1,081	643	815	726	1,031	+ 26.5	41.3
39	Synthetic fabrics	464	654	689	780	1,022	+ 48.3	9.4
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	3,627	4,585	4,050	4,821	4,657	+ 15.0	4.1
19	Corkwood and products	845	1,207	1,373	1,292	1,111	- 19.1	50.4
23	Books, printed	1,086	1,266	1,125	1,316	1,277	+ 13.5	9.9
	Iron and its Products	19,694	23,948	20,928	30,602	45,705	+ 118.4	3.9
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	7,506	8,627	7,461	9,616	9,546	+ 27.9	3.1
2	Rolling mill products	3,164	4,280	2,594	6,509	14,171	+ 446.3	11.7
8	Automobiles, passenger	1,178	1,280	2,165	2,814	6,904	+ 218.9	7.3
9	Pipes, tubes and fittings	1,145	2,600	1,960	2,725	3,336	+ 70.2	5.8
18	Tools	1,034	1,156	1,137	1,579	1,714	+ 50.7	10.4
27	Ball and roller bearings	646	751	907	1,112	1,537	+ 69.5	14.7
36	Wire and wire products	516	463	700	807	1,566	+ 123.7	15.8
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	8,621	11,974	8,773	14,013	15,169	+ 72.9	6.4
3	Clocks, watches and parts	3,287	4,246	2,972	4,636	3,478	+ 17.0	67.3
5	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,942	3,279	2,636	3,615	4,300	+ 63.1	3.4
12	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	1,298	2,395	1,370	2,119	1,797	+ 31.2	47.1
1	Cryolite	382	421	0	728	2,290	+ 2	99.5
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	5,821	8,489	6,565	13,776	11,191	+ 70.5	3.3
6	Glass, plate and sheet	1,541	2,116	1,828	3,489	4,088	+ 123.6	34.3
10	Diamonds, unset	1,869	1,744	2,242	2,389	2,666	+ 18.9	57.9
11	Lime, plaster and cement	427	1,700	178	3,513	555	+ 211.8	20.4
	Chemicals and Allied Products	3,590	5,670	4,699	7,921	5,832	+ 24.1	3.9
17	Dyeing and tanning materials	1,104	1,212	1,219	1,548	1,459	+ 19.7	22.1
26	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	505	777	546	1,596	876	+ 60.4	2.8
31	Fertilizers, chemical	126	1,446	490	1,273	296	- 39.6	4.8
38	Drugs and medicines	594	609	606	885	858	+ 41.6	5.7
	Miscellaneous Commodities	12,703	13,913	11,532	14,196	13,760	+ 19.3	5.2
4	Non-commercial items	5,416	4,887	3,279	3,682	3,893	+ 18.7	10.9
28	Cameras and parts (except X-ray)	687	865	909	1,029	1,036	+ 14.0	35.1
29	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p.	1,020	857	1,043	875	1,241	+ 19.0	32.3
32	Containers, n.o.p.	682	808	658	1,082	1,023	+ 55.5	20.1
33	Toys and sporting goods	590	995	582	1,008	673	+ 15.6	8.6
37	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	793	831	838	665	1,050	+ 25.3	7.6
	Total Imports from Europe	79,707	98,858	82,695	121,648	128,548	+ 55.4	4.5
	Total of Commodities Itemized	55,190	68,950	56,719	84,215	92,803		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	69.2	69.7	68.6	69.2	72.2		

1. Not included among leading forty imports in 1955.

2. Over 1000%.

TABLE XII. Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	1954		1955		1956	Change from 1st half '55 to 1st half '56	Commonwealth Share of Item Total 1st half '56
		Jan.–June	July–Dec.	Jan.–June	July–Dec.	Jan.–June	%	%
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	27,765	22,313	25,693	21,284	25,512	- 0.7	5.5
3	Wheat	11,684	9,146	12,309	8,354	11,640	- 5.4	4.5
5	Wheat flour.....	10,173	8,383	7,314	7,586	8,194	+ 12.0	22.8
17	Tobacco, unmanufactured	2,042	994	2,476	1,129	1,942	- 21.6	16.3
31	Fodders, n.o.p.	488	481	517	500	434	- 16.1	5.8
35	Whisky	372	376	457	438	396	- 13.3	1.5
40	Rubber tires and tubes.....	213	331	407	410	451	+ 10.8	13.0
	Animals and Animal Products	7,003	10,514	9,074	10,395	9,050	- 0.3	7.3
12	Fish, cured	2,516	2,715	2,539	2,939	2,761	+ 8.7	27.3
13	Fish, canned	864	3,381	2,736	2,597	2,006	- 26.7	34.4
25	Pork and beef, pickled.....	679	597	778	638	822	+ 5.7	95.9
28	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	701	801	649	645	680	+ 4.8	20.2
29	Tallow	132	556	359	934	550	+ 53.2	30.8
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,439	2,601	1,322	2,009	1,478	+ 11.8	14.3
33	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	342	506	397	546	304	- 23.4	23.9
37	Cotton fabrics	374	358	357	514	253	- 29.1	71.1
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	20,939	29,557	34,255	30,178	25,126	- 26.7	3.4
1	Planks and boards	9,608	13,627	17,936	15,028	12,363	- 31.1	7.6
2	Newsprint paper	6,777	11,099	11,421	11,090	8,929	- 21.8	2.6
21	Wood pulp.....	892	1,579	1,435	910	1,084	- 24.5	0.7
26	Bond and writing paper, uncut	294	650	673	665	471	- 30.0	54.1
34	Wrapping paper	398	492	411	500	442	+ 7.5	29.4
	Iron and its Products	22,952	21,460	24,793	43,149	42,818	+ 72.7	21.5
4	Automobile parts (except engines).....	8,726	4,745	5,293	12,554	11,136	+ 110.4	92.2
6	Locomotives and parts.....	717	3,516	2,250	10,082	11,376	+ 405.6	99.8
7	Automobiles, passenger.....	4,197	2,284	4,616	7,571	7,148	+ 54.9	76.4
9	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	3,826	5,186	3,668	2,251	2,621	- 28.5	13.1
10	Automobiles, freight.....	1,813	1,398	2,624	3,149	2,693	+ 2.6	88.3
20	Rolling mill products	479	603	801	2,026	2,104	+ 162.7	17.9
22	Engines, internal combustion, and parts.....	673	765	931	1,237	1,608	+ 72.7	21.7
23	Railway cars, coaches and parts.....	176	357	1,615	487	15	- 99.1	12.2
24	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	853	899	910	1,104	1,116	+ 22.6	2.4
32	Tools	390	489	415	572	657	+ 58.3	70.8
39	Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	121	13	392	468	338	- 13.8	56.7
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	5,896	10,933	11,837	10,765	7,484	+ 36.8	1.7
8	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	4,229	4,393	4,476	4,555	2,308	- 48.4	2.3
11	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	121	2,522	2,841	2,871	1,068	- 62.4	1.1
14	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,034	1,706	2,354	1,916	2,211	- 6.1	19.5
30	Copper wire and copper manufactures	73	420	561	464	468	- 16.6	7.2
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	2,243	3,294	3,172	2,751	2,344	- 26.1	1.7
15	Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	1,602	2,159	2,168	1,683	1,426	- 34.2	3.0
	Chemicals and Allied Products	3,907	4,528	5,184	4,726	5,451	+ 5.2	4.7
16	Synthetic plastics, primary forms.....	1,550	1,634	2,028	1,729	1,768	- 12.8	13.9
27	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	620	540	769	526	584	- 24.1	8.7
38	Drugs and medicines	676	633	513	355	390	- 24.0	16.7
	Miscellaneous Commodities	3,438	3,086	2,980	6,362	13,205	+ 343.1	22.8
18	Non-commercial items	478	827	552	2,524	3,002	+ 443.8	20.9
19	Packages	1,050	544	775	2,213	1,958	+ 152.6	81.9
1	Aircraft and parts (except engines).....	200	393	220	489	6,645	+ 2	25.6
	Total Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth..	95,581	108,286	118,311	131,618	132,469	+ 12.0	5.8
	Total of Commodities Itemized.....	82,153	92,098	103,943	116,249	116,362		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	86.0	85.1	87.9	88.3	87.8		

1. Not included among leading forty exports in 1955.

2. Over 1000%.

TABLE XIII. Imports from the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	1954		1955		1956	Change from 1st half '55 to 1st half '56	C'wealth Share of Item Total 1st half '56
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	52,892	67,198	61,445	70,021	58,382	- 5.0	19.8
1	Sugar, unrefined	16,496	29,662	15,967	29,950	17,749	+ 11.2	81.4
2	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	7,057	8,389	13,406	13,739	12,382	- 7.6	57.5
3	Tea, black	10,127	9,995	13,615	9,355	11,604	- 14.8	92.8
8	Nuts	3,247	1,404	3,772	1,849	2,185	- 42.1	20.0
9	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	2,852	2,220	3,057	2,382	3,035	- 0.7	27.4
10	Fruits, dried	440	4,767	915	4,099	449	- 50.9	12.5
12	Coffee, green	4,269	2,507	2,312	1,559	3,452	+ 49.3	10.7
13	Coca beans, not roasted	2,863	907	2,762	861	1,963	- 28.9	46.5
16	Molasses and syrups	1,150	1,235	1,175	1,421	1,082	- 7.9	51.9
20	Rubber footwear and parts	456	147	894	547	1,060	+ 18.6	54.6
21	Fruits, canned and preserved	414	728	505	901	132	- 73.9	2.1
22	Rum	563	732	618	701	619	+ 0.2	44.4
23	Spices	1,028	661	644	673	694	+ 7.8	50.2
27	Wines	390	497	360	510	358	- 0.6	19.2
33	Brandy	181	280	176	274	196	+ 11.4	23.2
37	Beans, n.o.p.	7	87	296	64	92	- 68.9	18.0
	Animals and Animal Products	5,337	3,594	6,149	6,022	6,553	+ 6.6	11.3
14	Sausage casings	1,348	1,046	1,540	1,669	2,725	- 76.9	97.4
15	Meats, canned	913	1,617	888	1,935	563	- 36.6	41.6
18	Mutton and lamb, fresh	1,348	68	2,124	239	1,529	- 28.0	98.0
26	Cheese	1	1	476	736	25	- 94.7	1.4
30	Beef and veal, fresh	385	7	200	403	87	- 56.5	10.5
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	12,055	11,724	14,707	14,479	17,585	+ 19.6	8.1
5	Wool, raw	5,476	3,632	7,214	4,811	9,120	+ 26.4	69.0
6	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	3,627	5,226	4,800	5,801	4,426	- 7.8	73.4
17	Cotton fabrics	849	728	973	1,409	1,494	+ 53.5	4.3
28	Carpets and mats, wool	569	547	332	437	513	+ 54.5	8.3
29	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	429	430	239	430	548	+ 129.3	13.7
32	Cotton, raw	57	77	88	429	134	+ 52.3	0.4
35	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	104	161	112	268	272	+ 142.9	1.3
36	Carpets and mats (except wool)	121	134	200	168	123	- 38.5	8.0
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	226	213	262	291	488	+ 86.3	0.4
40	Logs, timber and lumber	136	124	151	176	334	+ 121.2	1.6
	Iron and its Products	108	104	137	163	213	+ 55.5	2
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	5,477	11,908	7,380	16,763	8,391	+ 13.7	3.5
4	Bauxite and alumina for aluminum	3,456	10,319	5,633	9,614	4,495	- 20.2	66.9
11	Manganese ore	0	320	188	4,282	1,311	+ 597.3	32.2
19	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	929	638	611	1,651	1,086	+ 77.7	28.5
24	Bauxite and alumina, n.o.p.	3	3	581	708	806	+ 38.7	33.5
34	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	88	150	288	146	154	- 46.5	0.1
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	4,248	4,849	3,888	5,678	4,953	+ 27.4	1.4
7	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	3,160	3,690	2,922	3,782	3,236	+ 10.7	2.7
25	Abrasives	369	399	526	708	878	+ 66.9	9.6
39	Mineral jelly and wax	96	178	76	282	128	+ 68.4	7.1
	Chemicals and Allied Products	435	336	316	488	402	+ 27.2	0.3
	Miscellaneous Commodities	922	1,227	852	967	989	+ 16.1	0.4
31	Non-commercial items	337	368	261	283	257	- 1.5	0.7
38	Containers, n.o.p.	133	148	149	211	186	+ 24.8	3.7
	Total Imports from the Commonwealth	81,701	101,152	95,137	114,873	97,955	+ 3.0	3.4
	Total of Commodities Itemized	75,470	94,225	91,046	109,463	91,482		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	92.4	93.2	95.7	95.3	93.4		

1. Less than \$500.00

2. Less than 0.1%.

3. Prior to 1955 all bauxite and alumina imported from the Commonwealth were included in the item now described as "Bauxite and alumina for aluminum".

TABLE XIV. Domestic Exports to Latin America

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	1954		1955		1956	Change from 1st half '55 to 1st half '56	Lat. Am. Share of Item Total 1st half '56
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	35,389	22,384	19,411	17,475	16,285	- 16.1	3.5
1	Wheat flour	11,208	9,747	10,033	9,068	7,423	- 26.0	20.7
5	Wheat	18,541	5,828	4,120	2,399	3,268	- 20.7	1.3
15	Malt	2,321	2,083	1,771	1,910	2,141	+ 20.9	48.6
18	Rubber tires and tubes	1,032	1,267	1,238	629	785	- 38.6	22.6
19	Potatoes, certified seed	91	1,364	299	1,066	318	+ 6.4	11.3
29	Oatmeal and rolled oats	359	308	335	412	185	- 44.8	70.3
30	Whisky	245	349	351	389	479	+ 38.5	1.8
35	Rubber products (except tires and footwear) ..	228	314	279	359	396	+ 41.9	29.4
39	Oats	377	293	328	262	279	- 14.9	12.1
	Animals and Animal Products	8,751	8,050	7,377	7,969	8,577	+ 16.3	6.9
9	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	2,476	2,658	2,488	3,712	2,465	- 0.9	73.2
11	Fish, cured	4,074	2,879	2,386	2,243	2,856	+ 19.7	28.2
22	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	320	292	464	624	1,163	+ 150.6	19.7
24	Leather, unmanufactured	439	422	512	458	541	+ 5.7	12.2
32	Fish, canned	199	823	339	378	323	- 4.7	5.5
34	Eggs in the shell (chiefly food)	1,005	419	594	105	614	+ 3.4	43.7
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	507	603	760	1,083	1,099	+ 44.6	10.6
31	Synthetic thread and yarn	4	31	243	495	239	- 1.6	19.1
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	12,103	18,248	12,180	14,730	13,342	+ 9.5	1.8
2	Newsprint paper	7,483	12,833	8,926	9,389	9,586	+ 7.4	2.8
10	Wood pulp	2,869	3,415	1,464	3,203	1,521	+ 3.9	1.0
27	Bond and writing paper, uncut	449	647	497	275	327	- 32.2	38.7
38	Book paper	298	290	269	330	338	+ 25.7	9.7
	Iron and its Products	17,696	13,015	14,881	15,506	16,007	+ 7.6	8.0
4	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	5,666	7,304	5,312	6,193	5,366	+ 1.0	26.9
6	Rolling mill products	238	289	3,044	3,458	3,830	+ 25.8	32.6
12	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	5,527	3,056	2,493	1,801	2,704	+ 8.5	5.7
16	Railway track material (except rails)	0	1	1,678	1,867	778	- 53.6	85.8
20	Tractors and parts	1,757	534	580	575	288	- 50.3	8.9
25	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	610	518	592	330	194	- 67.4	2.6
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	10,924	14,320	8,910	8,394	10,420	+ 16.9	2.4
8	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	3,262	4,832	3,469	2,918	3,069	- 11.5	27.1
13	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	3,533	3,907	1,778	2,169	2,345	+ 31.9	2.4
14	Copper wire and copper manufactures	1,254	1,605	1,749	2,049	3,425	+ 95.8	52.5
26	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	1,600	2,169	653	161	152	- 76.7	0.2
33	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	251	289	376	324	360	- 4.3	3.2
36	Brass, manufactured	170	202	398	211	249	- 37.4	39.2
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	2,805	4,302	3,112	4,989	2,902	- 6.7	2.1
7	Asbestos, unmanufactured	2,308	3,364	2,481	3,930	1,887	- 23.9	4.0
	Chemicals and Allied Products	3,809	8,677	9,708	10,242	6,820	- 29.7	5.9
3	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,214	5,984	6,124	6,586	3,346	- 45.4	26.4
17	Fertilizers, chemical	441	107	1,186	737	370	- 68.8	1.4
21	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	486	555	435	710	677	+ 55.6	10.0
28	Drugs and medicines	446	419	394	366	509	+ 29.2	21.9
	Miscellaneous Commodities	2,375	2,704	1,451	2,652	5,113	+ 252.4	8.8
23	Ships, sold	1,011	975	0	1,050	1,500	+ 2	100.0
37	Films, motion picture, not exposed	248	447	137	468	299	+ 118.2	45.0
40	Non-commercial items	169	320	240	343	238	- 0.8	1.7
3	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	236	206	428	135	2,605	+ 508.6	10.0
	Total Domestic Exports to Latin America	94,358	92,304	77,788	83,042	80,565	+ 3.6	3.5
	Total of Commodities Itemized	84,445	83,344	70,483	74,087	69,448		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	89.5	90.3	90.6	89.2	86.2		

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Over 1000%.

3. Not included among leading forty exports in 1955.

TABLE XV. Imports from Latin America

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	1954		1955		1956	Change from 1st half '55 to 1st half '56	Lat. Am. Share of Item Total 1st half '56
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	51,641	46,344	47,929	46,501	50,599	+ 5.6	17.2
2	Coffee, green	28,168	24,862	24,293	25,994	27,785	+ 14.4	86.2
3	Bananas, fresh	11,020	11,945	11,412	11,632	11,952	+ 4.7	100.0 ¹
6	Sugar, unrefined	3,638	1,724	4,159	2,237	4,050	- 2.6	18.6
8	Nuts	3,257	1,590	2,326	1,294	1,621	- 30.3	14.8
9	Vegetables, fresh	2,042	254	2,142	5	1,923	- 10.2	7.2
10	Cocoa beans, not roasted	675	2,307	434	1,216	384	- 11.5	9.1
12	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	258	197	584	782	395	- 32.4	3.6
16	Fruits, canned and preserved	296	1,130	197	782	254	+ 28.9	4.0
17	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	624	424	353	601	130	- 63.2	6.9
22	Tobacco, unmanufactured	376	339	297	341	280	- 5.7	20.0
23	Pineapples, fresh	495	67	515	46	514	- 0.2	88.8
24	Molasses and syrups	70	458	173	240	0	- 100.0	0.0
25	Rice	140	45	0	375	299	+ 2	14.8
31	Sugar, refined	62	0	0	324	98	+ 2	91.6
31	Melons, fresh	198	0	250	17	371	+ 48.4	27.0
32	Coffee and substitutes, n.o.p.	0	97	182	75	3	- 100.0	4
33	Citrus fruits, fresh	0	59	53	188	39	- 26.4	0.2
	Animals and Animal Products.....	1,168	1,188	856	1,476	945	+ 10.4	1.6
13	Meats, canned	798	728	430	929	255	- 40.7	18.8
37	Fish, canned	172	128	125	92	158	+ 26.4	4.7
38	Fur skins, undressed	22	96	30	183	145	+ 383.3	1.4
39	Hides and skins (except furs)	42	109	124	82	202	+ 62.9	3.5
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	5,430	4,286	7,351	19,943	31,272	+ 325.4	14.4
4	Cotton, raw	1,590	1,057	3,206	16,562	25,797	+ 704.6	80.8
7	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	1,782	1,433	2,046	1,864	2,241	+ 9.5	56.2
14	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	771	692	658	630	1,145	+ 74.0	15.3
15	Wool, raw	616	570	809	408	849	+ 4.9	6.4
29	Flax, hemp and jute yarns and cords	73	112	137	95	36	- 73.7	3.3
35	Rags and waste, textile	295	272	106	187	116	+ 9.4	2.2
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	390	334	235	560	481	+ 104.7	0.4
21	Logs, timber and lumber	379	309	223	537	460	+ 106.3	2.2
	Iron and its Products	463	741	276	620	668	+ 142.0	0.1
19	Iron ore	457	737	266	610	360	+ 35.3	3.2
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	1,432	401	450	1,123	1,646	+ 265.8	0.7
18	Mercury and quicksilver	54	66	232	653	82	- 64.7	10.0
27	Manganese ore	256	0	0	311	868	+ 2	21.3
28	Chrome ore	0	0	206	103	0	- 100.0	0.0
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	82,587	85,058	88,622	100,003	94,813	+ 7.0	27.5
1	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	80,274	77,957	83,590	90,432	90,251	+ 8.0	75.2
5	Fuel oils	1,851	6,695	4,770	9,189	4,217	- 11.6	12.4
34	Fluorspar	53	169	66	168	209	+ 216.7	86.7
40	Silex and crystallized quartz	373	228	169	23	44	- 74.0	14.6
	Chemicals and Allied Products	443	300	513	718	547	+ 6.6	0.4
20	Dyeing and tanning materials ⁵	305	268	396	434	484	+ 22.2	7.3
36	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	71	22	26	201	6	- 76.9	4
	Miscellaneous Commodities	1,308	890	1,029	1,051	1,432	+ 39.2	0.5
11	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	925	539	748	625	948	+ 26.7	90.1
30	Non-commercial items	149	143	113	157	112	- 0.9	0.3
	Total Imports from Latin America	144,863	139,542	147,262	171,994	182,403	+ 23.9	6.4
	Total of Commodities Itemized.....	142,627	137,828	145,846	170,624	179,080		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	98.5	98.8	99.0	99.2	98.2		

1. A very small amount of fresh bananas was also imported from British Honduras and the United States.

2. Over 1000%.

3. Less than \$500.00.

4. Less than 0.1%.

5. All or mostly quebracho extract.

C. PRICES AND PHYSICAL VOLUME—GROUPS AND SELECTED COMMODITIES

TABLE XVI. Prices¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1953-1956

Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			1955				1956	
	1953	1954	1955	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
Agricultural and Animal Products	103.5	96.8	96.5	1948 = 100					
Barley	87.4	81.1	83.9	96.7	98.2	96.6	96.1	93.7	95.8
Oats	84.4	90.7	103.7	87.4	86.7	83.2	79.7	77.6	83.2
Rye	48.6	43.2	45.3	110.7	102.2	100.7	96.2	102.0	94.0
Wheat	109.5	100.6	99.4	56.4	49.0	39.9	46.5	51.4	54.3
Wheat flour	109.5	100.6	99.4	98.9	102.2	100.0	96.6	93.3	94.4
Whisky	90.7	86.4	85.7	84.6	85.7	86.2	86.2	84.1	81.4
Tobacco, flue-cured	118.9	120.4	119.9	121.2	118.8	117.4	121.4	118.2	118.5
Cattle, dairy	108.1	111.0	111.0	111.8	112.2	113.6	111.4	115.7	108.5
Cattle, slaughter	107.3	97.3	99.0	98.9	95.4	101.2	101.1	99.1	100.1
Fish and fish products	125.6	108.5	111.2	98.0	115.0	116.8	97.2	80.7	101.3
Fur skins, undressed	104.3	105.0	108.0	108.9	109.5	105.5	115.7	125.6	118.8
Cattle hides, raw	74.1	74.5	87.1	84.7	82.9	72.5	87.0	84.3	74.5
Leather, unmanufactured	73.5	58.7	53.9	53.3	52.8	51.4	56.8	60.9	63.8
Beef and veal, fresh	128.1	120.9	122.2	116.9	118.8	125.6	128.1	128.4	129.1
Milk, processed	121.9	81.9	105.0	108.6	120.3	106.4	94.9	146.8	106.4
Eggs in the shell	90.3	96.6	99.7	100.6	104.3	102.3	100.3	97.4	98.9
	98.2	91.4	88.6	82.6	95.6	105.2	104.6	94.8	110.2
Fibres and Textiles	114.1	108.6	106.4	106.0	106.4	107.1	106.1	107.6	108.2
Wood Products and Paper	118.3	116.3	118.0	115.9	118.1	118.5	118.9	119.1	121.1
Planks and boards	107.7	103.8	107.4	105.6	108.2	108.0	107.3	107.6	109.0
Shingles, red cedar	106.2	110.4	122.5	112.5	121.7	129.5	127.5	127.6	132.8
Plywood	122.8	110.5	116.7	114.0	122.8	114.0	114.9	113.2	112.3
Pulpwood	131.0	126.0	126.5	116.2	127.2	133.5	123.2	112.7	118.3
Wood pulp	103.9	100.7	101.6	100.1	101.1	101.5	103.7	103.8	106.0
Newsprint paper	130.0	130.0	130.5	129.3	130.5	130.2	131.4	133.0	134.5
Iron and Steel and Products	134.2	132.3	133.3	132.2	132.7	133.5	134.2	137.8	138.4
Iron ore	129.4	128.3	135.8	131.8	135.8	136.6	134.9	142.5	148.8
Pig iron	111.4	112.0	118.1	109.9	113.7	118.1	121.8	124.6	121.8
Farm implements and machinery	138.1	138.7	139.4	139.2	138.8	139.6	140.0	146.7	146.6
Machinery (non-farm)	116.1	118.3	123.0	119.2	121.5	122.9	128.3	130.8	131.0
Automobiles, trucks and parts	126.5	125.8	122.4	123.4	122.7	121.8	121.8	121.8	122.2
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	135.0	134.6	149.4	139.8	146.2	152.0	159.5	163.6	168.0
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	126.4	130.8	141.3	133.6	139.0	144.5	148.9	150.4	161.0
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	142.8	138.6	170.9	144.0	160.0	176.8	198.7	204.8	214.0
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	71.3	70.9	76.1	74.4	76.0	76.3	78.9	86.3	83.9
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	200.0	204.7	220.5	217.4	220.3	221.6	222.7	223.8	223.4
Platinum metals, unmanufactured	103.8	97.1	93.6	88.7	89.7	91.5	104.6	119.2	118.3
Silver, unmanufactured	111.7	110.9	115.7	110.4	114.3	117.8	119.6	118.7	118.3
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	91.2	80.1	92.6	86.1	91.7	94.5	100.6	106.6	105.6
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	149.5	150.2	149.9	148.7	150.5	149.8	150.4	156.7	155.5
Asbestos, unmanufactured	156.6	154.2	154.5	152.9	154.9	153.5	155.9	166.1	162.0
Coal	128.9	128.8	128.3	128.7	129.6	129.1	126.6	126.0	127.0
Abrasives, artificial, crude	145.5	155.9	153.9	152.7	154.2	155.9	153.3	153.8	159.7
Chemicals and Fertilizer	117.1	115.0	114.8	115.3	115.1	114.3	114.3	114.4	115.3
Fertilizers, chemical	124.6	122.3	120.4	121.3	121.2	119.8	119.2	118.4	119.4
Miscellaneous chemicals	111.3	108.9	113.5	113.9	113.4	113.1	113.6	114.0	114.2
Miscellaneous Products	123.6	123.5	125.2	125.0	125.7	125.2	126.3	126.0	128.0
Rubber products	142.3	143.2	157.5	154.5	161.8	159.7	160.3	158.0	163.8
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	117.7	117.8	116.7	117.2	116.7	116.2	116.8	117.2	117.1
Total Domestic Exports	118.3	115.1	117.5	115.5	117.7	118.0	119.1	119.5	121.5

1. Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See *Review of Foreign Trade*, Calendar Year, 1955, Ch. V, p. 56.

TABLE XVII. Physical Volume¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1953-1956
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			1955				1956	
	1953	1954	1955	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
	1948 = 100								
Agricultural and Animal Products	123.8	105.0	99.7	93.9	98.3	95.0	110.2	102.9	130.4
Barley.....	580.5	408.9	338.1	235.7	381.0	276.1	463.0	131.6	447.8
Oats	317.2	142.1	51.0	60.4	67.8	50.9	24.9	28.8	12.3
Rye	183.7	90.0	99.3	12.8	151.6	155.1	78.7	30.0	158.6
Wheat	213.4	153.5	140.0	134.1	136.9	154.9	133.9	159.6	292.6
Wheat flour.....	90.0	81.4	69.4	67.0	81.4	59.6	69.6	67.5	71.4
Whisky	196.8	182.2	189.2	134.0	171.3	167.3	280.7	153.6	182.1
Tobacco, flue-cured	183.9	208.6	307.1	643.1	379.8	92.8	101.6	440.1	79.2
Cattle, dairy	25.2	19.3	23.7	21.6	26.8	24.2	22.2	27.6	33.7
Cattle, slaughter.....	8.6	18.0	7.5	5.9	17.5	5.1	1.3	0.9	2.3
Fish and fish products.....	125.3	145.5	136.4	122.0	124.1	151.2	139.2	107.8	114.9
Fur skins, undressed	122.3	132.8	139.6	205.0	119.9	76.8	181.1	187.4	103.1
Cattle hides, raw	45.3	107.7	111.9	89.5	125.0	91.4	141.7	72.7	77.9
Leather, unmanufactured	57.4	62.9	70.6	64.0	72.4	59.8	85.4	74.2	74.4
Beef and veal, fresh.....	20.8	15.1	7.0	5.6	4.3	8.6	9.8	5.0	8.6
Milk, processed.....	77.4	52.0	53.2	36.0	54.8	77.8	38.7	39.9	50.4
Eggs in the shell	15.3	14.0	7.8	21.3	3.3	2.4	4.0	23.6	0.6
Fibres and Textiles	46.8	42.4	47.1	34.3	43.0	50.3	60.8	42.2	41.9
Wood Products and Paper	114.8	124.2	135.2	122.8	138.9	141.7	137.7	125.8	131.4
Planks and boards	134.4	159.6	183.1	165.3	195.8	201.9	169.4	147.9	157.3
Shingles, red cedar.....	88.3	98.3	106.3	115.1	106.7	108.0	95.2	77.5	87.4
Plywood	54.7	79.5	116.9	106.7	140.1	113.9	106.4	115.5	113.5
Pulpwood	80.3	83.3	88.3	78.7	56.9	121.2	98.2	97.1	52.4
Wood pulp.....	113.1	127.4	138.3	124.5	148.2	139.8	140.5	132.0	142.6
Newsprint paper	124.3	127.6	133.2	122.5	136.2	135.6	139.0	130.0	139.3
Iron and Steel and Products	77.4	64.0	83.3	59.5	79.9	110.9	83.0	62.1	98.1
Iron ore.....	449.7	584.0	1,386.6	100.5	1,131.1	2,565.4	1,749.6	134.9	1,507.9
Pig iron ³	52,167	30,616	38,454	371	34,946	74,058	44,366	5,524	47,346
Farm implements and machinery.....	73.0	74.8	74.1	98.3	98.1	60.3	39.3	88.4	94.5
Machinery (non-farm)	77.8	75.4	68.3	73.6	70.5	51.7	76.1	67.8	74.7
Automobiles, trucks and parts	108.1	39.1	59.0	49.4	38.3	117.9	30.6	61.8	83.8
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	127.6	133.1	139.7	135.0	144.9	141.1	137.9	139.4	135.8
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	147.9	150.4	161.0	150.4	182.3	164.6	146.3	123.9	148.4
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	109.2	122.2	127.6	108.9	130.3	133.4	136.3	121.8	117.9
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated.....	154.6	166.6	142.4	150.1	131.6	157.3	129.1	71.7	111.2
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	110.1	120.6	132.2	127.5	143.1	132.2	126.0	137.5	138.8
Platinum metals, unmanufactured.....	150.5	169.1	167.0	168.0	155.3	195.1	151.5	229.6	185.7
Silver, unmanufactured.....	233.5	264.6	258.8	247.3	280.9	232.9	269.6	215.5	219.7
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	149.1	172.2	180.0	200.5	174.8	158.0	183.4	134.9	143.9
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	103.9	102.1	145.0	100.7	151.1	149.9	177.8	154.2	210.9
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	129.5	129.3	148.2	106.0	163.7	151.9	171.5	111.9	165.1
Coal	13.4	11.5	32.8	27.8	31.5	34.7	37.2	38.8	48.0
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	148.8	130.5	130.8	107.6	139.8	127.3	148.3	134.0	131.9
Chemicals and Fertilizer	147.5	175.7	229.2	244.3	217.4	203.2	252.1	239.9	265.5
Fertilizers, chemical	94.1	95.2	128.6	175.5	127.5	85.6	125.0	136.4	114.9
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	104.1	99.5	116.3	115.6	143.2	96.1	110.4	83.3	133.6
Miscellaneous Products	95.0	80.3	71.0	68.1	73.4	70.0	71.7	85.3	116.3
Rubber products	23.1	31.1	24.6	33.0	24.5	18.2	22.1	25.0	25.3
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures.....	63.3	50.8	58.4	52.9	61.5	60.7	58.2	53.5	68.4
Total Domestic Exports	113.2	109.6	118.5	107.1	119.4	122.8	124.1	112.6	132.2

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XVI into appropriate value indexes.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See *Review of Foreign Trade, Calendar Year, 1955*, Ch. V, p. 56.

3. A very large index-not a misprint.

TABLE XVIII. Prices¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1953-1956
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			1955				1956	
	1953	1954	1955	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
1948 = 100									
Agricultural and Animal Products	97.4	104.4	99.8	102.2	99.6	98.2	99.0	99.2	101.3
Bananas, fresh	121.8	124.6	125.0	122.7	125.6	126.1	124.3	123.0	125.0
Citrus fruits, fresh	123.4	147.3	143.4	125.7	145.7	153.5	154.7	144.4	164.4
Fruits, dried	120.6	124.7	126.3	118.0	120.8	130.8	129.6	122.9	122.9
Nuts	81.5	83.3	76.8	74.7	75.5	77.9	75.3	78.8	77.2
Vegetables, fresh and frozen	76.9	77.2	90.3	88.1	90.3	79.4	117.8	95.9	88.1
Soybeans	82.8	89.5	71.6	79.2	74.5	71.3	69.5	68.6	88.3
Sugar, unrefined	82.2	77.7	76.5	77.3	73.7	78.3	77.1	80.8	76.1
Cocoa beans, not roasted	79.7	137.9	110.6	124.8	116.5	92.7	91.7	79.3	71.8
Coffee, green	200.7	252.1	205.6	225.8	192.9	196.6	207.9	203.4	213.9
Tea, black	86.6	104.0	118.4	136.3	132.8	95.7	109.1	105.5	109.5
Whisky	95.1	96.8	96.2	97.7	96.8	98.8	96.1	97.1	97.3
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	71.4	67.0	63.1	63.6	62.1	61.7	65.7	70.9	78.9
Fur skins, undressed	67.4	61.0	80.8	79.2	86.6	81.9	71.9	82.4	81.6
Fibres and Textiles	100.4	99.8	95.5	97.8	96.3	95.6	92.7	93.4	88.8
Cotton, raw	105.2	104.6	105.2	107.0	108.2	106.1	100.0	99.4	95.1
Cotton fabrics	72.6	66.1	71.1	71.4	72.1	70.8	69.8	73.6	69.2
Jute fabrics, unbleached	60.9	59.6	56.3	58.3	58.3	56.3	53.0	54.3	53.6
Wool, raw	147.6	153.6	142.7	139.6	144.6	146.8	141.7	136.7	137.6
Wool tops	114.9	111.9	97.9	103.0	99.3	96.3	92.5	91.0	91.0
Worsted and serges	98.9	102.3	94.0	102.6	88.9	91.7	92.6	97.2	78.1
Synthetic fibres and fabrics	99.9	100.0	98.7	98.9	98.7	98.8	98.7	97.1	96.9
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	76.3	64.2	58.7	57.4	59.8	59.1	58.9	63.9	62.9
Wood Products and Paper	117.1	117.5	119.4	117.4	119.1	119.4	121.6	123.1	124.0
Paperboard, paper and products	103.4	103.1	105.3	102.7	104.4	105.2	108.9	111.7	113.2
Newspapers and periodicals	134.2	136.5	138.4	137.5	138.7	138.7	138.7	138.7	138.7
Iron and Steel and Products	120.1	120.4	125.2	121.9	123.6	124.9	130.2	132.8	133.0
Iron ore	189.8	188.5	192.6	191.7	193.6	193.4	195.1	202.6	207.0
Rolling mill products	127.4	127.4	138.3	130.9	132.8	139.6	145.9	148.1	147.0
Farm implements and machinery	117.8	116.8	118.3	116.1	117.4	117.4	122.4	123.8	122.8
Machinery (non-farm)	116.6	118.3	123.0	119.2	121.5	122.9	128.3	130.8	131.0
Automobiles, trucks and parts	114.9	113.4	118.0	116.2	117.5	117.9	120.2	124.0	124.9
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	119.7	120.4	124.8	122.4	124.7	124.7	129.1	132.2	133.2
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	101.7	88.4	93.0	89.1	91.7	93.5	95.8	103.8	99.1
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	123.9	125.9	128.3	126.6	127.6	127.7	131.1	133.3	134.3
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	104.8	102.1	100.6	100.3	100.8	99.2	101.5	102.2	102.4
Bricks and tiles	117.9	122.1	129.3	125.1	127.2	129.2	135.7	136.8	136.8
China tableware	105.9	107.6	113.0	110.1	112.2	112.4	117.3	119.9	119.5
Coal, anthracite	126.0	112.4	107.6	110.6	104.8	104.7	108.5	112.0	108.9
Coal, bituminous	93.9	89.3	88.0	84.2	88.0	86.0	92.9	91.1	97.8
Glass, plate and sheet	134.3	139.0	143.4	138.7	140.4	143.9	150.7	150.1	149.0
Crude petroleum for refining	103.0	106.1	104.2	105.6	106.0	103.0	102.4	102.9	101.3
Gasoline	105.6	92.0	90.8	89.8	89.8	90.7	91.1	96.6	95.9
Chemicals and Fertilizer	109.4	108.1	109.9	108.5	110.0	109.3	111.8	112.4	112.0
Fertilizer	107.6	109.8	112.6	112.9	112.9	107.1	115.0	115.5	115.5
Paints and pigments	97.8	98.3	100.5	98.4	100.1	100.9	102.4	103.3	105.5
Chemicals, industrial	110.9	110.9	112.4	110.8	112.1	112.3	114.3	115.5	115.3
Miscellaneous Products	111.0	105.3	119.7	114.8	117.2	120.7	131.3	127.6	120.0
Rubber and products	120.8	108.5	171.0	148.3	156.5	173.8	206.8	194.5	167.4
Miscellaneous consumers' manufacturers	101.3	99.5	99.3	98.8	99.2	98.7	100.4	100.3	99.4
Total Imports	109.4	109.5	110.5	109.6	110.1	109.9	112.8	113.9	113.4

1. Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See *Review of Foreign Trade, Calendar Year, 1955*, Ch. V, p. 56.

TABLE XIX. Physical Volume¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1953-1956
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			1955				1956	
	1953	1954	1955	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
	1948 = 100								
Agricultural and Animal Products	134.0	137.8	149.3	126.0	155.4	141.4	175.2	137.0	172.6
Bananas, fresh	109.0	107.4	107.3	86.1	127.4	125.9	90.1	91.4	132.6
Citrus fruits, fresh	114.0	112.7	110.7	115.3	119.4	88.1	116.9	117.9	120.9
Fruits, dried	100.6	101.0	107.5	88.4	61.5	87.1	193.5	63.5	49.2
Nuts	79.3	87.4	78.6	75.8	103.8	55.5	84.3	81.5	99.1
Vegetables, fresh and frozen	586.7	658.2	664.8	769.9	1,078.3	343.5	404.2	677.3	1,138.4
Soybeans	316.9	475.2	550.6	244.7	334.8	289.8	1,333.8	141.3	625.6
Sugar unrefined	91.6	105.1	108.5	40.4	130.9	136.9	125.8	53.8	124.6
Cocoa beans, not roasted	83.3	76.6	70.8	79.3	108.5	38.0	57.5	53.1	100.3
Coffee, green	122.5	108.7	118.4	110.8	112.8	113.9	135.5	132.0	129.7
Tea, black	130.0	129.4	123.3	109.6	148.9	112.9	118.1	105.9	158.7
Whisky	130.9	114.4	116.2	89.3	95.8	111.8	162.9	79.7	114.3
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	174.1	187.9	188.1	224.4	206.0	147.8	172.0	142.6	183.9
Fur skins, undressed	111.4	111.5	113.2	184.5	85.9	73.3	118.8	139.2	83.0
Fibres and Textiles	110.0	95.3	113.9	111.0	113.0	111.0	120.6	134.7	137.6
Cotton, raw	95.0	90.2	104.5	109.3	111.3	83.6	113.4	139.1	96.4
Cotton fabrics	145.9	131.8	142.2	154.9	135.9	127.8	150.9	203.4	167.9
Jute fabrics, unbleached	107.7	97.1	117.2	85.2	123.3	135.7	124.5	83.8	124.6
Wool, raw	64.0	40.6	54.5	64.7	65.2	48.8	38.7	77.3	85.8
Wool tops	73.5	50.8	62.2	60.1	67.7	61.2	60.1	65.8	59.3
Worsted and serges	101.7	71.9	71.2	71.1	66.7	84.1	62.9	82.1	115.1
Synthetic fibres and fabrics	123.0	105.4	133.9	132.5	116.5	134.4	160.5	155.1	132.2
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	62.5	78.3	89.8	106.8	86.8	70.1	95.6	91.9	107.5
Wood Products and Paper	186.9	191.7	223.7	202.7	219.8	230.8	241.0	243.6	255.0
Paperboard, paper and products	220.3	245.5	290.7	255.8	290.0	299.8	315.6	302.8	334.5
Newspapers and periodicals	179.1	176.4	175.8	178.7	168.3	179.2	177.2	178.7	170.5
Iron and Steel and Products	161.7	139.2	162.9	140.4	179.9	163.8	167.1	194.7	252.3
Iron ore	95.8	69.9	105.7	0.5	108.7	199.3	111.4	5.5	133.1
Rolling mill products	116.7	91.2	111.7	83.5	99.3	113.4	149.8	157.1	233.5
Farm implements and machinery	126.8	87.6	107.6	82.4	134.7	110.6	102.6	134.6	177.3
Machinery (non-farm)	158.7	148.0	167.0	140.9	176.6	171.4	177.9	191.7	244.0
Automobiles, trucks and parts	216.0	175.8	237.7	234.9	291.9	211.4	213.7	329.5	362.6
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	200.9	195.8	210.8	183.6	192.1	214.0	248.9	212.3	253.6
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	102.9	106.6	120.0	82.4	124.6	120.9	152.0	70.5	121.1
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	257.5	265.4	284.4	275.2	251.4	282.6	327.7	285.1	319.9
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	103.5	96.6	108.6	81.5	106.1	122.1	125.5	98.3	123.6
Bricks and tiles	144.0	107.5	137.6	105.2	133.1	148.2	161.7	168.3	171.1
China tableware	97.3	95.7	94.2	87.0	92.4	105.1	92.5	83.6	114.1
Coal, anthracite	56.5	52.4	49.7	47.6	34.3	51.6	65.9	44.4	38.4
Coal, bituminous	79.0	61.8	66.3	46.4	77.3	70.3	70.7	52.4	89.8
Glass, plate and sheet	98.0	78.3	112.8	87.7	120.2	118.2	124.0	118.1	165.6
Crude petroleum for refining	105.1	104.3	114.7	97.9	114.2	126.7	120.3	118.1	126.2
Gasoline	98.9	80.7	84.7	41.6	93.7	99.1	105.4	46.4	83.1
Chemicals and Fertilizer	170.2	171.6	198.8	168.5	202.6	208.6	214.9	198.6	243.4
Fertilizer	160.9	162.7	166.0	116.0	186.0	170.3	194.8	119.0	182.4
Paints and pigments	151.8	143.3	162.0	148.3	169.0	163.2	167.2	164.6	190.9
Chemicals, industrial	179.9	156.9	194.9	148.6	198.9	214.0	217.6	148.9	264.3
Miscellaneous Products	313.4	321.8	322.5	268.8	350.7	366.6	290.7	280.7	356.3
Rubber and products	132.5	133.4	138.7	134.9	160.0	127.2	134.1	133.4	146.8
Miscellaneous consumers' manufacturers	961.0	851.8	935.6	631.6	1,036.2	1,189.8	886.5	775.4	1,100.5
Total Imports	151.0	141.0	160.3	135.9	166.2	165.8	172.3	168.7	208.6

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XVIII into appropriate value indexes.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See *Review of Foreign Trade*, Calendar Year, 1955, Ch. V, p. 56.

D. CURRENT SERIES

TABLE XX. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1952							
January	324, 101	187, 871	43, 665	22, 693	26, 599	28, 763	14, 510
February	310, 286	168, 727	44, 213	26, 277	27, 658	27, 256	16, 155
March	354, 616	185, 250	68, 557	35, 461	25, 817	22, 472	17, 059
April	348, 411	181, 104	72, 620	24, 448	25, 839	26, 746	17, 654
May	382, 516	198, 873	87, 289	28, 572	30, 217	23, 141	14, 424
June	376, 694	191, 483	84, 632	20, 366	45, 341	19, 950	14, 922
July	370, 438	187, 238	69, 576	25, 876	47, 391	21, 436	18, 921
August	346, 538	176, 354	72, 766	22, 560	47, 698	14, 029	13, 132
September	336, 960	192, 729	43, 271	18, 575	48, 782	18, 388	15, 215
October	373, 927	206, 709	50, 643	16, 451	52, 844	26, 200	21, 080
November	387, 153	209, 841	61, 125	24, 099	42, 878	21, 057	27, 703
December	389, 442	220, 776	47, 487	19, 264	52, 755	22, 510	26, 650
1953							
January	317, 266	188, 590	49, 235	17, 427	21, 069	18, 225	22, 721
February	275, 517	173, 319	36, 175	22, 673	19, 100	12, 883	11, 366
March	307, 784	202, 391	38, 525	17, 699	17, 035	16, 767	15, 367
April	301, 098	189, 276	45, 059	17, 258	20, 964	16, 326	12, 214
May	380, 268	220, 255	68, 216	22, 936	39, 338	14, 513	15, 010
June	411, 659	214, 588	77, 026	27, 453	51, 628	20, 816	20, 149
July	393, 098	208, 758	80, 897	24, 075	46, 668	16, 130	16, 570
August	342, 569	196, 529	66, 775	19, 065	30, 047	11, 536	18, 617
September	338, 204	206, 715	44, 859	25, 272	26, 311	17, 449	17, 598
October	343, 441	198, 618	55, 514	16, 235	32, 916	18, 286	21, 872
November	350, 737	200, 671	55, 629	19, 218	34, 058	20, 309	20, 852
December	355, 765	219, 202	47, 324	16, 380	31, 002	15, 012	26, 845
1954							
January	260, 683	157, 067	37, 931	12, 230	22, 362	10, 155	20, 940
February	274, 685	168, 666	44, 438	11, 878	19, 071	13, 286	17, 345
March	315, 656	200, 801	52, 314	13, 789	17, 742	14, 687	16, 323
April	292, 379	176, 746	39, 118	19, 553	19, 599	20, 093	17, 269
May	354, 710	208, 827	58, 256	20, 267	30, 992	19, 363	17, 005
June	341, 789	208, 432	52, 537	17, 865	31, 799	16, 774	14, 383
July	323, 921	190, 845	55, 246	18, 120	25, 927	17, 981	15, 804
August	321, 968	191, 611	58, 410	19, 494	26, 097	13, 670	12, 685
September	330, 765	198, 986	60, 676	14, 068	33, 449	15, 216	8, 370
October	314, 306	190, 924	46, 388	19, 352	35, 999	11, 905	9, 738
November	365, 123	209, 150	70, 984	19, 310	36, 689	14, 878	14, 112
December	385, 285	215, 098	77, 111	17, 942	41, 608	18, 655	14, 872
1955							
January	305, 704	179, 490	62, 691	17, 261	24, 215	12, 534	9, 512
February	296, 811	177, 669	54, 966	17, 279	20, 025	12, 788	14, 084
March	348, 835	209, 651	65, 145	19, 426	26, 351	13, 072	15, 189
April	335, 752	190, 612	69, 916	21, 089	26, 040	12, 056	16, 039
May	367, 069	217, 579	66, 643	23, 933	31, 037	14, 186	13, 691
June	377, 704	228, 126	65, 263	19, 324	36, 569	13, 152	15, 271
July	348, 119	197, 801	63, 134	18, 480	37, 115	15, 482	16, 107
August	381, 738	238, 524	62, 860	25, 180	27, 071	13, 372	14, 732
September	383, 913	225, 619	71, 998	30, 167	32, 561	14, 301	9, 268
October	374, 029	232, 810	61, 254	20, 852	32, 748	12, 962	13, 403
November	386, 321	235, 573	63, 671	17, 870	43, 244	12, 262	13, 701
December	375, 789	225, 889	61, 772	19, 069	39, 103	14, 662	15, 295
1956							
January	359, 707	212, 711	72, 565	19, 351	29, 950	13, 364	11, 766
February	347, 875	211, 940	58, 352	19, 325	33, 877	11, 435	12, 946
March	327, 575	203, 764	48, 874	20, 749	29, 679	10, 899	13, 610
April	382, 658	231, 659	65, 223	19, 676	34, 968	13, 867	17, 264
May	428, 501	256, 541	58, 584	25, 078	55, 442	15, 234	17, 622
June	423, 769	228, 759	65, 363	28, 289	67, 169	15, 766	18, 423

TABLE XXI. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1952							
January	307,084	228,711	24,336	14,450	11,296	22,220	6,071
February	282,016	211,805	21,289	16,727	9,719	18,692	3,784
March	327,019	253,476	22,623	10,752	11,584	24,249	4,335
April	323,971	245,614	28,402	13,055	11,215	21,480	4,205
May	385,992	282,893	33,217	20,227	15,534	27,030	7,091
June	324,267	235,300	31,553	16,822	11,058	23,160	6,374
July	343,159	246,606	34,090	16,838	10,738	27,656	7,241
August	302,894	212,770	32,387	14,337	13,300	24,253	5,847
September	349,116	255,144	31,495	19,523	13,074	21,800	8,080
October	376,391	275,215	37,060	16,714	14,626	26,572	6,204
November	363,447	264,211	35,273	15,989	17,214	24,545	6,215
December	345,111	265,220	28,032	9,659	11,938	22,569	7,693
1953							
January	327,814	249,199	30,557	9,458	10,294	21,207	7,098
February	310,048	241,010	27,153	8,927	8,771	20,835	3,351
March	360,102	272,845	37,568	11,018	11,880	22,059	4,732
April	391,758	297,246	37,947	12,497	18,064	22,724	3,280
May	420,561	312,315	43,534	17,625	14,753	27,680	4,654
June	406,281	299,798	42,831	17,150	16,269	23,226	7,007
July	405,435	286,528	47,070	17,965	15,902	31,093	6,877
August	345,239	244,738	38,409	14,687	14,898	26,404	6,105
September	367,488	268,018	34,338	16,901	14,615	25,296	8,320
October	358,271	258,252	36,782	18,491	16,098	22,169	6,478
November	351,400	244,519	38,857	16,956	18,899	24,793	7,387
December	338,435	246,747	38,346	9,427	12,731	22,480	8,703
1954							
January	280,217	202,681	28,302	9,132	10,289	23,578	6,235
February	292,612	217,449	29,026	10,478	9,093	21,633	4,932
March	353,036	269,951	30,890	9,636	12,226	25,011	5,321
April	348,484	255,737	35,289	14,885	15,386	21,449	5,737
May	359,710	259,977	35,999	17,296	15,827	24,100	6,510
June	416,054 ¹	296,986 ¹	44,622 ¹	20,274	16,886	29,091	8,195
July	341,246	240,557	34,989	16,409	14,974	25,110	9,208
August	335,201	238,937	31,146	17,618	15,635	22,194	9,671
September	324,780	227,720	30,379	18,887	16,935	22,160	8,699
October	333,070	234,864	31,520	19,017	17,502	21,892	8,276
November	372,130	273,459	26,475	20,286	19,710	22,178	10,022
December	336,658	243,062	33,834	8,934	14,102	26,009	10,717
1955							
January	306,637	228,048	27,545	11,350	10,010	21,851	7,833
February	307,873	232,692	25,562	10,882	9,554	21,628	7,556
March	376,200	284,934	32,326	13,488	12,555	24,743	8,154
April	382,577	284,784	33,792	18,228	15,464	23,679	6,630
May	433,995	318,515	37,069	20,620	18,209	28,625	10,956
June	402,132	300,271	26,588	20,569	16,903	26,735	11,066
July	372,637	274,385	33,508	16,319	16,208	23,466	8,751
August	429,830	301,691	45,398	18,471	18,110	32,571	13,590
September	414,188	302,354	31,652	23,144	19,536	27,219	10,283
October	456,745	331,090	38,627	21,231	22,701	31,253	11,843
November	443,708	303,483	40,348	24,678	26,729	31,641	16,830
December	385,848	289,932	28,116	11,029	18,365	25,845	12,561
1956							
January	403,650	294,463	33,124	12,877	15,741	33,048	14,397
February	405,024	305,274	30,896	13,076	14,655	30,392	10,731
March	463,536	361,737	33,774	13,208	15,854	27,867	11,095
April	532,401	400,294	50,046	13,987	25,934	30,705	11,435
May	550,039	397,666	49,523	26,478	29,194	32,293	14,885
June	490,609	357,811	41,429	18,328	27,171	28,097	17,773

1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in that month by an amount estimated at not less than \$40 million (some \$30 million of which represented imports from the United States, and some \$5 million imports from the United Kingdom). Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.

TABLE XXII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Months
Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Months	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Price Indexes										
DOMESTIC EXPORTS:										
January	86.7	97.2	106.9	104.8	116.3	125.5	119.6	115.8	114.3	119.2
February	88.1	99.2	106.7	104.0	118.2	124.8	119.2	115.7	115.9	119.4
March	88.5	98.4	105.2	105.2	119.7	124.3	119.4	115.5	116.5	120.3
April	90.6	99.1	104.8	106.3	121.6	123.1	119.5	116.2	117.5	120.8
May	91.2	97.8	104.1	105.6	122.4	121.5	118.7	116.0	117.2	121.7
June	93.6	97.8	103.8	107.1	123.4	121.4	119.1	116.6	118.3	121.9
July	92.6	98.6	102.0	108.9	124.3	121.0	118.6	115.4	117.4	
August	93.6	99.9	101.2	110.1	126.0	120.7	118.7	115.0	118.0	
September	93.9	102.6	99.9	111.7	125.4	120.1	118.8	114.4	118.4	
October	94.1	104.8	102.9	111.2	125.9	120.3	118.3	114.7	119.0	
November	94.8	105.0	103.5	112.0	126.4	120.4	117.1	114.5	118.9	
December	95.0	104.9	104.0	112.2	126.2	119.2	116.1	114.5	119.4	
Annual Index	91.6	100.0	103.3	108.3	123.0	121.8	118.3	115.1	117.5	
Physical Volume Indexes										
January	93.9	94.4	86.5	82.3	95.7	100.8	103.5	87.8	104.4	117.8
February	79.5	82.0	75.0	74.8	77.2	97.0	90.2	92.7	99.9	113.7
March	92.1	90.5	80.4	84.6	94.6	111.3	100.6	106.7	116.8	106.2
April	82.2	83.7	88.5	75.4	94.7	110.4	98.3	98.2	111.5	123.6
May	114.6	112.6	102.3	106.1	103.1	122.9	125.0	119.3	122.2	137.4
June	113.7	93.1	95.9	105.4	98.8	121.1	134.8	114.4	124.6	135.6
July	99.7	99.3	92.4	90.9	117.5	119.4	129.3	109.5	115.7	
August	92.2	87.6	97.0	91.1	108.3	112.0	112.6	109.5	126.2	
September	90.8	107.6	89.2	97.5	99.6	109.5	111.1	112.8	126.5	
October	103.9	114.3	102.0	110.6	115.0	121.3	113.3	106.9	122.6	
November	104.2	109.2	110.1	102.0	117.2	125.5	116.9	124.5	126.7	
December	109.4	117.7	107.1	100.8	117.3	127.5	119.6	131.3	122.8	
Annual Index	98.5	100.0	94.2	93.6	103.5	114.9	113.2	109.6	118.5	
Price Indexes										
IMPORTS:										
January	81.0	97.1	103.3	107.2	119.9	119.9	108.4	109.5	109.0	113.3
February	82.2	98.0	104.0	107.6	122.6	117.3	108.1	109.1	109.6	113.7
March	83.9	98.0	103.9	108.6	124.8	114.9	109.0	108.9	110.4	114.3
April	86.6	99.1	104.5	109.3	128.4	112.9	109.0	110.0	110.6	113.8
May	88.5	99.8	102.6	108.5	129.7	110.7	109.3	110.2	109.7	113.1
June	88.5	99.9	102.0	108.5	129.9	109.4	109.9	110.6	109.8	113.5
July	87.9	98.8	100.7	109.0	129.9	107.9	109.9	110.7	109.1	
August	87.6	99.5	100.7	110.8	127.3	106.6	110.2	110.3	109.6	
September	89.3	100.2	101.3	112.6	126.4	106.7	111.0	109.8	111.3	
October	90.1	101.7	102.0	114.0	124.1	107.7	110.7	109.4	112.1	
November	92.8	102.6	104.3	113.6	121.5	108.0	110.1	109.0	112.8	
December	95.2	102.8	107.0	116.4	121.5	108.4	110.0	109.0	113.6	
Annual Index	88.0	100.0	102.6	110.3	126.2	110.4	109.4	109.5	110.5	
Physical Volume Indexes										
January	97.4	96.6	98.5	90.0	124.3	116.4	136.1	116.2	127.5	161.7
February	98.1	84.6	90.2	84.7	101.9	109.1	130.0	121.7	127.1	161.4
March	113.3	91.5	103.4	99.5	125.0	128.8	149.9	147.2	152.7	183.7
April	118.6	104.0	105.7	96.2	139.4	130.4	163.2	143.5	156.3	210.9
May	123.6	102.6	111.2	121.8	142.0	157.8	174.3	148.3	178.4	219.3
June	118.9	106.1	111.9	118.5	126.1	134.4	167.6	170.6 ¹	164.5	195.2
July	117.4	103.7	104.4	108.4	129.9	144.5	167.6	139.4	153.6	
August	106.3	94.5	95.6	109.8	127.3	129.0	141.7	137.2	174.5	
September	105.9	100.6	99.5	113.1	111.9	148.4	149.4	132.4	168.6	
October	128.5	108.9	104.6	128.1	125.8	158.6	146.0	137.8	184.7	
November	112.3	105.7	104.6	131.3	121.7	152.2	144.9	154.7	178.2	
December	92.8	102.7	90.7	104.2	102.0	143.7	139.2	139.7	154.1	
Annual Index	110.9	100.0	102.0	109.2	122.7	138.0	151.0	141.0	160.3	

1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the volume index for that month by an amount estimated at not less than 10%. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.

TABLE XXIII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Quarters
Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Quarter	Domestic Exports					Imports				
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Price Indexes										
First Quarter	124.8	119.2	115.2	115.5	119.5	117.3	108.5	109.2	109.6	113.9
Second Quarter	122.0	119.0	116.3	117.7	121.5	110.2	109.2	110.3	110.1	113.4
Third Quarter	120.6	118.5	115.0	118.0		107.1	110.3	110.3	109.9	
Fourth Quarter	119.9	116.9	114.5	119.1		107.9	110.2	109.1	112.8	
Physical Volume Indexes										
First Quarter	103.0	98.2	96.1	107.1	112.6	118.1	138.7	128.3	135.9	168.7
Second Quarter	118.1	119.5	110.6	119.4	132.2	140.9	168.7	154.0 ¹	166.2	208.6
Third Quarter	113.7	117.9	110.4	122.8		140.6	152.5	136.4	165.8	
Fourth Quarter	124.8	116.9	121.0	124.1		151.7	143.4	144.2	172.3	

1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the volume index for the second quarter by an amount estimated at not less than 3%. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.

TABLE XXIV. Foreign Exchange Rates, by Months

Month	U.S. Dollar in Canada					Pound Sterling in Canada				
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Canadian cents per unit										
January	100.48	97.05	97.29	96.60	99.87	279.51	273.05	273.56	269.12	280.35
February	100.10	97.73	96.65	97.69	99.91	278.43	275.55	271.93	271.97	280.43
March	99.59	98.33	97.08	98.43	99.87	278.58	276.92	273.29	274.81	280.17
April	98.09	98.37	98.25	98.62	99.68	275.46	277.13	276.93	275.86	279.93
May	98.38	99.41	98.43	98.59	99.18	275.49	279.80	277.48	275.69	278.49
June	97.92	99.44	98.13	98.44	98.53	272.68	279.82	276.61	274.66	276.16
July	96.91	99.18	97.44	98.46		270.21	279.29	274.59	274.25	
August	96.11	98.83	97.02	98.51		268.05	278.25	272.95	274.56	
September	95.98	98.43	96.97	98.78		267.11	275.94	271.65	275.22	
October	96.43	98.25	96.98	99.53		269.36	275.76	271.34	277.96	
November	97.66	97.77	96.92	99.94		273.52	274.89	270.90	280.04	
December	97.06	97.31	96.80	99.95		272.40	273.52	269.88	280.15	
Annual Average	97.89	98.34	97.32	98.63		273.40	276.66	273.39	275.35	

Source: Bank of Canada, Noon average market rate for business days in month (year).

Note: Exchange rates for these and other currencies are published currently in *Prices and Price Indexes*, D.B.S., monthly, and *Foreign Trade*, Department of Trade and Commerce, bi-weekly.

TABLE XXV. New Gold Production Available for Export, by Months

Month	Average 1935-39	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
\$'000,000										
January	10.0	9.6	9.7	15.8	17.3	13.3	16.0	11.5	11.5	12.4
February	9.4	8.9	9.6	11.7	11.7	13.0	16.1	10.2	14.7	12.7
March	11.6	8.7	12.1	13.5	8.4	15.0	15.6	12.8	12.2	12.0
April	8.4	9.5	9.8	11.4	16.2	11.2	11.7	13.8	10.9	11.8
May	9.8	8.8	12.4	15.8	13.0	8.5	12.0	13.7	15.0	13.0
June	10.7	9.6	9.8	15.0	13.8	14.6	13.7	15.6	13.3	12.9
July	9.2	10.8	9.4	14.8	13.4	14.9	9.3	13.6	11.9	
August	9.7	9.7	13.8	13.8	11.0	9.6	10.7	13.3	13.1	
September	10.9	11.9	11.2	10.8	10.8	12.8	10.4	11.9	12.2	
October	12.6	9.6	13.2	10.4	8.2	10.1	9.9	12.3	11.7	
November	11.2	9.1	15.4	12.3	7.7	13.6	9.1	12.3	15.0	
December	10.9	12.8	12.5	11.3	18.3	13.5	9.8	13.7	13.4	
Total	124.4	119.0	138.9	162.6	149.8	150.1	144.3	154.7	154.9	74.8

E. TRADE BY THE STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION

TABLE XXVI. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports) to and Imports from all Countries, by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, by Half-Years, 1955-1956

Section and Division Codes	Title Description	Total Exports			Imports		
		1955		1956	1955		1956
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
0	Food	386,153	411,749	473,606	206,184	228,874	225,147
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	8,079	6,266	6,514	904	1,274	2,150
01	Meat and meat preparations	24,099	24,193	22,156	9,205	14,350	11,184
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	6,570	10,677	7,353	3,058	4,042	3,902
03	Fish and fish preparations	52,994	65,085	51,979	4,044	5,363	6,130
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	259,844	265,407	343,052	9,274	10,239	7,649
05	Fruits and vegetables	10,726	16,013	13,280	92,912	95,303	100,417
06	Sugar and sugar preparations	2,975	3,173	3,648	24,119	37,556	26,383
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	659	498	1,261	58,967	54,053	59,320
08	Fodders, (except unmilled cereals)	19,523	19,459	23,524	2,793	5,201	6,652
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	684	978	840	907	1,493	1,360
1	Beverages and Tobacco	49,087	42,557	40,655	10,389	14,914	11,080
11	Beverages	26,470	36,172	28,544	8,150	12,248	8,780
12	Tobacco and manufactures	22,617	4,384	12,111	2,238	2,667	2,300
2	Crude Materials, Inedible	594,178	730,026	621,732	188,151	229,104	237,771
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	21,642	17,908	19,217	15,710	12,025	15,783
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	15,000	20,474	24,507	11,939	17,314	16,568
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic ¹	363	363	267	20,543	23,232	21,280
24	Wood, lumber and cork	213,357	235,986	187,210	16,587	20,257	24,826
25	Pulp and waste paper	146,375	153,797	153,934	4,624	5,037	6,233
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	3,415	4,671	3,703	65,020	56,515	66,836
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers	55,900	66,514	61,161	19,171	27,685	26,481
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	127,836	212,971	160,791	25,060	57,491	48,181
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.	10,895	17,342	10,941	9,495	9,549	11,583
3	31 Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity	22,855	35,544	62,211	212,802	276,635	247,227
4	41 Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	3,971	6,790	5,204	15,055	13,102	13,844
5	Chemicals	121,564	120,813	134,073	127,527	145,287	153,352
51	Chemical elements and compounds	24,043	23,564	24,964	30,427	37,723	36,801
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	213	296	238	4,697	5,444	5,530
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	545	730	999	15,952	17,895	18,942
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	2,438	2,289	2,575	8,144	9,487	9,192
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	128	207	151	4,398	5,315	5,851
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	33,540	22,963	27,194	5,773	5,994	5,654
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals ²	60,657	70,764	77,951	58,136	63,428	71,381
6	Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material	717,683	769,853	757,462	413,492	510,512	628,256
61	Leather and products and dressed furs	4,603	5,325	5,446	6,379	7,193	7,546
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.	5,476	3,880	4,921	11,719	13,221	14,971
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture)	36,957	38,570	37,403	12,835	15,615	16,856
64	Paper, paperboard and products	333,571	357,960	359,154	22,080	25,561	27,383
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.	5,903	7,814	6,645	106,127	110,900	127,890
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.	7,658	10,789	7,684	40,175	58,028	55,162
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	8,616	8,799	8,113	16,833	17,669	20,367
68	Base metals (including iron)	302,390	330,969	319,142	91,687	136,479	215,083
69	Manufactures of metals	12,509	5,746	8,955	105,658	125,846	142,999
7	Machinery and Transport Equipment	143,702	137,047	177,395	777,906	784,908	1,030,533
71	Machinery other than electric	88,917	62,616	88,606	371,178	390,850	532,356
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	16,316	15,605	17,178	115,893	135,727	142,363
73	Transport equipment	38,469	58,826	71,611	290,835	258,331	355,813
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	13,994	16,385	15,803	164,968	183,611	196,278
81	Building fixtures and fittings	704	675	670	9,144	13,061	11,405
82	Furniture and related fixtures	318	435	341	6,344	7,414	8,498
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	23	57	24	2,485	2,945	3,001
84	Clothing	1,706	3,465	2,045	20,124	24,844	23,334
85	Footwear	1,020	1,370	832	4,671	5,684	5,659
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc.	4,973	4,399	5,443	34,657	38,077	42,389
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.	5,249	5,984	6,447	87,544	91,585	101,993
9	Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	10,683	17,250	16,030	92,902	115,317	101,731
91	Postal packages	23	50	31	20,816	20,823	24,212
92	Live animals not for food	624	512	413	1,548	920	1,116
93	Returned goods and special transactions	9,435	16,689	15,586	70,538	93,574	76,403
	Grand Total, Covered by S.I.T.C.	2,063,269	2,288,015	2,304,171	2,209,376	2,502,264	2,845,219

1. The provisions of the Statistics Act prevent the inclusion of exports of synthetic rubber in Division 23. They are included in Division 59.

TABLE XXVII. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports) to and Imports from the United States, by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, by Half-Years, 1955-1956 -

Section and Division Codes	Title Description	Total Exports		Imports			
		1955		1956		1955	
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
0	Food	105,989	123,951	120,204	96,210	99,187	107,858
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	7,507	5,388	5,189	823	1,205	2,070
01	Meat and meat preparations	20,606	20,137	18,673	3,551	8,632	5,135
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	687	401	995	1,169	1,512	1,926
03	Fish and fish preparations	37,792	45,883	39,499	2,243	2,832	2,205
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	18,773	30,681	32,301	7,601	7,158	5,496
05	Fruits and vegetables	6,697	10,535	8,315	67,013	62,875	73,343
06	Sugar and sugar preparations	2,899	3,113	3,618	1,227	1,192	1,767
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	340	334	544	9,051	7,322	8,160
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	10,540	7,240	10,895	2,788	5,197	6,646
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	148	239	176	745	1,261	1,110
1	Beverages and Tobacco	23,199	34,357	25,528	2,829	3,030	2,767
11	Beverages	23,178	34,345	25,503	1,210	1,150	1,150
12	Tobacco and manufactures	21	12	25	1,619	1,880	1,618
2	Crude Materials, Inedible	396,145	492,322	424,563	124,738	140,851	142,517
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	13,737	13,374	12,762	13,761	7,748	12,985
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	249	1,251	399	5,718	14,728	11,486
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic ¹	358	360	267	6,940	9,181	8,381
24	Wood, lumber and cork	150,452	170,655	144,348	15,981	18,906	23,456
25	Pulp and waste paper	113,423	123,123	127,239	4,623	5,032	6,231
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	2,097	2,105	2,345	39,406	21,027	16,525
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers	37,997	40,075	39,774	16,751	22,889	20,171
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	70,206	127,670	88,112	14,842	36,099	35,477
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.	7,627	13,710	9,316	6,716	5,243	7,806
3	31 Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity	21,044	33,757	58,482	95,698	134,934	112,499
4	41 Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	994	878	793	7,276	7,368	8,221
5	Chemicals	71,939	66,580	83,619	110,585	119,825	133,260
51	Chemical elements and compounds	16,482	17,412	17,894	26,789	30,098	32,352
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	213	296	238	4,262	4,342	4,635
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	177	336	563	11,060	11,516	12,914
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	364	511	543	6,673	7,527	7,443
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	55	121	70	3,843	4,483	5,047
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	28,550	16,232	24,019	5,267	4,633	5,345
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals ¹	26,097	31,674	40,293	52,691	57,226	65,525
6	Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material	507,463	550,086	547,093	289,723	350,209	432,623
61	Leather and products and dressed furs	2,154	2,831	2,834	3,983	4,231	4,308
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.	2,188	1,479	2,336	10,623	11,930	13,190
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture)	31,583	32,235	31,900	7,644	8,602	9,697
64	Paper, paperboard and products	285,545	307,096	307,861	21,081	24,200	25,911
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.	3,121	3,076	3,555	55,056	55,356	63,336
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.	4,920	8,133	4,938	25,795	33,069	34,241
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	7,994	7,818	7,314	3,884	4,378	3,741
68	Base metals (including iron)	160,721	184,617	181,536	72,413	102,543	158,613
69	Manufactures of metals	9,238	2,800	4,819	89,245	105,900	119,586
7	Machinery and Transport Equipment	87,595	60,476	94,763	705,871	706,791	933,556
71	Machinery other than electric	64,514	39,268	63,521	336,462	354,778	490,857
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	7,130	8,226	8,942	102,971	117,749	122,793
73	Transport equipment	15,951	12,981	22,300	266,437	234,265	319,906
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	7,308	9,531	8,291	132,317	137,068	152,168
81	Building fixtures and fittings	46	89	89	8,257	11,654	9,956
82	Furniture and related fixtures	154	188	156	5,814	6,711	7,536
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	13	40	11	1,676	1,846	2,089
84	Clothing	817	2,185	967	10,673	9,804	10,547
85	Footwear	630	828	481	1,904	1,876	1,953
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc.	2,338	2,326	2,442	26,919	27,820	31,816
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.	3,310	3,876	4,146	77,074	77,355	88,271
9	Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	7,131	11,436	10,220	83,963	103,656	91,746
91	Postal packages	6	22	8	20,327	20,210	23,175
92	Live animals not for food	588	475	375	1,489	765	929
93	Returned goods and special transactions	6,538	10,937	9,836	62,146	82,683	67,641
	Grand Total, Covered by S.I.T.C.	1,228,807	1,383,375	1,373,556	1,649,210	1,802,919	2,117,215

1. The provisions of the Statistics Act prevent the inclusion of exports of synthetic rubber in Division 23. They are included in Division 59.

TABLE XXVIII. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports) to and Imports from the United Kingdom, by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, by Half-Years, 1955-1956

Section and Division Codes	Title Description	Total Exports		Imports			
		1955		1956		1955	
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
0	Food	122, 722	124, 226	121, 884	6, 261	8, 769	6, 478
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	0	0	0	81	69	80
01	Meat and meat preparations	432	471	409	162	214	221
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	1, 243	2, 387	1, 083	10	18	33
03	Fish and fish preparations	657	4, 135	301	167	126	166
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	110, 530	104, 666	105, 998	1, 069	1, 989	1, 135
05	Fruits and vegetables	1, 622	2, 073	2, 074	720	1, 025	689
06	Sugar and sugar preparations	1	6	1	1, 116	1, 714	1, 331
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	267	68	316	2, 854	3, 477	2, 656
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	7, 913	10, 145	11, 594	1	2	1
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	58	275	107	82	133	168
1	Beverages and Tobacco	20, 032	2, 939	9, 754	3, 807	6, 364	4, 118
11	Beverages	269	306	240	3, 706	6, 206	3, 975
12	Tobacco and manufactures	19, 763	2, 633	9, 514	101	158	143
2	Crude Materials, Inedible	99, 247	109, 737	90, 482	12, 551	13, 553	13, 840
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	4, 312	1, 791	3, 534	790	1, 965	1, 177
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	2, 950	4, 882	10, 763	64	7	2
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic ¹	5	4	0	98	65	210
24	Wood, lumber and cork	39, 202	40, 976	24, 174	1	20	2
25	Pulp and waste paper	17, 482	17, 422	12, 635	1	3	1
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	220	987	349	10, 158	9, 096	9, 264
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers	4, 820	5, 636	5, 268	999	1, 345	1, 343
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	28, 918	37, 548	33, 279	85	90	616
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.	1, 339	489	480	354	965	1, 226
3	31 Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity	1, 324	1, 191	1, 873	1, 310	2, 980	1, 186
4	41 Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	458	1, 944	1, 461	1, 252	569	394
5	Chemicals	13, 573	12, 281	13, 816	10, 514	13, 747	11, 573
51	Chemical elements and compounds	5, 936	4, 563	5, 218	2, 340	4, 019	2, 653
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	0	0	0	347	292	129
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	34	6	5	3, 003	4, 077	3, 696
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	10	9	19	905	1, 068	895
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	0	0	1	189	304	275
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	0	51	0	16	24	13
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals ²	7, 583	7, 652	8, 575	3, 713	3, 964	3, 912
6	Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material	124, 890	130, 367	127, 083	73, 109	88, 484	108, 319
61	Leather and products and dressed furs	893	1, 041	778	2, 050	2, 472	2, 661
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.	27	44	19	430	440	627
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture)	3, 221	2, 613	2, 597	1, 244	1, 979	2, 315
64	Paper, paperboard and products	17, 742	19, 302	25, 207	788	979	992
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.	270	476	215	29, 894	32, 064	36, 816
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.	1, 260	719	1, 280	9, 547	13, 689	12, 615
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	492	365	279	8, 539	8, 875	11, 074
68	Base metals (including iron)	100, 855	105, 630	96, 522	10, 089	15, 930	28, 234
69	Manufactures of metals	129	179	186	10, 530	12, 053	12, 985
7	Machinery and Transport Equipment	2, 448	2, 751	3, 034	55, 863	56, 852	69, 764
71	Machinery other than electric	1, 723	2, 007	2, 269	25, 292	23, 382	28, 542
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	263	343	395	9, 678	13, 836	14, 210
73	Transport equipment	463	401	370	20, 894	19, 633	27, 012
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	1, 162	1, 010	1, 334	14, 638	20, 899	19, 266
81	Building fixtures and fittings	1	0	4	557	948	1, 005
82	Furniture and related fixtures	1	7	36	280	260	456
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	1	1	1	437	543	452
84	Clothing	196	431	493	5, 745	9, 120	6, 441
85	Footwear	78	197	94	1, 414	2, 286	1, 902
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc.	575	91	372	1, 598	1, 679	2, 565
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.	312	282	334	4, 605	6, 065	6, 445
9	Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	686	1, 006	693	3, 629	5, 378	3, 855
91	Postal packages	1	1	1	307	351	605
92	Live animals not for food	7	5	8	43	66	104
93	Returned goods and special transactions	679	1, 001	685	3, 279	4, 960	3, 146
	Grand Total, Covered by S.I.T.C.	386, 542	387, 452	371, 414	182, 933	217, 598	238, 793

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. The provisions of the Statistics Act prevent the inclusion of exports of synthetic rubber in Division 23. They are included in Division 59.

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REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE

FIRST HALF YEAR, 1957

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
International Trade Division

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

International Trade Division

External Trade Section

REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE

FIRST HALF YEAR, 1957

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CHAPTER 1

LEADING DEVELOPMENTS IN CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE

General Trends

Canada's foreign trade reached a new first half-year record in 1957, but with only a small increase over the corresponding period last year. There was a slowing down in the high rate of expansion in the external trade totals which characterized the past two years, to a certain extent reflecting a trend toward some levelling off in overall economic activity at home and abroad. There were larger imports from every leading trading area, and, except for the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth, exports to the major areas in Canada's trade also exceeded the levels of a year ago. However, most of the export and import gains were much smaller than last year, especially in trade with the United States.

Total exports (domestic exports plus re-exports) set a new first half-year record in 1957. But, due in large measure to lower wheat sales which offset increases in other commodities, there was an advance of only 1.2% over the corresponding period last year. This compared with a gain of 11.7% in the first six months of 1956 and of 10.3% in the

first half of 1955. Total exports in the first half of 1957 were higher than a year ago in January, March and May only. There was a 6.4% increase in the first quarter, but a 3.2% drop in the second quarter.

Imports established a new semi-annual peak in the first half of 1957, but surpassed the corresponding total of last year by only 2.1%. This compared with an advance of 28.8% in the first six months of 1956 and of 7.8% for the same period in 1955. Imports in the first half of 1957 exceeded the levels of last year in every month but June. A gain of 6.8% was shown in the first quarter, but there was a decline of 1.8% in the second quarter. Imports continued to be larger than exports, and the import balance surpassed by 6.1% the previous semi-annual record registered in the first half of 1956.

The recent trends in Canadian foreign trade, on a quarterly basis and with allowance for the seasonal pattern affecting it, are illustrated in an

TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canadian Trade

	1955		1956		1957	Change from 2nd half '55 to 2nd half '56	Change from 1st half '56 to 1st half '57
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June		
	\$'000,000					%	%
Value of Trade:							
Total Exports ¹	2,063.3	2,288.0	2,304.0	2,559.1	2,330.5	+11.8	+ 1.2
Domestic Exports ¹	2,031.9	2,249.9	2,269.9	2,519.8	2,287.1	+12.0	+ 0.8
Re-Exports ¹	31.4	38.1	34.1	39.3	43.4	+ 3.2	+27.3
Imports.....	2,209.4	2,503.0	2,845.3	2,860.1	2,904.6	+14.3	+ 2.1
Total Trade.....	4,272.7	4,791.0	5,149.3	5,419.3	5,235.1	+13.1	+ 1.7
Trade Balance.....	-146.1	-215.0	-541.3	-301.0	-574.1	—	—
Price Indexes²:							
	1948=100						
Domestic Exports.....	116.8	118.7	120.9	122.0	122.4	+ 2.8	+ 1.2
Imports.....	109.9	111.4	113.6	112.6	116.4	+ 1.1	+ 2.5
Terms of Trade ³	106.3	106.6	106.4	108.3	105.2	+ 1.6	- 1.1
Volume Indexes:							
	1948=100						
Domestic Exports.....	113.1	123.3	122.1	134.3	121.6	+ 8.9	- 0.4
Imports ⁴	151.1	169.1	188.8	191.0	188.7	+13.0	- 0.1

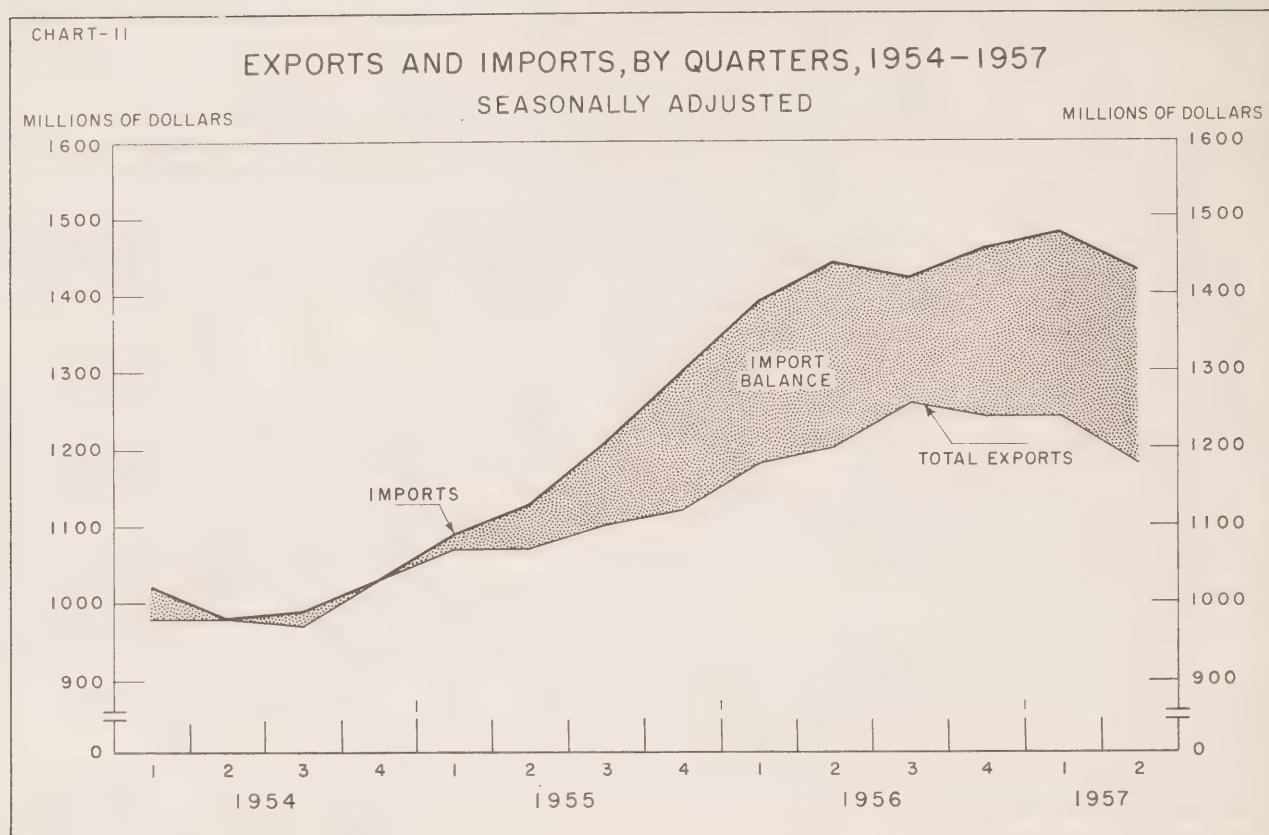
1. Canadian export statistics exclude transfers of defence equipment and supplies to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriation Act which were as follows (values in \$'000,000):

1955		1956		1957
Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June
103.0	62.9	51.3	45.1	23.9

2. Average of direct quarterly indexes.

3. Export price index divided by import price index.

4. Import price index divided into import value index based on total imports less goods for use of United Kingdom or other N.A.T.O. governments.



accompanying chart. Following a decline from the previous peak in mid-1953, an upward movement of trade began in mid-1954. Imports were carried almost uninterruptedly to a new high level in the first quarter of 1957 but fell off in the second quarter to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of about \$5.7 billion. Exports attained a new peak in the third quarter of 1956, then turned downward and were running at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of about \$4.7 billion in the second quarter of 1957.

There was a gradual decline for the average prices of exports from the peak of 123.0 in calendar year 1951 to the level of about 115.0 in the second half of 1954. A steady upward movement began in

the first half of 1955, raising the export price average to 122.4 for the first six months of 1957. The average prices of imports fell sharply from a peak of 126.2 in calendar year 1951 to a level of about 109.0-110.0 during the next four years. A somewhat higher plateau of 113.0 was reached in 1956, and in the first half of 1957 there was a further increase to 116.4. Between the first halves of 1956 and 1957, the average prices of exports and imports rose moderately, but at a higher rate for imports than for exports, resulting in a slight deterioration in the terms of trade. The higher prices were combined, in the case of both exports and imports, with a fractional decline in the volume of trade from the first half-year record levels of the previous year.

Main Commodity Changes¹

Exports

The principal development in the export picture for the first half of 1957 was the decline in wheat sales, by over one-third to about the level of the first six months of 1955. This reversed the upswing of a year ago, which was due in almost equal measure to new exports to certain countries in the

Soviet bloc and to gains in exports to most other markets. In the first half of 1957, sales to Soviet countries declined by four-fifths; but there were also losses in many other markets which taken together accounted for almost two-thirds of the total fall in wheat exports. Shipments of barley again went down but only at half the rate of decline of last year, while those of wheat flour fell twice as much as in the same period of 1956. There were

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables IV and V.



lower exports of rye and corn but gains for soybeans and oats which almost quadrupled. Total exports of grains and farinaceous products fell off 28% in the first half of 1957 as compared with an advance of 31% in the corresponding period of 1956. The remaining exports as a whole rose 6% as compared to an increase of 9% a year ago.

Among other agricultural products, exports of flax went up at twice the rate of increase a year ago and doubled in value, and sales of rape seed rose eightfold. Exports of tobacco were half as large again, partly compensating for last year's decline. But there was some decrease for whisky and oil seed cake and meal. The agricultural and vegetable products group as a whole showed a fall of one-seventh in the first six months of 1957, as compared to an increase of one-quarter in the same period a year ago. The animals and animal products group registered a further and more pronounced contraction of over one-tenth. Fish and fishery products went down moderately, with losses for cured, canned and shell fish and a slight gain for fresh and frozen fish. There were also lower exports of fresh pork, canned meats, dairy and pure-bred (but not beef) cattle, cheese, butter, eggs and powdered, condensed and evaporated milk.

Wood, wood products and paper was as usual the largest major group in the first half of 1957, again accounting for close to one-third of the

export total. However, exports of forest products were somewhat smaller in value than in the first six months of 1956, this being the first decline for the corresponding period since 1953. Planks and boards fell even more sharply than last year, by an amount exceeding the decrease for the group as a whole. There was also a marked drop for plywoods and veneers and for shingles, and a slight downturn for wood pulp. Newsprint paper, the leading export commodity in every first half-year since 1950, went up at less than half the rate of increase a year ago. Shipments of pulpwood and of pulpboard and paperboard were also somewhat higher.

Non-ferrous metals and products, which maintained the rate of increase of the previous year, became in the first half of 1957 the second largest commodity group and displaced agricultural and vegetable products from that position by a wide margin. Uranium again doubled in value, with the highest relative gain among the leading non-ferrous metals. Exports of aluminum had the greatest absolute increase, equal to over half of the total advance for the group, much more than compensating for a moderate decline a year ago. Nickel, which led the group slightly ahead of aluminum, went up more than twice as much as last year, reflecting entirely a higher average price. There were also value, and even greater volume, gains for zinc and lead, partially reversing declines of the previous year. Exports of miscellaneous non-ferrous metals

rose, and there was virtually no change for silver. Primary and semi-manufactured copper, which last year went up much more in value than volume, showed a volume but not value gain in consequence of a marked price drop. Exports of platinum metals, miscellaneous non-ferrous ores and electrical apparatus were also lower.

Non-metallic minerals registered again the highest relative value increase among the major groups, but at a substantially lower rate than a year ago. The latter applied to crude petroleum and asbestos, but not abrasives which went up more than twice as much. Crude petroleum had the largest value gain of all export commodities, but with an increase of three-quarters as compared to an almost threefold advance last year. The iron and its products group also went up by considerably less than a year ago. This was especially evident in the case of iron ore, which increased very little as against a gain of close to one-half in the first half of 1956. Exports of non-farm machinery, rolling mill products and passenger cars continued to grow, with increases of over two-fifths, and at a much accelerated rate for the first two items. A 600% gain was registered for the still relatively small exports of pipes, tubes and fittings. Sizable advances were also shown in pigs, ingots, blooms and billets and internal combustion engines. However, there were declines for farm implements, scrap iron and steel, ferro-alloys, locomotives, auto parts and trucks.

The miscellaneous commodities group also rose less than a year ago. Aircraft, which last year had one of the highest relative gains among the leading export commodities, now showed the largest percentage drop. But sales of used ships went up fifteenfold, by an amount far in excess of the gain for the group as a whole. There were also considerable increases for electrical energy and non-commercial items. The chemicals and allied products group more than made up for a slight decline last year, with sizably higher exports of synthetic plastics and a slight decrease in fertilizers.

Imports

The import situation in the first half of 1957 presented a somewhat mixed picture, unlike a year ago when there were gains for all major groups and almost every leading commodity. Two of the main groups declined in value, and for those which advanced increases were small and generally at a much lower rate than last year; while among the individual leading commodities there were about as many downward as upward trends.

Iron and steel still accounted for two-fifths of total imports and set a new semi-annual record. But the group rose by only less than 3% as compared to a 50% gain last year when imports were higher for every principal iron and steel item. Non-farm ma-

chinery was as usual the top ranking import commodity, attaining a new semi-annual record, and again registered the largest individual value increase, which exceeded the gain for the group as a whole and accounted for two-thirds of the advance in total imports. Pipes, tubes and fittings showed the largest relative increase among the forty leading imports and also reached a new peak for any half-year period. The latter was also the case for rolling mill products, farm implements and ball and roller bearings. Internal combustion engines were the only leading commodity in the group that rose somewhat more than last year, and tools were another item that showed an increase. Imports of passenger cars fell by one-third, as compared to a 130% gain a year ago, with the largest value drop of all import commodities and nearly equal to the total increase for the iron and steel group as a whole. Auto parts did not quite hold their own, imports of tractors, cooking and heating apparatus and iron ore declined moderately, and those of trucks and scrap iron and steel very substantially.

There were also some contrasting developments in fuels. Purchases of crude petroleum rose by close to one-quarter, at twice the rate of increase last year and with a value gain second only to that for non-farm machinery and twice as large as the advance for the whole non-metallic minerals group. But imports of fuel oils fell by one-fifth, almost reversing the gain of a year ago, and there were also lower purchases of gasoline. Bituminous coal went up by only one-tenth as much, while anthracite coal fell six times more than it rose last year. There were also declines for brick and tile, and plate and sheet glass. On balance non-metallic minerals (again the second largest main group, about one-third the size of iron and steel) rose only 4% or at only one-fifth of the rate of increase a year ago.

Even smaller relative gains were registered for non-ferrous metals and chemicals, as compared with increases of respectively over one-third and of one-fifth last year. Electrical apparatus, again accounting for more than half the value of the non-ferrous metals group, went up slightly. Imports of bauxite and alumina doubled, those of manufactured brass were virtually unchanged, but there were declines for aluminum and copper manufactures, refined platinum metals, cryolite, manganese ore and electro-plated ware. Among the leading chemical items, there were gains for synthetic plastics and drugs and medicines, but not for principal chemicals and pigments.

The largest relative gains among the major groups were registered in the agricultural and animal products. Imports of sugar were considerably higher than a year ago, contributing close to half of the total gain in the agricultural and vegetable products group. There was also a fractional value, and much greater volume, increase for crude and semi-fabricated rubber; but rubber products fell sizably in value. Imports of fruits, vegetables,

nuts, tea and cocoa were higher; however coffee lost about one-third of the increase a year ago. There was also some gain for fur skins but not for hides or canned meats. Imports of wood, wood products and paper remained virtually constant as compared with an advance of over one-fifth a year ago. Printed books went up substantially, but there was a decrease for paperboard, paper and products, logs, timber and lumber, and newspapers, magazines and advertising matter.

The fibres, textiles and products group had a fractional decline as against an increase of one-

seventh last year. Imports of miscellaneous textile apparel and of cotton and wool fabrics rose, but at a much lower rate than a year ago, while purchases of synthetic fabrics went up considerably more. But there was a further and sharper fall for raw cotton, and imports of raw wool contracted by somewhat more than they expanded last year. There was also a decrease for the miscellaneous commodities group. Imports of aircraft fell again, but less sharply. Refrigerators and freezers and non-commercial items declined by more than they rose a year ago. But tourist purchases and imports of medical, optical and dental goods were higher.

Direction of Trade

The United States was as usual Canada's leading trading partner in the first half of 1957, continuing to take close to 60% of the Canadian export total and supplying nearly 74% of total imports into Canada. The value of exports to the United States increased at the same rate as did total exports and set a new first half-year record. Forest products were again the largest major commodity group, but with a somewhat reduced share to about two-fifths of total exports to the United States, due to a moderate decline to about the level of the first half of 1955. Planks and boards, which had by far the greatest value fall of all commodities, accounted for most of the drop. Ex-

ports of wood pulp also went down, but there was an equivalent value increase for newsprint which remained the top-ranking export to the United States. Crude petroleum again showed the largest absolute gain of all commodities, followed by uranium. There were also marked advances for aluminum and abrasives and more moderate ones for nickel and lead, offset by declines in copper and some other non-ferrous metals and in asbestos. Exports of iron ore were virtually unchanged. Among some of the other principal export commodities, substantial gains were registered in non-farm machinery, internal combustion engines and electrical energy.

TABLE 2. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas

	1954		1955		1956		1957
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total Exports:							
United States	61.2	58.9	59.6	60.5	59.6	58.8	59.7
United Kingdom	15.3	17.9	18.7	16.9	16.1	17.5	14.6
Other Commonwealth and Ireland.....	5.2	5.2	5.8	5.8	5.8	4.7	5.1
Europe	7.7	9.7	8.0	9.5	11.0	10.9	11.2
Latin America.....	5.1	4.5	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.8	4.8
Others	5.5	3.8	4.1	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.6
Imports:							
United States	73.3	71.4	74.6	72.0	74.4	71.5	73.7
United Kingdom	9.9	9.2	8.3	8.7	8.4	8.6	9.0
Other Commonwealth and Ireland.....	4.0	5.0	4.3	4.6	3.5	4.3	3.7
Europe	3.9	4.8	3.7	4.9	4.5	5.9	5.0
Latin America.....	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.9	6.4	6.3	6.4
Others	1.8	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.8	3.4	2.2
Total Trade:							
United States	67.5	65.1	67.4	66.5	67.8	65.5	67.4
United Kingdom	12.5	13.6	13.3	12.6	11.8	12.8	11.5
Other Commonwealth and Ireland.....	4.6	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.5	4.5	4.3
Europe	5.7	7.3	5.8	7.1	7.4	8.3	7.8
Latin America.....	6.1	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.7
Others	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.3

Imports from the United States went up at only half the rate of increase for total imports into Canada, but nevertheless attained a new semi-annual peak. Iron and steel was as usual the largest major group, again accounting for half of the import total, but did not quite hold its own. Pipes, tubes and fittings showed a marked gain, but the other principal items in the group that did not decline—non-farm machinery, internal combustion engines, farm implements and tools—registered only moderate increases. Passenger cars had the greatest value drop among import commodities. Fibres and textiles, the only group that did not go up a year ago, showed the largest relative increase among those groups that rose in value, resulting mainly from a very sharp upswing in imports of raw cotton. There were declines for most fuels other than bituminous coal which rose slightly and crude petroleum which nearly doubled. Imports of aircraft and refrigerators and freezers were markedly lower.

Trade with the United Kingdom continued in the pattern of the first half of 1956. Exports fell again, by about twice the rate of decrease last year, while imports continued to rise, but only at about one-third of the rate of increase a year ago. On balance, the United Kingdom share of Canada's total trade declined fractionally to 11.5%. There were lower exports for most major groups. The greatest individual fall, even exceeding somewhat the total drop in exports, took place in wheat which, however, remained the top-ranking export item. But there were considerable gains for tobacco, flax seed and barley. Non-ferrous metals, which declined slightly, moved ahead of agricultural products to become the largest major group by a narrow margin, with gains in copper, nickel and zinc. However there were no advances for any of the principal non-metallic minerals. Exports of forest products were again smaller, planks and boards alone falling by twice the amount of the decrease for the group as a whole. Imports from the United Kingdom were the highest for any half-year period and were even more concentrated on iron and steel products than a year ago. This group augmented its share of total imports to close to two-fifths and accounted for four-fifths of the increase, with marked gains for most of the main items. Imports of textiles, the second largest major group, rose at a considerably lower rate than last year. The greatest value gain for an individual commodity was in aircraft which more than doubled.

Exports to the Commonwealth fell to about the level of the first half of 1955. Many commodities were affected, but the decline was concentrated on only a few items—locomotives, wheat, aircraft and auto parts—which together fell by almost twice the amount of the total drop in exports. This was partly compensated by sharp gains in aluminum, copper, passenger cars, non-farm machinery, pipes, tubes and fittings and newsprint. Planks and boards, again the top ranking export, somewhat more than held their ground. Total exports to the Union of South Africa and India fell markedly, and there

were more moderate declines to almost every other principal market in the area. Imports from the Commonwealth went up at the same rate at which exports fell. Among the main suppliers in this group of countries, only Jamaica and British Guiana showed increases, very substantial in both cases, largely as a result of much more than a doubling in imports of bauxite and alumina which accounted for four-fifths of the total import gain. There was also a marked increase for sugar, as usual the leading import from the Commonwealth, shared by almost every supplying country. Among the other leading items, there was an increase for tea and a slight decline for rubber.

Exports to Europe went up less than imports from that area, both exports and imports attaining new first half-year peaks. The greatest single change, as it did a year ago but in the opposite direction, took place in wheat. Still by far the largest individual export, but with a sharply reduced share of the export total, wheat lost three-fifths of the 80% gain last year. However, about half of this decline was compensated by an almost fourfold advance in seeds, and there were also sharp increases for barley, pigs, ingots, blooms and billets, nickel and aluminum. Imports from Europe became still more concentrated on iron and steel products, which augmented their share of the import total to two-fifths and accounted for most of the increase. Textiles also went up, especially wool fabrics. All of Canada's principal trading partners participated in the increase in trade with Europe, particularly Italy, France, the Netherlands and West Germany.

Both exports to and imports from Latin America were higher, exports considerably more than imports. Over half of the export gain resulted from sales of used ships. Exports of iron and steel products nearly doubled. There were also marked advances in newsprint, synthetic plastics and aluminum. But there was a sharp fall for aircraft, mainly to Colombia, and further declines for wheat and wheat flour. Panama, which took all the ships, had the greatest absolute and relative gain of 800%. Exports to Argentina almost quadrupled and to Brazil about doubled. Imports of crude petroleum, all from Venezuela, rose sharply to account for two-thirds of total imports from Latin America. Imports of coffee were slightly lower and there was almost no change for bananas, although there took place a sizable redistribution in purchases from the individual supplying countries. But imports of raw cotton, virtually all from Mexico, almost completely disappeared.

Imports from all the remaining countries fell by somewhat more than exports rose, Japan accounting for over half of total trade with that group. Exports to Japan went up substantially, mainly in primary steel, aluminum, lead, wood pulp, flax seed and barley; while imports from that country gained very slightly. There were also sharp increases in exports to Korea, primarily in fertilizers, and to

TABLE 3. Leading Countries in World Trade, by Value of Trade and Trade per Capita, 1956

Exports f.o.b.			Imports c.i.f.			Total Trade		
Country	1955	1956	Country	1955	1956	Country	1955	1956
Value of Trade								
World Total ¹	U.S. \$'000,000 84,177 93,335		World Total ¹	U.S. \$'000,000 88,969 97,910		World Total ¹ ..	U.S. \$'000,000 173,146 191,245	
1. United States	15,553 ²	19,081 ²	1. United States	12,369	13,752	1. United States..	27,922 ²	32,833 ²
2. United Kingdom ..	8,468	9,292	2. United Kingdom	10,867	10,890	2. United Kingdom	19,335	20,182
3. Germany, Federal Republic	6,135	7,358	3. Germany, Federal Republic....	5,793	6,617	3. Germany, Federal Republic	11,928	13,975
4. Canada	4,784	5,277	4. Canada	5,152	6,255	4. Canada	9,936	11,532
5. France	4,911	4,538	5. France	4,739	5,553	5. France	9,650	10,091
6. Belgium and Luxembourg	2,776	3,162	6. Netherlands	3,208	3,712	6. Netherlands	5,896	6,574
7. Netherlands	2,688	2,862	7. Belgium and Luxembourg ..	2,330	3,272	7. Belgium and Luxembourg	5,606	6,434
8. Japan	2,011	2,501	8. Japan	2,471	3,230	8. Japan	4,482	5,731
9. Italy	1,856	2,157	9. Italy	2,711	3,169	9. Italy	4,567	5,326
10. Venezuela	1,912	2,124	10. Sweden	1,997	2,209	10. Sweden	3,723	4,154
11. Sweden	1,726	1,945	11. Australia	2,160	1,937	11. Australia	3,908	3,824
12. Australia	1,748	1,887	12. Switzerland	1,489	1,766	12. Venezuela	3,004	3,373
13. Brazil	1,423	1,482	13. India	1,413	1,711	13. Switzerland	2,796	3,208
14. Switzerland	1,307	1,442	14. Union of South Africa	1,482	1,524	14. India	2,689	2,980
15. Malaya and Singapore	1,358	1,361	15. Malaya and Singapore	1,249	1,357	15. Malaya and Singapore	2,607	2,718
Trade per Capita ³								
	U.S. \$			U.S. \$			U.S. \$	
1. Venezuela	331	357	1. Canada	328	389	1. Canada	633	717
2. New Zealand	334	349	2. Belgium and Luxembourg ..	308	354	2. Belgium and Luxembourg	611	697
3. Belgium and Luxembourg	303	342	3. Switzerland	299	352	3. New Zealand	705	689
4. Canada	305	328	4. Norway	318	350	4. Switzerland	562	639
5. Switzerland	263	287	5. Netherlands	299	341	5. Netherlands	549	604
6. Sweden	238	266	6. New Zealand	370	340	6. Norway	503	573
7. Netherlands	250	263	7. Hong Kong	278	327	7. Sweden	513	568
8. Trinidad and Tobago	232	260	8. Sweden	275	302	8. Venezuela	520	567
9. Sarawak	256	254	9. Denmark	265	294	9. Hong Kong	468	558
10. Denmark	238	249	10. Sarawak	236	241	10. Denmark	504	543
11. Hong Kong	190	231	11. Trinidad and Tobago	239	237	11. Trinidad and Tobago	471	497
12. Norway	135	223	12. United Kingdom	212	212	12. Sarawak	492	495
13. Australia	139	200	13. Venezuela	189	210	13. Australia	422	406
14. Malaya and Singapore	187	181	14. Finland	181	206	14. United Kingdom	377	392
15. Finland	186	181	15. Australia	233	205	15. Finland	367	387

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*, September, 1957; and United Nations Statistical Office, *Population and Vital Statistics Reports*, Series A, Vol. IX, Nos. 2 and 3.

1. World total exclusive of China, U.S.S.R., and those countries of Eastern Europe not reporting trade currently.

2. Including military aid extended to other countries.

3. Trading countries as listed by I.M.F., except that Aden, Netherlands Antilles, and countries with neither exports nor imports of U.S. \$100 million in 1956 were excluded.

Israel, where wheat sales amounted to twice the total export gain. But shipments of fuel oil and gasoline from the Netherlands Antilles were lower

and imports of petroleum from the Middle East fell sharply.

Canada's Rank in World Trade

World trade reached a new peak of U.S. \$191.2 billion in calendar year 1956, with a 10% increase at the same rate as in 1955. Exports, recorded on f.o.b. port of exit basis, rose 11% to U.S. \$93.3 billion as compared to a 9% gain in the previous year. Imports, recorded on c.i.f. port of entry basis, went up 10% to U.S. \$97.9 billion as against a 12% increase in 1955. There were advances for all the leading exporting countries except France. Gains were also shown for all the principal importers other than Australia. The greatest rate of expansion for both exports and imports, amounting to close to 30% for total trade, was registered by Japan. Gains of one-fifth or more also took place for exports in the case of the United States and West Germany, and for imports in the case of Canada and India.

In 1956, as in most postwar years, Canada's share in world trade amounted to close to 6%.

Canada also remained the world's fourth leading trading nation. The value of Canada's trade in 1956 was again exceeded only by that of the United States, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany which in 1954 regained its prewar position. Canada's per capita trade is normally much greater than that of the other major world traders. In 1956, Canada was again the world's leader on a per capita basis, followed by Belgium and Luxembourg. Canada last held this position in 1953, but New Zealand was in top rank during the next two years. In the first half of 1957, there was an increase in world trade over the corresponding period in the previous year, at about the same rate as in calendar year 1956. This, however, was not true of Canadian trade which rose much less than world trade. However, preliminary data at mid-year 1957 suggest that the per capita trend has so far remained unchanged.

CHAPTER II

TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES

The United States was as usual Canada's leading trading partner, and the United Kingdom ranked second in order of importance, in the first half of 1957. Those two countries together accounted for 78.9% of Canadian foreign trade as compared to 79.6% a year ago, with a fractional decline to 67.4% for the United States and to 11.5% for the United Kingdom. The value of total trade with the United States was higher as a result of a small increase in exports to and imports from that country. The United States share of Canada's total exports remained virtually unchanged at 59.7%, but there was a fractional decline to 73.7% in the proportion of imports into Canada contributed by the United States. The value of total trade with the United Kingdom was lower, as exports to that country fell by an amount greater than the increase in Canada's imports from it. The United Kingdom share of total Canadian exports again went down, from 16.1% to 14.6%, but the proportion of total

imports into this country contributed by the United Kingdom rose from 8.4% to 9%.

Ten other countries accounted for 1% or more of exports from or imports into Canada in the first half of 1957, as compared to nine a year ago. There was again little change in the composition of this group of countries, with the inclusion of Italy and the Netherlands and the disappearance of Mexico. West Germany and Japan were the only countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom which shared in more than 1% of both Canadian exports and imports. This was also the case for Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Australia, the Union of South Africa and Norway in exports, and for Venezuela in imports. West Germany became Canada's third leading export market, ahead of Japan by a narrow margin. Venezuela remained the third-ranking source of imports into Canada.

Trade with the United States

Canada's total trade with the United States went up by only 1.1% in the first half of 1957. Exports rose \$17.7 million or 1.3% to \$1,391.2 million as compared to a gain of 11.8% a year ago, and attained a new first half-year peak. Imports from the United States advanced \$21.9 million or 1% to \$2,139.2 million as against an increase of 28.4% last year, and reached a new record for any half-year period. The resulting import balance stood at \$747.9 million, only fractionally higher than the previous semi-annual peak set in the first half of 1956.

In the first half of 1957 United States exports went up by 23% as compared to 19% a year ago.

But United States imports increased by only 1.5% as against 15% last year. Canada remained the most important trading partner of the United States, accounting for 21% of that country's foreign trade. Among the three leading areas in United States foreign trade, only Western Europe (including the United Kingdom) increased its share of both imports into and exports from the United States, to respectively 22.5% and 30.5%. Latin America held its own in imports at 30%, but its share of the United States export total declined fractionally to 22%. Canada again contributed 21.8% of United States imports, but showed a decline from 24.9% to 21.1% in the proportion of the United States export total accounted for by this country.

TABLE 4. Trade of Canada with the United States

	1955		1956		1957	Change from 2nd half '55 to 2nd half '56	Change from 1st half '56 to 1st half '57
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June		
	\$'000,000					%	%
Domestic Exports	1,203.1	1,356.2	1,345.4	1,473.3	1,355.7	+ 8.6	+ 0.8
Re-Exports	25.7	27.1	28.2	32.2	35.5	—	—
Imports	1,649.2	1,803.0	2,117.2	2,044.5	2,139.2	+ 13.4	+ 1.0
Total Trade	2,878.0	3,186.4	3,490.8	3,549.9	3,530.4	+ 11.4	+ 1.1
Trade Balance	- 420.4	- 419.6	- 743.7	- 539.0	- 747.9	—	—

Domestic Exports to the United States¹

Unlike last year, when animals and animal products were the only group that did not quite hold its own, in the first half of 1957 there were increases for four major groups only, and at a very much lower rate than a year ago. Non-metallics again showed the largest advance in both absolute and relative terms. Exports of petroleum continued to register the biggest gain in value of all commodities, rising by three-quarters as compared to an almost 300% increase last year, and contributed most of the advance in non-metallic minerals. There was also a one-third increase in abrasives and a trebling for kerosene, but a decline for asbestos and lime, plaster and cement.

The second largest percentage gain was registered in non-ferrous metals, at close to last year's rate of increase. The United States continued to take all the exports or uranium, which again doubled with a gain equivalent to four-fifths of the group's advance. Nickel, which showed virtually no change a year ago, went up by almost one-tenth and remained the leading non-ferrous metal. Aluminum much more than made up for last year's fall with a gain of almost one-third. But lead recovered only a small part of the decline a year ago. There were losses for the remaining principal items in this group. Copper gave up a large part of the ground it won last year, with a fall of almost one-fifth. Zinc went down to about the level of the first half of 1955, and platinum metals and electrical apparatus fell even below that level. There was a further but very slight drop for silver.

The miscellaneous commodities group went up at about one-fifth of the rate of increase a year ago. For aircraft last year's gain was more than reversed with its value almost cut in half. Exports of electrical energy advanced by two-thirds, and there was another sharp gain for non-commercial items. The iron and steel group showed a fractional gain only, as did iron ore which went up by almost 50% a year ago. Non-farm machinery registered a further sharp advance of close to three-fifths, and internal combustion engines somewhat more than made up for last year's halving in exports. Shipments of pipes, tubes and fittings rose from a negligible amount to a two million dollar level, and those of auto parts doubled to half that amount. But there was a decline of one-seventh for farm implements, and there were also lower exports of ferro-alloys, pigs, ingots, blooms and billets, and scrap iron and steel.

Wood, wood products and paper was as usual the largest major commodity group, but its share of total exports to the United States was somewhat reduced to about two-fifths, as a result of a moderate decline to about the level of the first half of 1955. Planks and boards fell again by one-fifth,

almost four times as much as a year ago, with by far the largest value drop of all commodities. Exports of wood pulp went down moderately, but there was an equivalent gain for newsprint which remained the top-ranking export to the United States. There was a very sizable decrease for plywoods and veneers, almost three times the amount of last year's advance. Pulpboard and paperboard declined to the level of the first half of 1955. There was also a further and somewhat more accentuated fall for shingles, and a slight contraction for pulpwood.

A decline was recorded also in agricultural and vegetable products, which lost nearly half of the advance made last year, and a further and more pronounced fall took place for animals and animal products. Exports of whisky and barley went down to slightly below the level of the first half of 1955, and there were also decreases for wheat, fresh vegetables, apples, maple syrup and sugar, and clover seed. But exports of oats almost quintupled and those of rye were about twelve times higher. There were also gains for fodders, wheat flour, malt, and peat moss and other mosses. Exports of fresh and frozen fish were somewhat higher, but not those of shell and canned fish and fish meal. Beef (but not dairy and pure-bred) cattle went up, but there were sharp declines for fresh pork and canned meats. Exports of fur skins were moderately lower. Chemicals and allied products were another group that declined, with a further but less pronounced fall in fertilizers.

Imports from the United States²

A year ago imports of iron and steel showed the largest absolute and relative advance among the major groups and accounted for close to three-quarters of the increase in total imports from the United States, with gains for every principal item in the group. In the first half of 1957 purchases of iron and steel declined fractionally for the first time since 1954, compared with a 50% increase last year, but still remained by far the most important major group accounting for almost half of the import total. Of the main items in the group that went up—non-farm machinery, as usual the leading import from the United States, internal combustion engines, pipes, tubes and fittings, farm implements and tools—all except engines rose at a very much lower rate than a year ago. The greatest drop in value of all commodities took place in passenger cars whose imports, boosted by a temporary shortage of certain makes last year, were cut almost in half. There was also a marked drop for trucks, scrap iron and steel, and wire and products, a sizable decline in cooking and heating apparatus, and more moderate decreases for auto parts, rolling mill products, tractors, iron ore and hardware.

Fractional declines were also registered for non-ferrous metals and products and wood, wood

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VI.

2. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VII.

products and paper. Two-thirds of imports in the former group continued to consist of electrical apparatus which showed a very slight gain. There was a fractional decrease for manufactured brass, but imports of manganese ore went up sharply. There were lower imports of paperboard, paper and products, logs, timber and lumber, newspapers, magazines and advertising matter, but printed books went up by one-fifth. The miscellaneous commodities group registered the largest absolute and relative decline of all major groups. There was a further sharp drop in aircraft, of about the same magnitude as last year, as well as marked declines for non-commercial items and refrigerators and freezers. Tourist purchases again went up moderately, and imports of medical, optical and dental goods rose by two-fifths.

Fibres, textiles and products, the only group that did not show a gain a year ago, had the largest relative increase among those groups that went up in value in the first half of 1957. This resulted

largely from a 350% upswing in purchases of raw cotton in a virtually complete switch from Mexico. There were also higher imports of cotton and synthetic fabrics, but not of miscellaneous textile apparel. The agricultural and vegetable and the animals and animal products groups also registered increases. There were sharp gains for corn and pickled, preserved and canned vegetables, and virtually no change for fresh vegetables. There was also an increase for crude rubber, but not for rubber products. Fur skins advanced, but not hides and other skins, and imports of citrus fruit and soybeans were lower.

Imports of non-metallic minerals and chemicals also went up moderately. Purchases of crude petroleum almost doubled, with a gain well over a quarter as large again as that for the non-metallic minerals group as a whole. There was a small increase for bituminous coal, but declines for anthracite, fuel oils, gasoline and brick and tile. Synthetic plastics and drugs and medicines went up, but imports of principal chemicals were lower.

Trade with the United Kingdom

Canada's trade with the United Kingdom in the first half of 1957 continued in the pattern of a year ago. Exports fell again, by \$30.4 million or 8.2% to \$341 million, as compared with a 3.9% decline last year. Imports continued to go up, by \$21.4 million to \$260.1 million as against an increase of 30.6% last year, and reached a new peak for any half-year period. Consequently Canada's export balance with the United Kingdom was again reduced, to \$80.8 million; it was lower only in both halves of 1950 and the first six months of 1951.

United Kingdom exports to all countries went up by 5% and total imports into that country rose 6%, as compared to increases of respectively 15% and 4% a year ago. Canada maintained third rank as a market for British products, after the United States and Australia. Canada was also again second only to the United States as a supplier of the United Kingdom. However, while Canada's exports fell for the second consecutive half-year, those from the United States rose by nearly two-fifths.

TABLE 5. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom

	1955		1956		1957	Change from 2nd half '55 to 2nd half '56	Change from 1st half '56 to 1st half '57
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June		
	\$'000,000					%	%
Domestic Exports	384.6	384.7	369.0	443.7	338.5	+ 15.4	- 8.3
Re-Exports	1.9	2.8	2.5	3.2	2.5	—	—
Imports	182.9	217.6	238.8	245.9	260.1	+ 13.0	+ 8.9
Total Trade	569.4	605.1	610.2	692.9	601.0	+ 14.5	- 1.5
Trade Balance	+ 203.7	+ 169.8	+ 132.6	+ 201.2	+ 80.9	—	—

Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom¹

There were declines in exports to the United Kingdom for most major groups. The greatest fall in an individual commodity took place in wheat, even exceeding somewhat the decrease in total exports. Nevertheless wheat retained its place as the top-ranking export commodity to the United Kingdom, but its margin over aluminum, the second-ranking export item, was reduced very sharply. Of the other leading agricultural products, there were also declines for wheat flour, oil seed cake and meal, fodders, corn, which disappeared, and apples. But there were also substantial gains for barley, flax seed, tobacco, vegetable oils and soybeans. The animals and animal products group had a fractional decline, with lower exports of canned fish, cheese, and hides and skins other than fur skins.

Non-ferrous metals, which fell slightly, moved ahead of agricultural products by a narrow margin to become the largest major group in the first half of 1957, both groups accounting for 35% each of the export total to the United Kingdom. There were moderate gains for copper and nickel and a recovery for zinc to somewhat under the level of the first half of 1955. But declines were registered for aluminum, platinum metals, lead, miscellaneous non-ferrous metals and selenium. There were decreases for all the leading non-metallic minerals, namely asbestos, abrasives, coal and coke, and carbon and graphite electrodes, reversing the situation prevailing a year ago and resulting in a value drop of two-fifths for the group as a whole. The wood, wood products and paper group fell again but much less than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Newsprint lost some of the ground it gained a year ago, and planks and boards fell further but only by one-third as much as last year. Increases were shown in wood pulp, pulpboard and paperboard which advanced sharply for the second year in succession, and in pulpwood, plywoods and veneers, and posts, poles and piling.

The iron and its products group showed the largest absolute advance among the four major groups that went up, with an increase of nearly one-fifth. There were continuing gains for iron ore, ferro-alloys, and non-farm machinery which rose by close to one-half. Rolling mill products, which declined very slightly last year, went up by over two-fifths. There was a further, but not nearly as sharp, drop for scrap iron and steel. The chemicals and allied products group recovered some of the ground lost a year ago, and the same was true of the very small miscellaneous commodities group.

Imports from the United Kingdom²

Imports from the United Kingdom went up in the first half of 1957 in only four major groups,

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VIII.

2. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table IX.

unlike a year ago when there were gains for all of them. Iron and steel was again the most important group. With an advance of one-fifth as compared to one-half a year ago, this group augmented its share of total imports from the United Kingdom to close to two-fifths and accounted for four-fifths of the increase. Non-farm machinery was again the leading import commodity, rising by about the same amount as a year ago but at a lower rate and widening its lead over wool fabrics, the second-ranking import item. Among the other iron and steel items that went up, there was also a deceleration in the rate of advance for passenger cars, rolling mill products, pipes, tubes and fittings, and castings and forgings. Wire and products and auto parts rose at the same rate, and hardware and ball and roller bearings went up by considerably more than a year ago. Tractors more than made up for a decline last year, but there were lower imports of bicycles and tricycles.

Fibres, textiles and products, again the second leading major group, went up at about one-third of the rate of increase a year ago. Wool fabrics rose again but very moderately, continuing to account for one-third of the group's value. There were also further gains for miscellaneous textile apparel and cotton fabrics, while wool noils and tops went up by more than twice the amount by which they fell last year. Imports of flax, hemp and jute manufactures remained unchanged. But decreases were registered for cotton yarns, threads and cords, coated and impregnated cloth, wool carpets and mats, wool yarns and warps and raw wool, miscellaneous lines, cordage and netting, and synthetic fibres, tops and yarns.

Miscellaneous commodities were the only group among those that went up which exceeded, very considerably, the rate of increase a year ago. Imports of aircraft were more than twice as high, much more than making up for last year's decline, and had the biggest value gain of all import commodities. Non-commercial items were one and a half times as large, but there was a very sharp fall for ammunition. Animals and animal products registered a further gain, equal in percentage terms to the decline for the agricultural products group. There was an advance in leather footwear, but not in unmanufactured leather or fur skins. Imports of whisky and cereal foods and bakery products rose, and there was virtually no change for confectionery but a decline for tea.

There was also a contraction in imports of non-ferrous metals³ and products as a whole. But this was not true of electrical apparatus, which increased its share of the group to about one-half, or of non-ferrous wire which nearly trebled. However there were declines for refined platinum metals, primary and semi-fabricated aluminum,

3. Included in imports of non-ferrous metals for the first half of 1957 is \$130,000 worth of copper rods, bars and wire, which were salvaged in the St. Lawrence River and landed in Canada from a British vessel. The goods in question were originally bound for Liverpool in a ship which was sunk off the Gaspé coast in 1942.

which fell by four-fifths, and aluminum manufactures. The non-metallic minerals, chemicals and wood products groups also went down, the last two

only slightly, with lower imports of pottery and chinaware, glass, pigments and principal chemicals, but not printed books.

Trade with Other Leading Countries

Venezuela

Exports to Venezuela were 6% lower, at \$14.6 million, but Canada's imports from that country went up by 32% to \$123.5 million. Wheat flour was as usual the largest export item, but there was a further and sharper decline of two-fifths to \$2.5 million. Powdered, condensed and evaporated milk also fell by more than last year, by well over a quarter to \$1.3 million. There were also losses for oats, eggs in the shell, wood pulp, copper wire and manufactures, electrical apparatus and asbestos. But exports of non-farm machinery rose by three-fifths to \$1.4 million, becoming the second-ranking export ahead of milk, and sales of newsprint went up by the same percentage to \$1.2 million. There were also gains in dairy and pure-bred cattle, planks and boards, bond and writing paper, pipes, tubes and fittings, passenger cars, barite and synthetic plastics. On the import side, petroleum showed an advance of 37% to \$121.9 million, accounting for four-fifths of total Canadian purchases of this commodity. But for fuel oils there was a 70% drop to \$1.3 million.

Federal Republic of Germany

A further considerable increase in Canada's trade with Germany took place in the first half of 1957. Exports rose 21% to \$65.6 million and imports 16% to \$45.4 million, as compared to increases of respectively 37% and 80% a year ago. Wheat continued to be by far the largest export item but fell by 10% to \$23.6 million. Exports of barley went up 250% to \$8 million, flax seed and rape seed rose from very small amounts to respectively \$3.4 million and \$1.9 million, aluminum quadrupled to \$4.9 million, nickel went by almost three-fifths to \$3.2 million and wood pulp almost doubled to \$1.3 million. There were also gains for whisky, tobacco, hides and skins, synthetic thread and yarn, newsprint, lead and synthetic plastics. On the other hand, declines were registered for rye, fish, seal and whale oils, iron ore and scrap iron and steel, non-farm machinery, copper, brass and asbestos. Passenger cars remained the leading import, with an increase of two-fifths to \$9.7 million. Non-farm machinery went up by two-thirds to \$6.5 million, and there were also gains for cotton fabrics, pipes, tubes and fittings, which doubled to \$1.9 million, tools, trucks, clocks and watches, electrical apparatus, which was twice as high at \$1.2 million, and non-commercial items. But imports of rolling mill products were slightly lower at \$2.5 million, and those of cryolite disappeared.

Japan

Exports to Japan went up 17%, by about the same amount as a year ago, to \$65 million. Imports from that country, on the other hand, rose only 2% as compared to an over 100% increase last year. Wheat, which fell by 17% to \$19.9 million, remained by far the leading export commodity. Sales of barley advanced by one-fifth to \$7.6 million, and those of flax seed by almost two-fifths to \$5.4 million. There was also a very substantial increase for mustard seed, from a negligible amount a year ago, which was however largely offset by the disappearance of exports of rape seed. Wood pulp became the second-ranking export commodity, with a gain of three-fifths to \$8.4 million. Exports of pigs, ingots, blooms and billets appeared at \$3.5 million. Sales of aluminum rose from a very small amount to \$2 million, and the same level was reached in lead which was two and a half times larger in value than a year ago. Shipments of magnesium about held their own. But exports of iron ore and copper were about cut in half, and there were also declines for asbestos and synthetic plastics. Pipes, tubes and fittings continued to be the principal import item from Japan at \$4.5 million. There was an increase for miscellaneous textile apparel to \$4 million, for toys and sporting goods to \$1.6 million, and for plywoods and veneers to \$1 million. There was virtually no change for canned fish, at \$2.4 million. But imports of cotton fabrics fell to \$2 million and those of rolling mill products to \$1.1 million.

Belgium and Luxembourg

Total trade with Belgium and Luxembourg increased much less than a year ago, due entirely to a slowdown in the rate of increase for imports. Exports to Belgium and Luxembourg rose to about the same extent as last year, by 7% to \$27.7 million. Imports into Canada, which nearly doubled a year ago, went up by only 5% to \$23.8 million. Sales of wheat, again by far the most important export commodity, fell by almost one-fifth to \$11.8 million. But exports of flax seed rose by one-third to \$3.2 million, and those of rape seed increased from a negligible amount to \$1.5 million. There were also gains for asbestos, to \$2.1 million, as well as for rolling mill products, passenger cars, aluminum and lead. Rolling mill products remained very much the principal import item from Belgium and Luxembourg, with an increase of one-third to \$11 million. Imports of unset diamonds remained constant at \$2.3 million, and those of tin at \$1.2 million. But there were declines for wool carpets and mats to \$2.3 million, and purchases of plate and sheet glass fell by almost three-fifths to \$1.1 million.

TABLE 6. Trade of Canada with Ten Leading Countries, by Half Years

Country	1955		1956		1957	Change from 2nd half '55 to 2nd half '56	Change from 1st half '56 to 1st half '57
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June		
	\$'000,000					%	%
Venezuela:							
Total Exports	14.6	16.2	15.5	18.9	14.6	+ 16.8	- 6.0
Imports	38.7	93.6	93.3	115.1	123.5	+ 16.8	+ 32.4
Trade Balance	- 74.1	- 32.4	- 77.8	- 96.2	- 108.9	-	-
Germany, Federal Republic:							
Total Exports	39.6	53.4	54.2	80.6	65.6	+ 51.0	+ 21.1
Imports	21.8	33.8	39.1	50.2	45.4	+ 48.4	+ 16.1
Trade Balance	+ 17.9	+ 19.5	+ 15.1	+ 30.3	+ 20.2	-	-
Japan:							
Total Exports	45.4	45.6	55.5	72.5	65.0	+ 59.0	+ 17.0
Imports	13.9	22.8	29.0	31.8	29.6	+ 39.6	+ 2.0
Trade Balance	+ 31.5	+ 22.8	+ 26.5	+ 40.7	+ 35.4	-	-
Belgium and Luxembourg:							
Total Exports	24.2	32.6	25.9	32.3	27.7	- 1.1	+ 6.8
Imports	11.8	17.3	22.6	30.1	23.8	+ 74.9	+ 5.3
Trade Balance	+ 12.3	+ 15.4	+ 3.3	+ 2.2	+ 3.9	-	-
France:							
Total Exports	20.1	22.7	25.6	28.1	33.0	+ 23.3	+ 28.8
Imports	10.4	14.6	14.8	17.8	17.0	+ 22.0	+ 15.1
Trade Balance	+ 9.7	+ 8.1	+ 10.9	+ 10.2	+ 16.0	-	-
Italy:							
Total Exports	10.5	17.3	18.3	19.6	29.1	+ 13.2	+ 59.2
Imports	6.7	11.8	10.1	14.9	13.0	+ 26.4	+ 28.5
Trade Balance	+ 3.7	+ 5.6	+ 8.2	+ 4.7	+ 16.2	-	-
Netherlands:							
Total Exports	21.1	27.3	21.2	33.8	29.8	+ 24.0	+ 40.7
Imports	8.7	12.3	10.5	13.3	11.6	+ 8.0	+ 10.6
Trade Balance	+ 12.4	+ 15.0	+ 10.7	+ 20.6	+ 18.2	-	-
Australia:							
Total Exports	28.3	30.3	24.1	23.7	25.2	- 21.5	+ 4.6
Imports	8.5	17.8	8.7	17.6	8.0	- 1.5	- 8.2
Trade Balance	+ 19.9	+ 12.4	+ 15.4	+ 6.1	+ 17.2	-	-
Union of South Africa:							
Total Exports	30.0	26.3	36.1	28.9	25.9	+ 9.7	- 28.4
Imports	2.6	3.7	3.2	5.2	3.1	+ 40.7	- 3.5
Trade Balance	+ 27.5	+ 22.6	+ 32.9	+ 23.7	+ 22.8	-	-
Norway:							
Total Exports	20.6	26.5	26.8	30.9	27.3	+ 16.8	+ 1.9
Imports	1.0	1.4	1.2	2.6	1.6	+ 86.2	+ 27.1
Trade Balance	+ 19.6	+ 25.2	+ 25.5	+ 28.4	+ 25.7	-	-

France

Exports to France rose at about the same rate as a year ago, by 29% to \$33 million. This, however, was not the case for imports which increased by 15% to \$17 million as compared with a 42% gain last year. Flax seed, which more than doubled in value to \$5.7 million, became the leading export commodity, and rape seed made quite a substantial appearance. There was also an increase of over a quarter for wheat and for asbestos, to respectively

\$3.7 million and \$3.1 million, and a gain of more than one-third in wood pulp to \$2.5 million. There was also an appearance of exports in iron ore, aluminum and gasoline, and sales of nickel went up very sharply from an insignificant amount a year ago. But exports of copper fell by one-third to \$3.2 million and those of synthetic plastics by three-quarters from \$1.4 million. Rolling mill products continued to be the leading import from France, with an increase of over two-thirds to \$3.8 million. There were also gains in brandy and wines, unmanu-

factured leather, wool fabrics, newspapers, magazines and printed books, non-farm machinery and fertilizers. But imports of pipes, tubes and fittings declined by nearly one-third from \$1.1 million, and there were also lower purchases of rubber tires and tubes, lace and embroidery and plate and sheet glass.

Italy

Canada's trade with Italy was half as large again as last year and rose at a higher rate than that with any other leading trading partner. Exports to Italy went up by 59% to \$29.1 million and also showed the greatest percentage change for that group of countries; a year ago they rose by even more with a gain of 74%. Imports from Italy increased by 29% to \$13 million as compared to a 50% rise last year. Among the leading countries in trade only imports from Venezuela registered a larger relative advance. Exports of flax seed went up sevenfold to \$2.3 million and rape seed made an appearance at \$3.1 million. Exports of pigs, ingots, blooms and billets rose fourteenfold to \$2.8 million, and those of scrap iron were half as large again at \$2.2 million. Sales of nickel nearly trebled to reach \$1.5 million. Shipments of asbestos more than doubled to \$1 million, and those of synthetic plastics almost quadrupled to somewhat under that level. Exports of aluminum, which became the top-ranking commodity, were also nearly four times as large at \$4.2 million. But sales of wheat fell by three-fifths to \$3.6 million. On the import side, wool fabrics about doubled to \$2.3 million, and non-farm machinery went up by three-fifths to \$1.8 million. There were also gains for cocoa butter and paste, wines, cheese, miscellaneous textile apparel, pipes, tubes and fittings, musical instruments, and communion sets and church articles.

Netherlands

The 41% increase in Canada's exports to the Netherlands to \$29.8 million as against a 3% gain a year ago, was exceeded among the leading trading partners only by Italy. The 11% advance in imports from the Netherlands to \$11.6 million, on the other hand, took place at only about half the rate of increase last year. Sales of wheat, at \$7.3 million, were 18% lower. Flax seed became the leading export commodity with a 450% gain to \$7.6 million, and rape seed rose fourteenfold. There were also increases for vegetable oils, which more than doubled to \$1.2 million, as well as for tobacco, hides and skins, iron ore, pigs, ingots, blooms and billets, nickel, zinc, fuel oils and synthetic plastics. Exports of asbestos remained constant. But sales of aluminum fell by one-third to \$1.3 million, and there were also declines for wood pulp and newsprint, and no exports of rye. For imports, there was a two-thirds gain in non-commercial items to \$2 million. Purchases of electrical apparatus went up to \$1.1 million and of florist and nursery stock to \$1 million. There were also advances in cotton and synthetic fabrics, binder and baler twine, non-farm machinery and tin blocks, pigs and bars.

Australia

Exports to Australia were 5% higher at \$25.2 million, recovering some of the ground lost a year ago with a 15% decline. But imports from that country, which fell by 8% to \$8 million, went down by considerably more than they rose last year. Exports of newsprint advanced by one-third to \$4 million, and those of planks and boards very slightly to about the same level. Sales of aluminum were two and a half times larger at \$2.6 million, and there was a two-fifths gain for asbestos to \$1.4 million. Passenger cars trebled to \$1 million, but exports of auto parts fell by over one-half to \$3.6 million. There were also increases for tobacco, wood pulp, non-farm machinery and copper, but not in rolling mill products and synthetic plastics. Imports of unrefined sugar went up by two-fifths to \$1.3 million, but purchases of raw wool fell by two-fifths to \$2.6 million. Gains were also shown in canned and preserved (but not dried) fruits, wines, fresh mutton and lamb (but not canned meats), and sausage casings, and rolling mill products made an appearance on the import list.

Union of South Africa

Canada's trade with the Union of South Africa was lower as exports fell by 28% to \$25.9 million and imports declined 3% to \$3.1 million, which compared with increases of respectively 20% and 25% a year ago. For exports, there was a gain of over a quarter for planks and boards and newsprint to respectively \$5.8 million and \$3 million. Sales of passenger cars went up by two-fifths to \$5.3 million, and of trucks by 10% to \$1.7 million; but exports of auto parts declined by nearly one-third to \$1.2 million. Sales of aluminum trebled to \$1 million, and there were also gains for unmanufactured leather, internal combustion engines, electrical apparatus and synthetic plastics. However, exports of wheat, which stood at \$7.1 million a year ago, disappeared, and sales of aircraft fell by 96% from the level of \$6.1 million. There were also lower exports of canned fish, tallow, wrapping paper, farm implements and non-farm machinery, and principal chemicals. For imports, there were gains in peanuts, wines and brandy and chrome ore, but not in raw wool, copper, manganese ore and abrasives.

Norway

Exports to Norway rose only 2% to \$27.3 million as against a 30% increase last year. Canada's exports to that country are of a special nature, consisting mainly of ores for smelting and refining and eventual re-export to other countries. The nickel content went up by 11% to \$15.5 million, but that of copper was one-third lower at \$3.7 million, and there was also a substantial decline for miscellaneous non-ferrous ores to \$1.4 million. Exports of wheat fell by over two-fifths to \$1.8 million, and there were no shipments of rye, but flax seed nearly trebled to \$1.6 million. A sale of a single ship made an appearance at \$1.7 million. On the import side there were increases for canned fish and rolling mill products, with a total import gain of 27% to \$1.6 million.

CHAPTER III

TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

An increase in Canada's total trade with Europe and Latin America took place in the first half of 1957. There was a fractional gain for Europe to 7.8% and for Latin America to 5.7%, but the proportion of Canadian trade accounted for by the Commonwealth was slightly reduced to 4.3%. Both exports to and imports from Europe continued to rise and reached first half-year peaks with gains of respectively 3% and 13%. However, trade with Europe showed a much smaller increase than a year ago when it went up by over one-half. Exports to Latin America rose 39% as compared to a 3%

advance last year, and attained a first half-year level which was only surpassed in 1952. Imports from Latin America, on the other hand, went up by only 2% as against a 24% increase a year ago, but nevertheless set a new semi-annual record. The decline in Canada's trade with the Commonwealth resulted from a contraction in exports which exceeded an expansion in imports. Exports declined by 11%, following a 12% advance last year. Imports rose 11%, continuing the recovery from one of the lowest postwar first half-year totals in 1953 to which they fell from the record level of 1951.

Trade with Europe¹

Total exports to Europe in the first half of 1957 stood at \$259.8 million, with a 3% increase as against 52% a year ago, and went up in every major group other than agricultural and animal products. The greatest single change, as was the case a year ago but in the opposite direction, took place in wheat. A year ago exports of this commodity to Europe rose 170%, accounting for nearly half of wheat sales to all countries and for four-fifths of the total gain. In that period, wheat sales also contributed close to half of total exports to Europe and almost 90% of the increase. There were in the first six months of 1956 new markets in Soviet Russia, resulting from last year's trade agreement², as well as in Czechoslovakia, Hungary and East Germany. In all, wheat sales to the Soviet bloc accounted for well over one-third of total exports of this commodity to Europe and for almost three-fifths of the increase. In the first six months of 1957 exports of wheat to Europe fell by almost two-fifths, contributing half of the total decline to all countries. Shipments to the Soviet bloc went down by almost four-fifths (Poland remaining the only customer but with a sharply reduced total), accounted for 75% of the decline in wheat sales to Europe and represented only 13% of total wheat exports to that area. Among the other European markets, which all took more wheat a year ago, only Austria and France showed increases. Nevertheless, at \$73 million, wheat remained by far the leading export item to Europe in the first half of 1957.

About half of the \$46.3 million drop in wheat was compensated by an almost fourfold advance in seeds. Exports of flax seed about trebled to \$25.2 million, and rape seed went up from a very small amount to \$7.9 million. Sales of barley rose by four-fifths to \$8.8 million. Exports of vegetable oils

were over three times higher, those of tobacco more than doubled, and there was also a substantial gain for whisky. For the agricultural group as a whole, an increase of 120% a year ago was converted in the first half of 1957 into a 14% decline. In animal products, advances for hides, fur skins and dressed furs, cured fish and cooked meats were more than offset by lower sales of canned fish and fish, seal and whale oils. The group registered a further and somewhat more pronounced decline than a year ago.

All the other major groups showed increases, at a higher rate than last year in the case of non-ferrous metals, iron and steel and chemicals. Non-ferrous metals, which went up by more than twice as much as a year ago, were again the second most important commodity group and had the largest absolute gain. There were increased exports for all the principal non-ferrous metals other than copper and miscellaneous non-ferrous ores. Sales of aluminum, which contributed over two-thirds of the group's increase, were two and a half times as large as a year ago. Nickel, with a further gain of nearly one-third, continued to account for two-fifths of total exports of non-ferrous metals. Sales of lead rose tenfold, those of zinc were three times higher, and there were also increases for metallic scrap, brass and silver.

There were gains for all the leading iron and steel items except scrap. Exports of pigs, ingots, blooms and billets went up tenfold. There were marked advances for iron ore, rolling mill products, internal combustion engines and passenger cars, and more moderate ones for industrial machinery and farm implements. Among some of the other main export commodities, there was a further sharp gain for asbestos, and very substantial advances for drugs and medicines, rags and waste, pulpwood and planks and boards, and non-commercial items. Ships, gasoline and fuel oils made an appearance, but there were declines for wood pulp, newsprint and synthetic plastics.

1. Except Commonwealth countries and Ireland. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, X and XI.

2. See *Review of Foreign Trade, First Half Year, 1956*, pp. 14 and 24. There are indications that a part of the 1957-58 quota may be shipped during the second half of 1957.

TABLE 7. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

	1955		1956		1957	Change from 2nd half '55 to 2nd half '56	Change from 1st half '56 to 1st half '57
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
	\$'000,000					%	%
Domestic Exports	164.2	211.9	251.0	276.9	257.8	+30.7	+ 2.7
Re-Exports	1.6	5.8	1.1	1.9	2.0	—	—
Imports	82.7	121.6	128.5	168.1	145.7	+38.2	+13.4
Total Trade	248.6	339.2	380.6	447.0	405.5	+17.4	+ 6.5
Trade Balance	+ 83.2	+ 95.9	+123.5	+110.8	+114.0	—	—

In the first half of 1956 imports from Europe rose 56% and were higher in every major group with particular emphasis on iron and steel. This group more than doubled in value and accounted for over one-third of total imports and for over half the increase. In the same period of 1957, total imports from Europe rose 13% to \$145.7 million and were even more concentrated on iron and steel products. With an increase of one-third to a level only slightly below the semi-annual record set in the second half of 1956, the group increased its share of the import total to over two-fifths and contributed 90% of the advance. Rolling mill products and non-farm machinery together continued to account for more than half of the value of iron and steel purchases, and at respectively \$18.3 and \$15.1 million were again the two leading import items. Non-farm machinery went up well over twice as much as a year ago, with the biggest absolute gain among the main import commodities. There was also a sizable increase for passenger cars, to \$9.7 million, as well as for pipes, tubes and fittings, and firearms. But except for non-farm machinery none of these or the other principal iron and steel items that went up exceeded the rate of increase a year ago; while declines were registered for wire and products and hardware.

Of the other major groups that went up in the first half of 1957, only miscellaneous commodities rose at a higher rate than a year ago, with increases for non-commercial items, containers, cameras, medical, optical and dental goods, musical instru-

ments, but not jewellery and precious stones. In the fibres, textiles and products group, wool fabrics had a greater and sharper gain than a year ago and registered the largest relative advance among the leading import items. There were also increases for cotton and synthetic fabrics and miscellaneous apparel, but not for wool carpets and mats, and lace and embroidery. Imports of animal, wood and chemical products also went up, with gains in cheese, printed books, paperboard, paper and products, and dyeing and tanning materials. But imports in the agricultural, non-ferrous metals, and non-metallic minerals groups were lower than a year ago. Market declines were recorded for cryolite, plate and sheet glass, and lime, plaster and cement. But there were increases for clocks and watches and electrical apparatus.

Canada's trade with all the leading trading partners in Western Europe went up in the first half of 1957. Italy had the highest percentage gain in both exports and imports, followed by the Netherlands and France for exports and by West Germany and France for imports. West Germany again accounted for about 25% of Canada's total exports to Europe and contributed one-third of imports from that area. In contrast to the spectacular upswing a year ago, Canadian exports to the Soviet bloc fell by about four-fifths to \$11.1 million, or from 20% to 4% of total exports to Europe. Purchases from Soviet countries rose slightly, but showed a fractional decline to 2.5% in the share of the expanded import total from Europe.

Trade with Commonwealth and Ireland¹

Canada's exports to the Commonwealth fell by 11% to \$118.7 million or to about the level of the first half of 1955, with declines to almost all the leading trading partners in the area. While many commodities were affected, the contraction was concentrated on wheat, locomotives, auto parts and aircraft. Taken together, these items contracted by almost twice the amount of the total decrease in exports.

A part or all of certain metal products, as well as of some other commodities, exported to India, Pakistan and Ceylon is covered under Canada's contribution to the Colombo Plan. As the composition of the commodities involved tends to vary

1. Except the United Kingdom. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, XII and XIII.

from year to year, the respective ups and downs in or the appearance of certain items do not necessarily represent a trend but are likely to be reversed or to be non-recurrent. For example in the first half of 1956 locomotives became the third-ranking export item, mainly because of a sharp increase in shipments financed under the Plan (virtually all to India at \$9.1 million) and partly due to large export sales to Pakistan at \$2.2 million. Put in the first half of 1957 exports of locomotives to both countries almost entirely disappeared.

Of the other principal iron and steel items, exports of auto parts (mainly to Australia), which a year ago were of about the same order of magnitude as locomotives, were cut in half. Declines were also registered for trucks and farm implements, and rolling mill products remained about constant. But there was a further sharp gain for passenger cars to \$9.9 million, and non-farm machinery recovered to about the level of the first half of 1955 at \$3.6 million. Exports of internal combustion engines and tools were higher, and pipes, tubes and fittings, mostly to Nigeria, made their first substantial appearance with an over 300% increase to a one-and-a-half-million-dollar level. On balance, iron and steel remained the most important major group, but showed a decline of a quarter as compared to a gain of almost three-quarters a year ago.

There was a further and very much sharper fall for the agricultural products group. This was largely due to lower wheat sales, caused entirely by the disappearance of shipments to the Union of South Africa. Consequently wheat, the second-ranking export item to the Commonwealth in the first half of 1956, fell by close to three-fifths. Wheat flour lost more ground than it won a year ago, but at \$6.8 million exceeded by one-third the value recorded for wheat. There were also lower exports of tobacco, fresh vegetables and rubber tires and tubes, but not of fodders and whisky. Animal products showed another moderate decline, with decreases in powdered, condensed and evaporated milk, pickled pork and beef, and tallow, but not in cured and canned fish and unmanufactured leather. Exports in the miscellaneous commodities group, which last year had the largest relative gain of almost 350%, were cut in half. This resulted mainly from a 90% decline in aircraft, following a thirtyfold advance to \$6.6 million in the first half of 1956, and an eighteenfold increase to \$8.7 million in the second half of that year, and affected almost entirely shipments to the Union of South Africa. There was also a slight decline for the small textile group.

Gains were registered in the first half of 1957 for the wood products, non-ferrous metals, non-metallic minerals and chemical groups, and for the first three this represented a reversal of the situation prevailing a year ago. Planks and boards, again the top ranking export to the Commonwealth at \$12.7 million, somewhat more than held their own. Newsprint paper rose to \$10.2 million, making

up a large part of last year's decline. There was a sizable gain for wood pulp, but declines were shown in bond and writing paper and in book and wrapping paper. The largest advance was recorded for non-ferrous metals which doubled in value. Exports of aluminum nearly quadrupled to \$8.7 million, accounting for almost three-fifths of the group total and for four-fifths of the increase. Exports of copper more than doubled, and those of electrical apparatus went up by a quarter. There was also a 25% gain for asbestos which made up three-quarters of the non-metallic minerals group. Chemicals went up much more than a year ago, with a sizable advance for synthetic plastics which more than compensated for last year's decline in this commodity.

Canada's imports from the Commonwealth in the first half of 1957 rose 11% to \$108.6 million, this being the fifth consecutive and the largest first half-year advance since 1953. The gain was dominated by bauxite and alumina and unrefined sugar with increases equivalent to respectively over four-fifths and more than three-fifths of the total import gain. Imports from the Commonwealth were as usual concentrated on primary commodities, and agricultural products again predominated with a three-fifths share of the import total. Sugar continued to be the leading import item, with an almost two-fifths increase to \$24.6 million. Gains were shared by all the Commonwealth sources except Fiji. Tea, as always coming mainly from India and Ceylon, was the second-ranking import from the Commonwealth with a 14% increase to \$13.3 million. Imports of cocoa beans, almost entirely from Ghana and Nigeria, were higher for both countries. But imports of crude and semi-fabricated rubber, the third most important commodity from the Commonwealth, almost entirely from Malaya, were very slightly lower at \$12.1 million. Coffee, mostly from British East Africa, fell by one-quarter and purchases of vegetable oils and rubber footwear were cut in half. There were also declines for nuts, molasses and syrups, dried (but not canned or preserved) fruits, rum and spices. On balance, imports of agricultural products from the Commonwealth considerably more than made up for last year's decrease with a gain equivalent to over half the increase in total imports from that area. Animal products, on the other hand, fell by more than they rose a year ago. The main decline took place in sausage casings, mainly from New Zealand. There were also lower imports of meat extracts, but some gains in canned meats and fresh mutton and lamb. Fibres, textiles and products were another group that declined by more than it advanced last year. Imports of raw wool, mostly from Australia and New Zealand, fell in both cases and the total loss of over one-third amounted to more than the decline for the group as a whole. But there was a slight increase for flax, hemp and jute fabrics and cotton fabrics.

Imports of bauxite and alumina from Jamaica and British Guiana led non-ferrous metals with a 260% increase, accounting for well over four-fifths of the group total which almost doubled. There was also an almost one-third increase in tin blocks,

TABLE 8. Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

	1955		1956		1957	Change from 2nd half '55 to 2nd half '56	Change from 1st half '56 to 1st half '57
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
	\$'000,000					%	%
Domestic Exports	118.3	131.6	132.5	120.9	117.2	-8.2	-11.5
Re-Exports	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.5	—	—
Imports	95.1	114.9	98.0	123.6	108.6	+7.7	+10.8
Total Trade	214.2	247.3	231.5	245.5	227.3	-0.8	- 1.8
Trade Balance	+ 23.9	+ 17.6	+ 35.6	- 1.9	+ 10.0	—	—

pigs and bars, but manganese ore disappeared from the import list. Crude petroleum remained the leading non-metallic mineral, with a slightly lower total, but the group as a whole showed a moderate gain. Wood products, iron and steel, chemicals and miscellaneous commodities, were again of relatively little importance in Canada's imports from the Commonwealth. Rolling mill products amounting to over half a million dollars came from Australia for the second consecutive half-year; only very small sporadic imports of this commodity from Australia and New Zealand took place in the past.

Canada's trade with Commonwealth countries in the Western Hemisphere went up considerably. This was entirely due to an almost 60% gain in imports to \$39.9 million as exports were very slightly lower at \$22.6 million. The import gain was accounted for by bauxite and alumina and sugar. Imports of bauxite from British Guiana rose by almost a quarter to \$2.1 million, and those of alumina from Jamaica were well over three times larger at \$11.9 million. Those two countries taken together accounted for two-thirds of total imports of sugar from the area, at respectively \$5.7 million and \$7.4 million. Substantial gains were also registered by Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago and Leeward and Windward Islands. Agricultural and animal products were as usual the principal export groups to the Commonwealth countries in the Western Hemisphere, accounting respectively for 35% and 26% of total exports, and wheat flour and fish and fishery products remained the main export commodities. Exports of fish were moderately higher at \$3.7 million, but those of wheat flour declined by over one-fifth to \$4 million. Jamaica was as usual Canada's principal trading partner in the area, again accounting for over one-third of the export total. Imports from Jamaica, which nearly doubled, contributed two-thirds of the increase in the import total and showed the largest value and percentage gain among all Commonwealth countries.

Exports to the Commonwealth countries in Asia fell by 19% to \$24.7 million, while imports from that area were 3% lower at \$41 million. Exports to India, as usual the leading trading partner in the area, showed a decline of over one-third to \$10.4 million, equivalent to the total drop in exports to the Asian

Commonwealth countries. Imports from India were 4% lower and stood at \$15.3 million. The main developments in the export picture was the virtual disappearance of locomotives, partly offset by a sevenfold gain to \$3.1 million for aluminum and a more than doubling to \$1.7 million for copper. On the import side there were gains for tea, flax, hemp and jute fabrics, and cotton fabrics, but a decline for nuts and no shipments of manganese ore. Both exports to and imports from Malaya and Singapore and Pakistan were lower, while the reverse was the case for Hong Kong. Exports to Ceylon rose by considerably more than the amount of the decline in imports.

Exports to Commonwealth countries in Africa were 23% lower at \$31.1 million while imports were virtually unchanged at \$11.3 million. The Union of South Africa¹ continued to be Canada's principal trading partner but with declines in both exports and imports, and accounted for 83% of exports to and 27% of imports from the area. There were also lower sales to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Exports to Nigeria quadrupled, and imports from that country showed a three-fifths increase. There were also higher imports from Ghana and Mauritius and Seychelles, but not from British East Africa.

A decrease took place in Canada's trade with the Commonwealth countries in Oceania. Exports were fractionally lower at \$33.7 million, and imports went down by 16% to \$16 million. The 5% increase in exports to Australia² was somewhat more than offset by a 13% drop in sales to New Zealand which went down to \$8.1 million, the main declines taking place in cars and trucks. Imports from Australia² were 8% lower, and those from New Zealand fell by almost a quarter to \$6.2 million. A sharp decline in wool purchases amounted to more than twice the drop in value of total imports for the former and contributed about two-thirds of the decrease for the latter country.

Exports to Commonwealth countries in Europe went up by 8% to \$6.7 million, with increases to

1. See Chapter II for a detailed description of Canada's trade with the Union of South Africa.

2. See Chapter II for a detailed description of Canada's trade with Australia.

Ireland (due to higher wheat sales), Malta and Gibraltar. Imports from the area remained very small at a level below \$0.3 million.

The following statement lists twelve leading imports which accounted for 76.7% and 79.4% of total imports from the Commonwealth in the respective first half-years of 1956 and 1957. Columns I and III represent the value of these commodities in 1956 and 1957, and Column II shows the quantities in 1957 valued at the average prices prevailing

Commodity	'56 Quantity at '56 Prices	'57 Quantity at '56 Prices	'57 Quantity at '57 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Sugar, unrefined....	17.7	17.6	24.6
Tea, black.....	11.6	12.9	13.3
Bauxite and alu- mina for refining	4.5	12.2	12.6
Rubber, crude, etc.	12.4	14.7	12.1
Wool, raw.....	9.1	5.5	5.9
Jute fabrics, etc.	4.4	4.7	4.7
Petroleum, crude, etc.....	3.2	3.1	3.2
Coffee, green.....	3.5	2.6	2.6
Cocoa beans.....	2.0	2.9	2.5
Nuts.....	2.2	1.8	1.7
Mutton and lamb, fresh.....	1.5	1.6	1.6
Vegetable oils.....	3.0	1.5	1.5
Total.....	75.2	81.0	86.2

in 1956. Thus, for comparison between the two half-year periods, the equivalent quantity movements are indicated by changes from Column I and Column II, and the equivalent price movements are indicated by changes from Column II to Column III.

In the first half of 1957 the sample as a whole showed a 14.6% increase in value, resulting from volume and price gains of respectively 7.8% and 6.4%. This was a reversal of last year's trend when there was a decline of 0.7% in volume and of 2.4% in the average price level. Bauxite and alumina, with the largest absolute increase registered the sharpest advance in volume of about 170%. In the case of bauxite and alumina as well as of tea, the value gains resulted mainly from an increase in the quantities purchased as price rose only moderately. For jute fabrics and mutton and lamb the rise in value was entirely due to a higher volume of imports as prices remained stable, while for cocoa a price decline was much more than compensated by an increase in volume. But in the case of sugar an upward price movement almost entirely determined the gain in value. Among those commodities that showed lower value levels, for vegetable oils and coffee this was wholly due to a decline in the quantities imported. The price of rubber fell while volume went up and the opposite was true of wool. In the case of nuts declines were shown in both the quantities purchased and the price level. For petroleum, offsetting price and volume movements resulted in no change in value.

Trade with Latin America¹

Exports to Latin America went up by 39% to \$112.8 million, more than making up for four consecutive first half-year declines from the record level of the first six months of 1952. The total export gain in the first half of 1957 was concentrated on a few commodities, namely ships, locomotives, non-farm machinery, rolling mill products, newsprint, synthetic plastics and aluminum. Iron and steel was the most important commodity group, as was the case in the second (but not first) half of 1956, almost doubling in value and increasing its share of the export total from 21% in the first six months of 1956 to 28% in the same period of 1957. Locomotives and parts rose from a negligible amount to \$6.9 million. Argentina, which took three-quarters of the total, and Brazil together accounted for virtually all the shipments of this item. Rolling mill products nearly doubled to \$7.2 million, four-fifths of the total being contributed by sales to Mexico which rose by two-thirds. There were considerably higher exports of non-farm machinery to Chile, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Venezuela, with a total increase of two-fifths to \$7.4 million. Exports of pigs, ingots, blooms and billets, almost all to Mexico, were more than three times larger and a similar gain was registered for internal combustion

engines. There were also substantial increases for passenger cars, railway track materials other than rails, and tractors, but not for farm implements which declined.

Sales of newsprint rose by one-fifth to \$11.7 million, with considerable increases in shipments to Argentina, Brazil, Cuba and Venezuela, and accounted for three-quarters of total sales of wood products. There were also gains for wood pulp, planks and boards, and bond and writing paper. The forest products group as a whole rose twice as much as a year ago. Miscellaneous commodities was another group, in addition to wood and iron and steel, which went up at a higher rate than last year, again showing the biggest absolute and relative gain among all the major groups. Aircraft, mostly to Colombia, and used ships to Panama and Peru, accounted for the upswing a year ago. In the first half of 1957, exports of aircraft fell by three-fifths, with an over four-fifths decline to Colombia but also a considerable gain for Chile. But sales of used ships, all of which went to Panama with a value of \$18.8 million, contributed over half of the total gain in exports to Latin America.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, XIV and XV.

For chemicals and allied products last year's decline of almost one-third was converted into an over two-fifths gain. A year ago synthetic plastics

TABLE 9. Trade of Canada with Latin America

	1955		1956		1957	Change from 2nd half '55 to 2nd half '56	Change from 1st half '56 to 1st half '57
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
	\$'000,000					%	%
Domestic Exports	77.8	83.0	80.6	95.8	111.8	+15.4	+38.7
Re-Exports	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.0	—	—
Imports	147.3	172.0	182.4	179.4	186.5	+ 4.3	+ 2.2
Total Trade	225.7	255.7	263.4	275.8	299.3	+ 7.9	+13.6
Trade Balance	- 68.8	- 88.3	-101.4	- 83.1	- 73.7	—	—

had a sharp loss almost equivalent to the entire drop for the group. This year synthetic plastics rose by close to three-quarters to \$5.7 million, accounting for about three-fifths of the group total. There was also a further gain in drugs and medicines. Non-metallic minerals, consisting mainly of asbestos, were another group which much more than made up for last year's decrease. Non-ferrous metals and textiles rose considerably less than a year ago. Exports of aluminum had a further and sharper increase of four-fifths to \$4.3 million. But there was a very sharp drop for copper, of exactly the same magnitude as the gain for aluminum. Exports of electrical apparatus were almost unchanged.

There was another and larger fall for agricultural products, and animal products went down by more than twice the amount of last year's increase. There were declines for all the leading items in these two groups, namely wheat flour, wheat, malt, powdered, condensed and evaporated milk, cured fish, and dairy and pure-bred cattle.

Imports from Latin America rose by 2% to \$186.5 million as compared with a 24% increase a year ago, and reached a new peak for any half-year period. All the major groups went up last year, but the gain were concentrated on three commodities. The outstanding upswing in raw cotton, almost entirely from Mexico, accounted for two-thirds of the total increase in imports. Crude petroleum contributed nearly 20% and coffee almost 10% of the import gain. The two leading developments in the first half of 1957 consisted, on the one hand, of a 99% fall in imports of raw cotton from the level of \$25.8 million last year and, on the other, of an over one-third gain in imports of crude petroleum (all from Venezuela) to \$121.9 million, which more than compensated for the fall in cotton. There were no purchases of petroleum from Colombia which supplied some of it in the second half of 1955 and both halves of 1956. But imports of fuel oils, also entirely from Venezuela, fell off very sharply.

Agricultural and vegetable products, amounting to less than half the value of non-metallics, were again the second largest major group. A year ago a gain in coffee substantially exceeded that for the

agricultural products group, most of the other items showing declines. This year imports of coffee were slightly lower at \$27 million but again accounted for over half the group's value. Imports of coffee from Brazil were somewhat larger, but those from Colombia fell by an amount equivalent to about twice the total decline for this commodity. Imports of bananas were virtually unchanged at \$12 million, but there took place a considerable redistribution among the leading supplying countries.

The remaining major groups were of relatively small importance in total imports. In addition to raw cotton, there were also declines for manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres, synthetic fibres, tops and yarns, and all the other main textile items. Purchases of manganese ore virtually disappeared. But there were higher imports of canned meats, iron ore, rolling mill products and miscellaneous non-ferrous ores.

Venezuela¹ was as usual Canada's leading trading partner in Latin America, accounting for 13% of exports to and for two-thirds of imports from that area. Mexico was again the most important export market showing a one-quarter gain to \$22.9 million, with principal increases in primary and semi-fabricated steel, non-farm machinery and synthetic plastics. But the switch in Canadian purchases of raw cotton from Mexico to the United States resulted in reducing total imports from Mexico by 71% to \$9.4 million. Brazil was Canada's third leading trading partner, with a doubling in exports to \$10.8 million but somewhat reduced imports to \$16 million. The main export gains were in newsprint, rolling mill products, locomotives, aluminum, copper and electrical apparatus. On the import side, there was some gain for coffee, which accounted for almost four-fifths of total imports from Brazil. Trade with Colombia was substantially lower. Exports fell by one-third to \$6.8 million, mainly due to the sharp fall in aircraft, but there was a sizable gain for synthetic plastics. Imports dropped by one-quarter to \$9.3 million, as a result of lower purchases of coffee and the disappearance of crude petroleum.

1. See Chapter II for a detailed description of Canada's trade with Venezuela.

Canada's trade with South American countries other than Venezuela, Brazil and Colombia was markedly higher than a year ago, especially in the case of exports where most of the gain was contributed by Argentina whose purchases from Canada quadrupled. On the import side there were substantial gains for Chile and Peru. Imports from Cuba fell by more than the increase in exports to that country, and this was also the case for Canada's total trade with Latin American countries in the Caribbean islands. Total Canadian exports to Central America were three and a half times larger than last year, Panama accounting for almost all of the increase for the area with a gain of 800%. Imports from Central America went up much more moderately than did exports. Canada's imports from that area consisted as usual mostly of bananas which accounted for virtually all the purchases of this commodity from Latin America, with sharp gains for Costa Rica and Honduras but marked declines for Ecuador and Panama. Imports of coffee, again the other leading import from Central America, were higher, Guatemala contributing close to three-fifths of the total and two-fifths of the increase.

The following statement lists nine leading items which accounted for 93.1% and 92.9% of total imports from Latin America in the respective first half-years of 1956 and 1957. Columns I and III represent the value of these commodities in 1956 and 1957, and Column II shows the quantities in 1957 valued at the average prices prevailing in 1956. Thus, for comparison between the two half-year periods, the equivalent quantity movements are indicated by changes from Column I to Column III, and the equivalent price movements are indicated by changes from Column II to Column III.

In the first half of 1957 there was a 2% value gain for the sample as a whole, with a 2.5% decline in volume and a 4.6% price increase. Last year the

Commodity	'56 Quantity at '56 Prices	'57 Quantity at '56 Prices	'57 Quantity at '57 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Petroleum, crude, etc.....	90.3	114.4	121.9
Fuel oils	4.2	1.3	1.3
<i>Sub-total</i>	94.5	115.7	123.2
Coffee, green.....	27.8	26.7	27.0
Bananas, fresh	12.0	12.6	12.0
Sugar, unrefined....	4.1	2.6	4.1
Vegetables, fresh	1.9	3.4	2.7
Nuts	1.6	2.2	2.3
Manila, sisal fi- bres.....	2.2	2.2	1.8
Cotton, raw	25.8	0.2	0.2
<i>Sub-total</i>	75.4	49.9	50.1
Total	169.8	165.5	173.2

total value of the commodities in the sample rose 23.1%, resulting from an even somewhat larger advance in volume combined with a slight fall in the average price level. Petroleum again dominated the sample with a value gain which more than offset the decline for all the other items taken together. Among those commodities which went up in value, for petroleum and nuts this was largely due to an increase in the quantities purchased but there was also some price increase, while in the case of vegetables price went down but volume rose much more sharply. Offsetting price and volume movements took place for bananas and sugar, with no change in value. The value drop in coffee was largely, and that in fuel oils and raw cotton entirely, caused by a lower volume of imports. But in the case of manila fibres the decline in value resulted wholly from the reduced price level for this commodity.

CHAPTER IV

THE COMPOSITION OF CANADIAN TRADE

Change in Classification of Exports of Uranium Ores and Concentrates

Prior to October 1, 1954, exports of uranium ores and concentrates were included in export statistical item 6580, non-ferrous ores, n.o.p. at nominal values only. This procedure resulted in a significant undercounting of the total value of Canadian exports; during the first nine months of 1954 alone, the shortfall amounted to \$17 million. Consequently, as of October 1, 1954, arrangements were made to show the true value of uranium exports, but to prevent its disclosure uranium ores and concentrates were transferred to statistical item 8490, drugs and chemicals, n.o.p.

Restrictions on the publication of statistics relating to exports of uranium have been recently relaxed, and a new export statistical item 6560 has been established to cover uranium ores and concentrates from January 1, 1957. The transfer of uranium from export statistical item 8490 to item 6560 has affected all the alternative classifications of Canadian trade in the following way.

Commodity Classification	Changes due to Transfer of Uranium from 8490 to 6560 as of January 1, 1957
By Component Material	Chemicals and Allied Products to Non-ferrous Metals and Products
By Origin	Mixed Origin to Mineral Origin
By Degree of Manufacture	Fully or Chiefly Manufactured to Raw Materials
By Purpose	Miscellaneous and Unclassified to Producers' Materials
By the S.I.T.C.	Chemicals to Crude Materials, Inedible

All exports of uranium during October 1, 1954 to December 31, 1956 went to the United States, and amounted to \$8.1 million in 1954; \$26.5 million in 1955 and \$45.8 million in 1956. The relevant tables (IV, VI, XVII, XXVI, XXVII) in this Review are adjusted retroactively for the transfer of uranium as discussed above. In addition, the accompanying tables show Canada's exports, according to alternative trade classifications, to all countries and to the United States, unadjusted as well as adjusted for the change in classification of uranium, for the period October 1, 1954 to December 31, 1956.

Table 10 shows exports to all countries according to the alternative classifications of Canadian trade in 1954-56, without an adjustment for the transfer of uranium, and Table 11 presents the same information but taking account of the change in classification of uranium. On an unadjusted basis, exports of non-ferrous metals constituted 18.3% of the export total in 1954 with an increase of 3.9% over 1953; 19.3% of total exports in 1955 with a 16.6% gain on the preceding year; and 19.1% in 1956 with a 10.6% rise over the previous year. On an adjusted basis, exports of non-ferrous metals accounted for respectively 18.5%, 19.9% and 20% of total exports in 1954-56, with corresponding increases of 5.1%, 18.9% and 12.5%. On an unadjusted basis, exports of chemicals and allied products constituted 4.2% of the export total in 1954 with a 17% increase over 1953; 4.9% of total exports in 1955 with a 30.2% gain on the preceding year; and 4.7% in 1956 with a 8.9% rise over the previous year. On an adjusted basis, exports of chemicals and allied products accounted for respectively 4%, 4.3% and 3.8% of total exports in 1954-56, with corresponding increases of 11.1% in 1954 and 19.8% in 1955 but a 0.4% decline in 1956.

In the classification by origin, exports of mineral origin, on an unadjusted basis, showed a decline of 2.6% in 1954, and an increase of 23.8% in 1955 and of 15.5% in 1956. On an adjusted basis, exports of mineral origin fell 1.9% in 1954; and rose 25.2% in 1955 and 16.5% in 1956. Exports of mixed origin, unadjusted, declined 4.7% in 1954; and went up 13% in 1955 and 26.3% in 1956. Adjusted, exports of mixed origin dropped 8.2% in 1954; and advanced 4.8% in 1955 and 20.8% in 1956.

In the classification by degree of manufacture, exports of raw materials, on an unadjusted basis, went down 20% in 1954; and rose 6.2% in 1955 and 30% in 1956. On an adjusted basis, exports of raw materials fell 19.4% in 1954 and went up 7.9% in 1955 and 31% in 1956. Exports of fully or chiefly manufactured goods, unadjusted, declined 3.5% in 1954 and rose 6.1% in 1955 and 8.2% in 1956. Adjusted, exports of fully or chiefly manufactured goods went down 4.1% in 1954 and increased by 5% in 1955 and 7.1% in 1956.

In the classification by purpose, exports of producers' materials, on an unadjusted basis, fell 5.9% in 1954, and rose 14.2% in 1955 and 12.4% in 1956. Adjusted, exports of producers' materials declined 5.6% in 1954, and advanced 14.8% in 1955 and 12.9% in 1956. Exports of miscellaneous and unclassified articles, unadjusted, went up 19.5% in 1954; declined 7.5% in 1955, and rose

TABLE 10. Exports to All Countries, 1954-1956, according to Alternative Classifications

Unadjusted for Uranium

Classification and Group	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%	%
Domestic Exports						
By Component Material:						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	803,481	752,348	974,964	20.7	17.6	20.4
Animals and Animal Products	269,861	263,621	260,249	7.0	6.2	5.4
Fibres, Textiles and Products	20,969	22,816	22,568	0.5	0.5	0.5
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	1,378,354	1,520,921	1,514,458	35.5	35.5	31.6
Iron and its Products	300,692	398,782	458,849	7.7	9.3	9.6
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	709,017	826,390	913,694	18.3	19.3	19.1
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	145,573	206,200	292,100	3.7	4.8	6.1
Chemicals and Allied Products ¹	161,293	210,040	228,631	4.2	4.9	4.7
Miscellaneous Commodities	92,031	80,666	124,233	2.4	1.9	2.6
Domestic Exports						
By Origin:						
Farm Origin	928,574	870,375	1,088,337	23.9	20.3	22.7
Wild Life Origin	24,453	30,347	27,807	0.6	0.7	0.6
Marine Origin	132,094	128,144	132,720	3.4	3.0	2.8
Forest Origin	1,378,597	1,521,437	1,514,582	35.5	35.5	31.6
Mineral Origin	1,197,559	1,492,905	1,712,285	30.9	34.6	35.7
Mixed Origin ¹	219,996	248,577	314,015	5.7	5.9	6.6
Domestic Exports						
By Degree of Manufacture:						
Raw Materials	1,062,275	1,128,038	1,466,999	27.4	26.3	30.6
Partially Manufactured	1,275,371	1,515,244	1,549,829	32.9	35.4	32.4
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured ¹	1,543,626	1,638,502	1,772,917	39.7	38.3	37.0
Domestic Exports						
By Purpose:						
Producers' Materials	2,950,157	3,370,388	3,787,692	76.0	78.7	79.1
Producers' Equipment	206,038	213,678	224,770	5.3	5.0	4.7
Fuel, Electricity and Lubricants	17,551	26,422	37,625	0.5	0.6	0.8
Transport	82,015	89,089	121,395	2.1	2.1	2.5
Auxiliary Materials for Commerce and Industry	8,745	10,984	11,358	0.2	0.3	0.3
Consumers' Goods	421,376	395,643	409,039	10.9	9.2	8.5
Live Animals for Food	11,203	5,137	1,165	0.3	0.1	²
Miscellaneous and Unclassified ¹	184,188	170,443	196,702	4.7	4.0	4.1
Total Exports						
By the S.I.T.C.:						
Food	892,209	797,902	997,747	22.6	18.3	20.5
Beverages and Tobacco	81,252	91,644	90,111	2.1	2.1	1.9
Crude Materials, Inedible	1,098,079	1,324,204	1,378,372	27.8	30.4	28.3
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity	20,212	58,399	137,472	0.5	1.3	2.8
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	6,178	10,761	14,721	0.2	0.3	0.3
Chemicals ¹	193,718	242,377	266,286	4.9	5.6	5.5
Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material	1,330,533	1,487,536	1,585,689	33.7	34.2	32.6
Machinery and Transport Equipment	272,680	280,749	319,450	6.9	6.5	6.6
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	29,222	30,379	35,811	0.7	0.7	0.7
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	22,834	27,333	37,487	0.6	0.6	0.8

1. Exports of uranium included as follows (in thousands): \$8,056 in 1954; \$26,533 in 1955; \$45,777 in 1956.

2. Less than 0.1%.

TABLE 11. Exports to All Countries, 1954-1956, according to Alternative Classifications

Adjusted for Uranium

Classification and Group	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%	%
Domestic Exports						
By Component Material:						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	803,481	752,348	974,964	20.7	17.6	20.4
Animals and Animal Products	269,861	263,621	260,249	7.0	6.2	5.4
Fibres, Textiles and Products	20,969	22,816	22,568	0.5	0.5	0.5
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	1,378,354	1,520,921	1,514,458	35.5	35.5	31.6
Iron and its Products	300,692	398,782	458,849	7.7	9.3	9.6
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products ¹	717,072	852,923	959,471	18.5	19.9	20.0
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	145,573	206,200	292,100	3.7	4.8	6.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	153,238	183,507	182,854	4.0	4.3	3.8
Miscellaneous Commodities	92,031	80,666	124,233	2.4	1.9	2.6
Domestic Exports						
By Origin:						
Farm Origin	928,574	870,375	1,088,337	23.9	20.3	22.7
Wild Life Origin	24,453	30,347	27,807	0.6	0.7	0.6
Marine Origin	132,094	128,144	132,720	3.4	3.0	2.8
Forest Origin	1,378,597	1,521,437	1,514,582	35.5	35.5	31.6
Mineral Origin ¹	1,205,614	1,509,438	1,758,062	31.1	35.3	36.7
Mixed Origin	211,940	222,044	268,239	5.5	5.2	5.6
Domestic Exports						
By Degree of Manufacture:						
Raw Materials ¹	1,070,331	1,154,571	1,512,776	27.6	27.0	31.5
Partially Manufactured	1,275,371	1,515,244	1,549,829	32.9	35.4	32.4
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured	1,535,570	1,611,969	1,727,140	39.5	37.6	36.1
Domestic Exports						
By Purpose:						
Producers' Materials ¹	2,958,212	3,396,921	3,833,469	76.2	79.3	80.0
Producers' Equipment	206,038	213,678	224,770	5.3	5.0	4.7
Fuel, Electricity and Lubricants	17,551	26,422	37,625	0.5	0.6	0.8
Transport	82,015	89,089	121,395	2.1	2.1	2.5
Auxiliary Materials for Commerce and Industry	8,745	10,984	11,358	0.2	0.3	0.3
Consumers' Goods	421,376	395,643	409,039	10.9	9.2	8.5
Live Animals for Food	11,203	5,137	1,165	0.3	0.1	<u>2</u>
Miscellaneous and Unclassified	176,132	143,910	150,925	4.5	3.4	3.2
Total Exports						
By the S.I.T.C.:						
Food	892,209	797,902	997,747	22.6	18.3	20.5
Beverages and Tobacco	81,252	91,644	90,111	2.1	2.1	1.9
Crude Materials, Inedible ¹	1,106,134	1,350,737	1,424,148	28.0	31.0	29.3
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity	20,212	58,399	137,472	0.5	1.3	2.8
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	6,178	10,761	14,721	0.2	0.3	0.3
Chemicals	185,662	215,844	220,508	4.7	5.0	4.5
Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material	1,330,533	1,487,536	1,585,689	33.7	34.2	32.6
Machinery and Transport Equipment	272,680	280,749	319,450	6.9	6.5	6.6
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	29,222	30,379	35,811	0.7	0.7	0.7
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	22,834	27,333	37,487	0.6	0.6	0.8

1. Exports of uranium included as follows (in thousands): \$8,056 in 1954; \$26,533 in 1955; \$45,777 in 1956.

2. Less than 0.1%.

TABLE 12. Exports to the United States, 1954-1956, according to Alternative Classifications

Unadjusted for Uranium

Classification and Group	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%	%
Domestic Exports						
By Component Material:						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	213,325	160,528	199,334	9.2	6.3	7.1
Animals and Animal Products	183,721	181,457	177,468	7.9	7.1	6.3
Fibres, Textiles and Products	10,720	10,257	11,304	0.5	0.4	0.4
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	1,107,411	1,221,026	1,248,918	47.8	47.7	44.3
Iron and its Products	168,580	225,315	260,665	7.3	8.8	9.2
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	383,957	443,690	489,983	16.6	17.3	17.4
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	98,413	149,440	224,840	4.2	5.8	8.0
Chemicals and Allied Products ¹	85,910	111,724	130,752	3.7	4.4	4.6
Miscellaneous Commodities	65,115	55,906	75,392	2.8	2.2	2.7
Domestic Exports						
By Origin:						
Farm Origin	294,232	232,034	265,947	12.7	9.1	9.5
Wild Life Origin	19,699	24,566	21,923	0.8	0.9	0.8
Marine Origin	89,680	91,612	96,227	3.9	3.6	3.4
Forest Origin	1,107,434	1,221,422	1,248,993	47.8	47.7	44.3
Mineral Origin	676,790	849,572	1,003,841	29.2	33.2	35.6
Mixed Origin	129,318	140,136	181,724	5.6	5.5	6.4
Domestic Exports						
By Degree of Manufacture:						
Raw Materials	474,886	513,426	650,610	20.5	20.1	23.1
Partially Manufactured	814,256	983,403	1,018,914	35.1	38.4	36.1
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured ¹	1,028,010	1,062,514	1,149,131	44.4	41.5	40.8
Domestic Exports						
By Purpose:						
Producers' Materials	1,789,319	2,047,280	2,247,671	77.2	80.0	79.7
Producers' Equipment	123,242	139,354	144,131	5.3	5.4	5.1
Fuel, Electricity and Lubricants	12,516	19,830	29,777	0.5	0.8	1.1
Transport	31,676	23,669	35,143	1.4	0.9	1.3
Auxiliary Materials for Commerce and Industry	4,606	5,184	5,889	0.2	0.2	0.2
Consumers' Goods	224,942	221,383	235,097	9.7	8.7	8.3
Live Animals for Food	11,071	4,994	1,058	0.5	0.2	²
Miscellaneous and Unclassified ¹	119,782	97,649	119,889	5.2	3.8	4.3
Total Exports						
By the S.I.T.C.:						
Food	286,563	229,940	255,284	12.1	8.8	8.9
Beverages and Tobacco	55,697	57,556	65,882	2.3	2.2	2.3
Crude Materials, Inedible	729,318	888,467	927,238	30.8	34.0	32.2
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity	17,445	54,801	130,703	0.7	2.1	4.5
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	1,931	1,872	1,914	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chemicals ¹	113,110	138,519	161,256	4.8	5.3	5.6
Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material	991,150	1,057,549	1,124,340	41.9	40.5	39.0
Machinery and Transport Equipment	141,174	148,071	165,948	6.0	5.7	5.8
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	16,466	16,839	20,164	0.7	0.6	0.7
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	14,585	18,567	26,283	0.6	0.7	0.9

1. Exports of uranium included as follows (in thousands) : \$8,056 in 1954; \$26,533 in 1955; \$45,777 in 1956.

2. Less than 0.1%.

TABLE 13. Exports to the United States, 1954-1956, according to Alternative Classifications

Adjusted for Uranium

Classification and Group	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%	%
Domestic Exports						
By Component Materials:						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	213,325	160,528	199,334	9.2	6.3	7.1
Animals and Animal Products	183,721	181,457	177,468	7.9	7.1	6.3
Fibres, Textiles and Products	10,720	10,257	11,304	0.5	0.4	0.4
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	1,107,411	1,221,026	1,248,918	47.8	47.7	44.3
Iron and its Products	168,590	225,315	260,665	7.3	8.8	9.2
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products ¹	392,013	470,223	535,759	16.9	18.4	19.0
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	98,413	149,440	224,840	4.2	5.8	8.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	77,855	85,191	84,975	3.4	3.3	3.0
Miscellaneous Commodities	65,115	55,906	75,392	2.8	2.2	2.7
Domestic Exports						
By Origin:						
Farm Origin	294,232	232,034	265,947	12.7	9.1	9.5
Wild Life Origin	19,699	24,566	21,923	0.8	1.0	0.8
Marine Origin	89,680	91,612	96,227	3.9	3.6	3.4
Forest Origin	1,107,434	1,221,422	1,248,993	47.8	47.7	44.3
Mineral Origin ¹	684,845	876,105	1,049,613	29.6	34.2	37.2
Mixed Origin	121,262	113,603	135,947	5.2	4.4	4.8
Domestic Exports						
By Degree of Manufacture:						
Raw Materials ¹	482,942	539,959	696,387	20.9	21.1	24.7
Partially Manufactured	814,256	983,403	1,018,914	35.1	38.4	36.1
Fully of Chiefly Manufactured	1,019,955	1,035,981	1,103,354	44.0	40.5	39.2
Domestic Exports						
By Purpose:						
Producers' Materials ¹	1,797,374	2,073,813	2,293,448	77.6	81.0	81.4
Producers' Equipment	123,242	139,354	144,131	5.3	5.4	5.1
Fuel, Electricity and Lubricants	12,516	19,830	29,777	0.5	0.8	1.1
Transport	31,676	23,669	35,143	1.4	0.9	1.3
Auxiliary Materials for Commerce and Industry	4,606	5,184	5,889	0.2	0.2	0.2
Consumers' Goods	224,942	221,383	235,097	9.7	8.7	8.3
Live Animals for Food	11,071	4,994	1,058	0.5	0.2	²
Miscellaneous and Unclassified	111,727	71,116	74,112	4.8	2.8	2.6
Total Exports						
By the S.I.T.C.:						
Food	286,563	229,940	255,284	12.1	8.8	8.9
Beverages and Tobacco	55,697	57,556	65,882	2.3	2.2	2.3
Crude Materials, Inedible ¹	737,374	915,000	973,015	31.2	35.0	33.8
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity	17,445	54,801	130,703	0.7	2.1	4.5
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	1,931	1,872	1,914	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chemicals	105,054	111,986	115,479	4.4	4.3	4.0
Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material	991,150	1,057,549	1,124,340	41.9	40.5	39.0
Machinery and Transport Equipment	141,174	148,071	165,948	6.0	5.7	5.8
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	16,466	16,839	20,164	0.7	0.6	0.7
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	14,585	18,567	26,283	0.6	0.7	0.9

1. Exports of uranium included as follows (in thousands): \$8,056 in 1954; \$26,533 in 1955; \$45,777 in 1956.

2. Less than 0.1%.

15.4% in 1956. Adjusted, exports of miscellaneous and unclassified articles increased 14.3% in 1954; fell 18.3% in 1955, and rose 4.9% in 1956.

In the classification by the S.I.T.C., exports of crude materials, inedible, on an unadjusted basis, went up 7.5% in 1954; 20.6% in 1955 and 4.1% in 1956. Adjusted, exports of crude materials, inedible, advanced 8.3% in 1954; 22.1% in 1955 and 5.4% in 1956. Exports of chemicals, unadjusted, rose 13% in 1954, 25.1% in 1955 and 9.9% in 1956. Adjusted, exports in chemicals went up 8.3% in 1954, 16.3% in 1955 and 2.2% in 1956.

Table 12 shows exports to the United States according to the alternative classifications of Canadian trade in 1954-56, without an adjustment for the transfer of uranium, and Table 13 presents the same information but taking account of the change in classification of uranium. Exports of non-ferrous metals, on an unadjusted basis, constituted 16.6% of the export total to the United States in 1954 with a decline of 6% from 1953; 17.3% of total exports in 1955 with a 15.6% increase over the previous year; and 17.4% in 1956 with a 10.4% gain over the preceding year. On an adjusted basis, exports of non-ferrous metals accounted for respectively 16.9%, 18.4% and 19% of total exports to the United States in 1954-56, with a 4% fall in 1954, and an increase of 20% in 1955 and 13.9% in 1956. Exports of chemicals and allied products, on an unadjusted basis, constituted 3.7% of the export total to the United States in 1954 with an increase of 1.5% over 1953; 4.4% in 1955 with a 30% advance on the preceding year; and 4.6% in 1956 with a 17% gain over the previous year. On an adjusted basis, exports of chemicals and allied products accounted for respectively 3.4%, 3.3% and 3% of total exports to the United States in 1954-56, with a fall of 8% in 1954; a 9.4% increase in 1955, and a decline of 0.3% in 1956.

In the classification by origin, exports of mineral origin, on an unadjusted basis, declined

6.6% in 1954; but rose 25.5% in 1955 and 18.2% in 1956. On an adjusted basis, exports of mineral origin fell 5.4% in 1954, and advanced 27.9% in 1955 and 19.8% in 1956. Exports of mixed origin, unadjusted, declined 9.7% in 1954; and went up 8.4% in 1955 and 29.7% in 1956. Adjusted, exports of mixed origin fell 15.3% in 1954 and 6.3% in 1955, but advanced 19.7% in 1956.

In the classification by degree of manufacture, exports of raw materials, on an unadjusted basis, dropped 8.5% in 1954, but went up 8.1% in 1955 and 26.7% in 1956. Adjusted, exports of raw materials declined 6.9% in 1954, and rose 11.8% in 1955 and 29% in 1956. Exports of fully or chiefly manufactured goods, on an unadjusted basis, fell 4.2% in 1954, and went up 3.4% in 1955 and 8.2% in 1956. Adjusted, exports of fully or chiefly manufactured goods declined 5% in 1954, but rose 1.6% in 1955 and 6.5% in 1956.

In the classification by purpose, exports of producers' materials, on an unadjusted basis, dropped 4.5% in 1954; but went up 14.4% in 1955 and 9.8% in 1956. Adjusted, exports of producers' materials fell 4.1% in 1954; and advanced 15.4% in 1955 and 10.6% in 1956. Exports of miscellaneous and unclassified articles, on an unadjusted basis, rose 18% in 1954; declined 18.5% in 1955 and went up 22.8% in 1956. Adjusted, exports of miscellaneous and unclassified articles advanced 10.1% in 1954; fell 36.3% in 1955 and increased 4.2% in 1956.

In the classification by the S.I.T.C., exports of crude materials, inedible, on an unadjusted basis, rose 3.7% in 1954, 21.8% in 1955 and 4.4% in 1956. Adjusted, exports of crude materials went up by 4.9% in 1954; 24.1% in 1955 and 6.3% in 1956. Exports of chemicals, unadjusted, declined 2.3% in 1954 and rose 22.5% in 1955 and 16.4% in 1956. Exports of chemicals, adjusted, fell 9.2% in 1954 but advanced 6.6% in 1955 and 3.1% in 1956.

CHAPTER V

STATISTICAL NOTES

Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics—Methods and Concepts

Canadian foreign trade statistics are derived from information recorded when goods move through customs ports across the borders of the country. These movements are recorded in terms of value and, where possible, of quantity. The statistics do not necessarily reflect the financial transactions behind the movement of goods, the method and time of payment being affected by many other factors. The documents received by the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue are the source of information on values and quantities. For the correct interpretation of the data the following definitions and explanations of terms as used in Canadian trade statistics should be kept in mind:

- (1) **Values and Quantities.** These are based upon the declarations of exporters and importers as subsequently checked (and sometimes revised) by customs officials.
- (2) **Domestic Exports.** "Domestic Exports" or "Exports of Canadian Produce" include all Canadian products exported, and also all exports of commodities of foreign origin which were changed in form or increased in value by further processing in Canada. These exports are valued at the actual amount received or to be received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges. In effect, export values are taken f.o.b. point of shipment for export.
- (3) **Re-Exports.** "Re-Exports" or "Exports of Foreign Produce" include any goods previously imported which are exported from Canada unchanged in form. Their value is the actual amount received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges.
- (4) **Imports.** "Imports" or "Imports Entered for Consumption" include all goods which enter Canada and are cleared for domestic sale or use by the customs officials; in effect, imports on which all duties were paid and which passed from customs control into the possession of the importer. Canadian import statistics do not include goods **entering** customs warehouses, only those **released** for domestic consumption. If the goods are re-exported without being cleared for domestic consumption then they enter neither the import statistics nor the re-export statistics.

It must be emphasized that the fact that imports have been "entered for consumption" does not imply that the goods will all be consumed in Canada. The term means only that they are free to be consumed in Canada without further customs formalities.

The statistical value of imports is the value as determined for customs duty purposes. This is basically the fair market value at which equivalent goods would be sold for home use in the country from which the goods were received. These values therefore exclude all costs of transporting the goods to Canada, as well as any export duties or import duties which must be paid on them; they represent only the cost of the goods alone, f.o.b. original point of shipment to Canada. In most cases the customs value of imports corresponds to the invoice value of the goods. It happens occasionally, however, that low end-of-season or end-of-run invoice values for manufactured goods are replaced by values based on the average price of the goods over a preceding period.

In cases where goods are invoiced in a currency other than Canadian dollars, that currency is converted to Canadian dollars at exchange rates authorized by law and orders-in-council. These rates generally correspond to the commercial rates prevailing on the date that the goods were shipped to Canada.

- (5) **Countries to which Trade is Credited.** Exports are credited to the country to which they are consigned, whether or not that country possesses a seaboard. The country of consignment is that country to which goods exported from Canada are, at the time of export, intended to pass without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to another.

Imports are credited to the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods came without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to another. These countries are not necessarily the countries of actual origin of the goods, since goods produced in one country may be imported by a firm in another country and later re-sold to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment to which the goods would be credited.

There is one exception to this rule. In the case of imports an attempt is made to classify by country of origin goods produced in Central and South America and consigned to Canada from the United States.

The effect of this procedure is discussed below.

- (6) **Time Periods.** The terms "month" and "year" in Canadian trade statistics are not precisely the same as calendar months and years. The trade recorded for any calendar period is that trade for which the relevant customs forms have been received at the

Bureau of Statistics during that calendar period. Actual commodity movements lead by a few days (but rarely more) the receipt of the customs forms. However as the overall effect of this procedure on different months and years is approximately constant, the statistics generally give an adequate picture of the movement of goods in given calendar periods.

Imports from Central and South America

Until the middle of 1946 all imports were credited in Canadian trade statistics to the countries from which the goods were consigned to Canada. Beginning in July, 1946, a new method was adopted for the recording of some Canadian imports produced in Central or South America (including Bermuda and the West Indies). This was to credit all shipments of goods originating in Central or South America but consigned to Canada from the United States (and usually purchased in that country) to the country in which they were produced.

The introduction of the new method has resulted in the recording of goods produced in Central or South America but consigned to Canada from the United States on the basis of the country of origin principle. However, for goods consigned from any Central or South American country direct to Canada (even when shipped via the United States) classification is invariably by country of consignment. Thus goods of Paraguayan origin consigned to Canada by a merchant in Uruguay would be credited to Uruguay in Canadian trade statistics. But if the same goods were consigned to Canada by an American firm from the United States they would be credited to the country of origin, namely Paraguay.

When this change in the recording of imports was made in 1946 its effect on Canadian trade statistics was not very significant. For under immediate postwar trading conditions almost all imports of Central or South American origin were being consigned to Canada from the country in which the goods were produced. However, with the return of more normal trading practices a much greater proportion of goods originating in Central or South America has come to be consigned to Canada from entrepôt markets in the United States than was the case in 1946.

In 1953 a survey was begun to determine the amount of imports which, although credited to Central and South American countries, was actually consigned to Canada from the United States. Starting in 1954, the results of this study have been published on a regular basis.

An analysis of Canada's imports from countries in Central and South America, with regard to the significance of shipments consigned from the United States as a proportion of the total, reveals

that the departure from recording on a strict consignment basis tends to affect Canadian trade statistics to a varying degree with the different countries. Three distinct groups of countries may be distinguished¹.

Statistics of imports from the Commonwealth are affected to a negligible extent. An average of the yearly data shows that only 1.1% of total imports from Commonwealth countries in Central and South America were consigned to Canada from the United States over the 1953-55 period and 0.6% in 1956. The very small proportion of goods consigned from the United States in the case of Commonwealth countries in this area may be partly explained by better shipping connections between Canada and the British West Indies than between Canada and most other Central and South American countries. Another contributing factor may lie in the encouragement given to direct shipment to Canadian ports by the tariff clause which denies preferential treatment to Commonwealth imports which are shipped to Canada via a country outside the Commonwealth.

Imports from the two oil-exporting countries in South America (Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles) also show a very small percentage of shipments consigned to Canada from the United States. The average for the group as a whole was 2.4% for the 1953-55 period and 1.6% in 1956. Petroleum and petroleum products form the greater part of Canada's imports from those two countries, and these commodities are normally purchased in very large quantities and shipped directly to Canada by tanker or via tanker and pipeline.

The proportion of most of the remaining countries' goods consigned from the United States is very much higher than in the case of the first two groups. For all countries in this category the average for the 1953-55 period was 29.9%, varying from about 65% for Honduras, Haiti and Ecuador to 15% and less for Surinam, Cuba and El Salvador. The averages for 1953-55 tend to conceal for many countries marked year-to-year fluctuations in the proportion of consignments from the United States, during that period, as for instance in the case of the Dominican Republic, Peru and Puerto Rico. This

1. See Table 18 in the *Review of Foreign Trade*, Calendar Year 1956, for imports from Central and South America, by principal countries and leading commodities, according to country of consignment, in 1953-55 and 1956.

TABLE 14. Imports from Selected Countries in Central and South America, by Principal Statistical Items
Average of 1953-55 and Calendar Year 1956

Country and Commodity	Average 1953-55				1956				
	Total Imports	Consigned from		Proportion Consigned from U.S.	Total Imports	Consigned from		Proportion Consigned from U.S.	
		United States	Country Credited			United States	Country Credited		
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	
BRAZIL									
Total Imports	32,472	9,561	22,911	29.4	34,832	9,884	24,948	28.4	
Cocoa beans, not roasted	271	1,377	335	1,042	24.3	795	192	603	24.2
Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	273-4	1,239	392	847	31.6	588	124	464	21.1
Coffee, green	283	21,530	4,660	16,870	21.6	24,851	4,975	19,876	20.0
Castor oil, inedible	1601	557	268	289	48.1	662	223	439	33.7
Cotton, raw	3001	1,150	97	1,063	7.6	0	0	0	0.0
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	3413	887	691	196	77.9	2,194	1,747	447	79.6
Pine, white or other, n.o.p.	4052	677	219	458	32.3	571	5	566	0.9
Iron ore	5001	1,395	571	824	40.9	1,791	650	1,141	36.3
Silex and crystallized quartz	7266,73	725	535	190	73.8	121	119	2	98.3
Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	9270	1,563	1,291	277	82.3	1,598	1,297	301	81.2
COLOMBIA									
Total Imports	23,450	5,343	18,107	22.8	23,056	8,125	14,931	35.2	
Bananas, fresh	3	1,538	604	934	39.3	907	55	852	6.1
Coffee, green	283	21,378	4,736	16,642	22.2	19,838	8,066	11,772	40.7
Petroleum, crude and partly refined	7153	380	0	380	0.0	2,227	0	2,227	0.0
COSTA RICA									
Total Imports	7,722	2,699	5,023	35.0	3,893	508	3,385	13.0	
Bananas, fresh	3	6,999	2,544	4,455	36.3	3,322	424	2,898	12.8
Coffee, green	283	653	142	511	21.7	552	79	473	14.3
CUBA									
Total Imports	10,531	1,350	9,181	12.8	12,279	777	11,502	6.3	
Pineapples, fresh	16	601	470	131	78.2	578	512	66	88.6
Sugar, for refining	262	5,341	1	5,341	2	6,373	0	6,373	0.0
Cigar leaf, stemmed	1782	551	66	485	12.0	471	83	388	17.6
Yarns, synthetic, for tire fabric	3369	1,720	113	1,607	6.6	2,235	65	2,170	2.9
ECUADOR									
Total Imports	3,879	2,514	1,365	64.8	4,498	2,822	1,676	62.7	
Bananas, fresh	3	2,928	2,161	767	73.8	3,632	2,410	1,222	66.4
Coffee, green	283	473	91	382	19.2	511	213	298	41.7
MEXICO									
Total Imports	19,544	7,869	11,675	40.3	41,699	27,877	13,822	66.9	
Pineapples, canned	56	734	6	728	0.8	877	30	847	3.4
Peanuts, green	94	4,031	202	3,829	5.0	3,014	260	2,754	8.6
Tomatoes, fresh	127	2,202	177	2,025	8.0	1,939	179	1,760	9.2
Coffee, green	283	2,646	735	1,911	27.8	3,002	1,277	1,725	42.5
Cotton, raw	3001	6,274	5,302	972	34.5	28,205	24,452	3,753	86.7
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	3413	883	719	164	81.4	232	203	29	87.5
Fluorspar	7258	224	90	134	40.2	645	118	527	18.3

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Less than 0.1%.

point is also borne out by a comparison of the 1953-55 and 1956 data for these and some other countries.

The relatively high proportion of imports consigned from the United States in the case of the third group of countries in Central and South America, as compared with the Commonwealth countries in the area and with Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles, is in part a result of special circumstances affecting trade in particular commodities, the structure of the market in each individual case strongly influencing the pattern of trade. For instance, the factor of greater convenience in procuring relatively small shipments of certain goods from a distributing centre rather than directly from the country of origin would play an important role.

Table 14 lists the principal imports from six selected countries in Central and South America (all of which are included in the third group of countries discussed above) during 1953-55 and 1956. The proportion of consignments from the United States of total imports from the six countries amounted to 30.1% in the first period and to 41.6% in the second. But there was a great deal of variation in the percentages in any one period, as well as in the direction of change from 1953-55 to 1956, for both the individual countries and the different commodities.

Petroleum from Colombia, and virtually all of the sugar from Cuba, were consigned to Canada from these two countries rather than from the United States. For a few items, such as synthetic yarns, canned pineapples, peanuts and tomatoes, there

was a very low proportion of consignments from the United States. But the opposite was true of sisal, istle and tampico fibres, sillex and quartz, wax and fresh pineapples. A disparity was also recorded in the proportion of consignments from the United States in the case of some of the commodities that come from more than one of the six countries. Thus, high averages for cotton from Mexico and bananas from Ecuador contrasted with much lower percentages for cotton from Brazil and bananas from Colombia and Costa Rica. But in the case of coffee from Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Mexico in 1953-55, and of sisal, istle and tampico fibres from Brazil and Mexico in both periods, the averages fell into a fairly close range for each of the two commodities. While there was an increase from 1953-55 to 1956 in the proportion of consignments from the United States for total imports from the six countries taken together, the reverse was the case for Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba and Ecuador. Almost all the leading imports from Mexico showed an increase in the proportion of consignments from the United States. But about half of all the individual commodities listed in Table 14 moved in the opposite direction.

The departure from strict consignment recording in the case of imports from Central and South America has affected significantly Canadian trade statistics from the point of view of many individual countries involved. On the other hand, the effect on statistics of total imports from the United States has been rather small. Recorded imports from the United States were during 1953-55 on the average only 1.3% less than if the consignment principle had been followed consistently. In the case of some individual commodities, however, the effects would have been obviously quite large.

Reference Material Included in Preceding Issues

Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume (Calendar Year 1956, p. 51)
 Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year 1956, p. 52)
 Treatment of Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year 1956, p. 53)
 F.O.B. and C.I.F. Values of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year 1956, p. 54)
 "General Trade" Values of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year 1956, p. 54)
 Changes in the Structure of Canadian Imports, 1926-1954 (First Half Year, 1956, p. 31)
 Changes in the Structure of Canadian Exports, 1926-1954 (First Half Year, 1955, p. 27)
 The Seasonal Pattern of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year, 1954, p. 33)
 Export and Import Price and Volume Indexes, 1926-1953 (First Half Year, 1954, p. 23)
 Tariff Relations with Countries Distinguished in Canadian Trade Statistics (First Half Year, 1954, p. 33)
 Discrepancies in Reciprocal Records of Foreign Trade (First Half Year, 1953, p. 32)
 Price Indexes and the Structure of Trade (Calendar Year, 1952, p. 36)
 Commodity Movements and Trade Statistics (First Half Year, 1952, p. 34)
 Newfoundland and Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year, 1949, p. 54)

Statistical Information on Canadian Foreign Trade

Current Publications

Monthly Summaries:

Domestic Exports
Imports for Consumption
Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Monthly Reports:

Exports of Canadian Produce and Foreign Produce
Imports Entered for Consumption

Quarterly Reports:

Articles Exported to Each Country
Articles Imported from Each Country
Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments

Annual and Special Publications

Annual Reports:

Trade of Canada, Vol. I, Summary and Analytical Tables
Vol. II, Exports
Vol. III, Imports
The Canadian Balance of International Payments

Special Reports:

The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1926 to 1948
The Canadian Balance of International Payments in the Post-War Years, 1946-1952
Canada's International Investment Position, 1926-1954

PART II
STATISTICAL TABLES

A. DIRECTION OF TRADE

TABLE I. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1953-57

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
Domestic Exports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1953	4,117,406	2,418,915	665,232	245,692	370,136	198,254	219,177
1954	3,881,272	2,317,153	653,408	203,867	341,335	186,662	178,847
1955	4,281,784	2,559,343	769,313	249,929	376,078	160,830	166,292
1956	4,789,746	2,818,655	812,706	253,360	527,893	176,436	200,695
1953 .....1Q	900,567	564,301	123,934	57,799	57,205	47,875	49,454
2Q	1,093,025	624,119	190,300	67,648	111,929	51,655	47,373
3Q	1,073,871	612,003	192,532	68,413	103,026	45,116	52,782
4Q	1,049,943	618,492	158,466	51,832	97,976	53,607	69,568
1954 .....1Q	851,025	526,534	134,683	37,896	59,175	38,128	54,609
2Q	988,879	594,005	149,911	57,685	82,390	56,230	48,657
3Q	976,654	581,443	174,331	51,681	85,473	46,867	36,859
4Q	1,064,714	615,171	194,483	56,604	114,297	45,437	38,722
1955 .....1Q	951,349	566,811	182,802	53,966	70,591	38,394	38,785
2Q	1,080,526	636,317	201,823	64,346	93,646	39,394	45,001
3Q	1,113,770	661,944	197,991	73,827	96,747	43,156	40,106
4Q	1,136,139	694,271	186,697	57,791	115,094	39,886	42,399
1956 .....1Q	1,035,127	628,414	179,792	59,425	93,506	35,698	38,291
2Q	1,234,798	716,959	189,170	73,044	157,449	44,867	53,309
3Q	1,248,201	725,644	219,012	60,584	142,654	43,142	57,165
4Q	1,271,620	747,637	224,732	60,307	134,284	52,730	51,930
1957 .....1Q	1,097,203	643,136	160,505	55,511	126,435	55,278	56,338
2Q	1,189,937	712,554	177,975	61,691	131,315	56,478	49,923
Total Exports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1953	4,172,601	2,463,051	668,874	247,807	372,713	198,958	221,198
1954	3,946,917	2,367,439	658,315	205,396	345,634	188,297	181,836
1955	4,351,284	2,612,182	773,994	251,493	383,457	162,160	167,999
1956	4,863,143	2,879,014	818,432	255,322	530,918	177,373	202,084
1953 .....1Q	913,905	574,945	124,661	58,538	57,887	48,002	49,872
2Q	1,105,793	634,649	191,128	68,050	112,319	51,775	47,872
3Q	1,088,965	624,005	193,488	69,073	103,785	45,292	53,322
4Q	1,063,937	629,453	159,598	52,146	98,721	53,888	70,131
1954 .....1Q	866,289	537,177	139,889	38,320	60,848	39,244	54,810
2Q	1,005,024	607,638	151,137	58,073	82,950	56,316	48,910
3Q	993,133	594,785	175,568	52,009	86,332	47,048	37,391
4Q	1,082,471	627,838	195,721	56,994	115,505	45,688	40,725
1955 .....1Q	966,630	579,765	183,804	54,333	71,033	38,729	38,966
2Q	1,096,638	649,041	202,738	64,691	94,852	39,687	45,629
3Q	1,133,757	675,713	199,349	74,180	100,511	43,490	40,515
4Q	1,154,258	707,662	188,103	58,289	117,061	40,254	42,389
1956 .....1Q	1,051,464	641,647	180,932	60,118	94,101	35,861	38,804
2Q	1,252,545	731,909	190,481	73,432	157,991	45,093	53,640
3Q	1,266,728	740,825	220,711	60,863	143,497	43,337	57,495
4Q	1,292,406	764,633	226,307	60,910	135,329	53,082	52,145
1957 .....1Q	1,118,467	660,867	161,602	56,277	127,402	55,662	56,657
2Q	1,212,047	730,372	179,387	62,377	132,360	57,127	50,424

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1957 are included in the total for previous years.

TABLE I. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters – Concluded

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
Imports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1953	4,382,830	3,221,214	453,391	171,094	173,172	289,968	73,991
1954	4,093,196 ²	2,961,380 ²	392,472 ²	182,853	178,565	284,405	93,523
1955	4,712,370	3,452,178	400,531	210,010	204,343	319,256	126,053
1956	5,705,449	4,161,667	484,679	221,647	296,647	361,850	178,960
1953 1Q	997,964	763,054	95,279	29,404	30,945	64,102	15,181
2Q	1,218,599	909,359	124,312	47,273	49,086	73,630	14,941
3Q	1,118,161	799,283	119,816	49,553	45,414	82,794	21,302
4Q	1,048,106	749,518	113,985	44,864	47,728	69,442	22,568
1954 1Q	925,865	690,081	88,219	29,247	31,608	70,222	16,489
2Q	1,124,247 ²	812,701 ²	115,910 ²	52,454	48,099	74,640	20,443
3Q	1,001,226	707,214	96,514	52,914	47,544	69,464	27,577
4Q	1,041,858	751,384	91,829	48,238	51,314	70,079	29,014
1955 1Q	990,710	745,674	85,433	35,720	32,119	68,222	23,543
2Q	1,218,704	903,569	97,449	59,417	50,576	79,040	28,652
3Q	1,216,655	878,431	110,558	57,934	53,853	83,255	32,624
4Q	1,286,301	924,505	107,090	56,939	67,795	88,738	41,233
1956 1Q	1,272,210	961,474	97,795	39,161	46,250	91,307	36,223
2Q	1,573,050	1,155,770	140,998	58,794	82,298	91,096	44,093
3Q	1,393,898	981,257	124,496	64,752	80,680	93,162	49,550
4Q	1,466,291	1,063,165	121,389	58,940	87,418	86,285	49,094
1957 1Q	1,359,310	1,031,050	113,741	40,566	57,151	88,041	28,761
2Q	1,545,317	1,108,138	146,311	68,056	88,594	98,428	35,790
Trade Balance							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1953	-210,229	- 758,163	+215,482	+76,714	+199,540	- 91,010	+147,207
1954	-146,280 ²	- 593,941 ²	+265,843 ²	+22,543	+167,070	- 96,108	+ 88,313
1955	-361,086	- 839,997	+373,463	+41,483	+179,114	-157,096	+ 41,946
1956	-842,306	-1,282,653	+333,753	+33,676	+234,272	-184,477	+ 23,124
1953 1Q	- 84,059	- 188,109	+ 29,382	+29,134	+ 26,943	- 16,100	+ 34,691
2Q	-112,806	- 274,710	+ 66,816	+20,777	+ 63,234	- 21,854	+ 32,932
3Q	- 29,196	- 175,279	+ 73,672	+19,520	+ 58,371	- 37,501	+ 32,021
4Q	+ 15,831	- 120,065	+ 45,612	+ 7,282	+ 50,993	- 15,554	+ 47,564
1954 1Q	- 59,576	- 152,904	+ 47,670	+ 9,073	+ 29,240	- 30,978	+ 38,322
2Q	-119,223 ²	- 205,062 ²	+ 35,227 ²	+ 5,619	+ 34,851	- 18,324	+ 28,467
3Q	- 8,094	- 112,429	+ 79,054	- 905	+ 38,788	- 22,415	+ 9,813
4Q	+ 40,613	- 123,546	+103,892	+ 8,756	+ 64,191	- 24,391	+ 11,711
1955 1Q	- 24,080	- 165,908	+ 98,370	+18,614	+ 38,914	- 29,493	+ 15,423
2Q	-122,065	- 254,528	+105,289	+ 5,274	+ 44,276	- 39,353	+ 16,977
3Q	- 82,898	- 202,718	+ 88,791	+16,246	+ 46,657	- 39,765	+ 7,890
4Q	-132,042	- 216,842	+ 81,013	+ 1,350	+ 49,267	- 48,484	+ 1,655
1956 1Q	-220,746	- 319,827	+ 83,138	+20,957	+ 47,852	- 55,446	+ 2,581
2Q	-320,505	- 423,862	+ 49,483	+14,638	+ 75,692	- 46,003	+ 9,547
3Q	-127,170	- 240,433	+ 96,215	- 3,889	+ 62,817	- 49,825	+ 7,944
4Q	-173,885	- 298,532	+104,918	+ 1,970	+ 47,911	- 33,204	+ 3,052
1957 1Q	-240,843	- 370,183	+ 47,861	+15,711	+ 70,251	- 32,379	+ 27,895
2Q	-333,270	- 377,766	+ 33,076	- 5,679	+ 43,766	- 41,301	+ 14,634

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1957 are included in the total for previous years.

2. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in the second quarter by an amount estimated at not less than \$40 million (some \$30 million of which represented imports from the United States, and some \$5 million imports from the United Kingdom). The trade balance was affected by the same amount. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.

TABLE II. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports

Country	1954		1955		1956		1957
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America:							
United States	1, 120, 539	1, 196, 614	1, 203, 128	1, 356, 215	1, 345, 374	1, 473, 281	1, 355, 690
Alaska	462	810	547	674	1, 741	1, 387	1, 963
St. Pierre and Miquelon	614	612	709	673	661	738	946
Greenland	1	298	27	59	59	117	0
Total, North America	1, 121, 616	1, 198, 334	1, 204, 410	1, 357, 621	1, 347, 835	1, 475, 523	1, 358, 599
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda	1, 433	1, 559	1, 489	1, 521	1, 296	1, 604	1, 336
British Honduras	156	143	142	162	109	139	122
Bahamas	1, 086	1, 185	1, 008	1, 125	1, 082	1, 221	1, 259
Barbados	1, 993	2, 385	1, 863	2, 404	2, 070	2, 651	1, 899
Jamaica	5, 531	6, 021	5, 398	7, 509	8, 527	8, 695	7, 833
Leeward and Windward Islands	1, 927	2, 004	2, 021	2, 128	2, 110	2, 171	2, 111
Trinidad and Tobago	5, 630	5, 795	5, 843	6, 782	5, 640	6, 851	5, 459
American Virgin Islands	67	52	113	77	65	65	73
Costa Rica	1, 756	1, 078	1, 558	2, 018	1, 355	1, 388	1, 166
Cuba	8, 327	9, 128	7, 766	6, 144	6, 785	8, 586	7, 400
Dominican Republic	2, 226	2, 043	1, 960	2, 208	2, 438	2, 547	2, 446
El Salvador	731	795	1, 075	733	1, 203	1, 092	1, 315
French West Indies	11	13	12	11	7	10	14
Guatemala	926	1, 095	1, 086	1, 422	1, 344	1, 659	1, 526
Haiti	1, 757	1, 550	950	1, 496	1, 493	1, 424	1, 132
Honduras	251	220	318	270	388	480	577
Mexico	12, 025	15, 324	16, 275	20, 851	17, 967	21, 418	22, 765
Netherlands Antilles	845	930	730	714	643	706	630
Nicaragua	941	712	917	852	797	605	759
Panama	1, 822	2, 235	1, 235	1, 589	2, 304	5, 444	20, 800
Puerto Rico	3, 689	4, 068	5, 136	4, 579	5, 694	4, 727	5, 702
Commonwealth Countries	17, 755	19, 094	17, 762	21, 633	20, 833	23, 333	20, 019
Other Countries	35, 384	39, 244	39, 132	42, 963	42, 483	50, 151	66, 304
Total, Central America and Antilles ..	53, 139	58, 338	56, 894	64, 597	63, 316	73, 484	86, 323
South America:							
British Guiana	2, 332	1, 748	1, 339	1, 628	2, 018	2, 333	2, 346
Falkland Islands	1	2	0	274	1	11	1
Argentina	1, 616	5, 076	2, 770	4, 063	2, 247	3, 936	8, 690
Bolivia	278	994	436	650	912	577	635
Brazil	30, 045	15, 051	6, 584	4, 936	5, 551	7, 475	10, 619
Chile	1, 252	1, 878	1, 699	2, 121	1, 684	2, 736	2, 368
Colombia	8, 217	12, 783	12, 259	10, 432	9, 885	7, 704	6, 683
Ecuador	2, 524	2, 985	2, 726	2, 227	3, 008	1, 336	1, 176
French Guiana	2	2	1	2	1	1	2
Paraguay	117	50	74	17	177	61	101
Peru	2, 847	2, 239	2, 533	3, 468	4, 522	6, 815	5, 190
Surinam	470	441	512	459	534	491	433
Uruguay	1, 183	1, 601	978	1, 377	1, 029	1, 729	1, 961
Venezuela	15, 507	15, 466	14, 586	16, 170	15, 477	18, 858	14, 447
Commonwealth Countries	2, 333	1, 751	1, 339	1, 902	2, 018	2, 344	2, 347
Other Countries	64, 059	58, 566	45, 158	45, 922	45, 025	51, 720	52, 305
Total, South America	66, 392	60, 317	46, 497	47, 823	47, 043	54, 064	54, 652

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE II. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Continued

Country	1954		1955		1956		1957
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	284,594	368,814	384,625	384,688	368,961	443,745	338,481
Austria	640	2,217	1,293	4,732	1,926	3,288	3,333
Belgium and Luxembourg	22,581	32,406	24,058	29,326	25,815	32,037	27,470
Denmark	1,316	1,613	1,274	1,898	1,280	2,236	1,690
France	18,072	15,727	19,984	22,579	25,502	27,654	32,731
Germany, Federal Republic	31,648	55,251	39,108	51,643	53,941	80,157	65,213
Iceland	414	285	237	268	153	139	112
Ireland	2,668	6,153	6,375	6,433	4,754	5,390	5,031
Netherlands	12,622	27,155	20,538	27,151	21,064	33,495	29,546
Norway	21,009	22,804	20,543	26,488	26,753	30,929	27,214
Sweden	1,305	2,213	3,525	4,097	3,063	4,831	5,247
Switzerland	13,979	12,847	15,249	10,391	16,950	16,585	17,268
Commonwealth Countries	284,594	368,814	384,625	384,688	368,961	443,745	338,481
Other Countries	126,253	178,642	152,186	185,004	181,201	236,743	214,855
Total, North-Western Europe	410,847	547,456	536,810	569,692	550,162	680,488	553,336
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar	155	97	130	156	106	134	166
Malta	1,518	1,525	1,748	2,186	1,318	2,746	1,494
Greece	1,133	1,372	1,856	2,442	1,501	1,022	3,319
Italy	10,411	13,433	10,415	17,238	18,223	19,521	29,077
Portugal	1,350	768	750	1,804	601	1,095	1,408
Azores and Madeira	423	218	135	176	102	129	84
Spain	1,017	1,717	1,721	2,489	2,921	2,132	2,508
Commonwealth Countries	1,673	1,622	1,878	2,342	1,424	2,880	1,661
Other Countries	14,334	17,507	14,876	24,150	23,348	23,900	36,396
Total, Southern Europe	16,006	19,130	16,754	26,491	24,772	26,780	38,057
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
Bulgaria	6	2	1	1	104	1	3
Czechoslovakia	124	171	294	768	11,352	13,206	779
Finland	200	276	1,075	661	1,285	667	376
Germany, Eastern	1	0	32	2,229	1,457	1	25
Hungary	31	4	124	41	1,911	2	13
Poland	129	429	25	3,980	16,770	1,148	9,729
Roumania	1	73	250	147	123	1	169
U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	2,877	1,977	1,523	1,157	18,000	6,606	351
Yugoslavia	279	6,840	227	136	157	56	86
Total, Eastern Europe	3,646	9,774	3,550	9,121	51,161	21,685	11,531
Middle East:							
Aden	20	2	13	3	8	1	2
Arabia	821	773	691	553	1,118	824	1,031
Egypt	685	516	722	569	1,739	800	302
Ethiopia	36	82	38	35	78	43	33
Iran	355	402	414	230	451	339	998
Iraq	271	154	346	824	451	206	648
Israel	3,023	7,151	1,808	2,750	1,148	1,577	3,090
Italian Africa	1	1	0	1	2	4	6
Jordan	43	80	24	25	47	50	17
Lebanon	344	638	753	540	629	691	388
Libya	461	379	40	34	16	85	123
Sudan	6	2	3	1	53	21	179
Syria	657	512	814	231	395	324	416
Turkey	4,768	2,318	380	267	632	255	296
Commonwealth Countries	20	2	13	3	8	1	2
Other Countries	11,471	13,007	6,032	6,060	6,757	5,221	7,528
Total, Middle East	11,490	13,010	6,045	6,063	6,765	5,222	7,529

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE II. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports— Concluded

Country	1954		1955		1956		1957
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	931	2,216	1,654	1,017	1,903	1,438	2,243
Hong Kong	4,443	3,809	3,779	3,474	3,387	3,639	4,254
India	5,103	12,586	9,044	15,625	16,074	9,640	10,086
Malaya and Singapore	1,521	1,462	1,690	1,731	2,261	1,653	1,742
Pakistan	4,434	4,536	2,547	3,655	5,918	4,584	5,579
Other British East Indies	2	16	8	45	96	31	77
Afghanistan	43	12	7	13	11	3	21
Burma	73	139	238	242	44	244	74
China, except Taiwan	0	70	1,002	14	438	1,989	313
Taiwan	1,372	1,814	796	431	367	384	770
Indo-China	124	66	157	180	356	190	695
Indonesia	802	519	383	561	435	808	888
Japan	61,430	35,044	45,313	45,580	55,487	72,383	64,749
Korea	2,302	895	2,637	4,877	1,894	970	4,284
Philippines	8,115	7,748	9,793	8,343	7,855	10,205	8,518
Portuguese Asia	27	16	66	108	238	216	301
Thailand	1,026	741	1,378	963	911	1,025	1,129
Commonwealth Countries	16,434	24,626	18,722	25,547	29,639	20,986	23,982
Other Countries	75,315	47,063	61,770	61,313	68,036	88,417	81,744
Total, Other Asia	91,749	71,689	80,492	86,860	97,674	109,404	105,725
Other Africa:							
British East Africa	163	212	272	330	170	245	497
Mauritius and Seychelles					19	89	45
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	1,801	2,144	1,895	2,428	2,414	2,265	2,213
Union of South Africa	23,197	16,686	29,855	26,171	36,060	28,556	25,596
Other British South Africa	3	4	1	4	4	2	1
Gambia	23	15	29	48	38	22	5
Gold Coast	1,082	1,231	427	1,034	514	967	692
Nigeria	737	715	366	524	358	392	1,381
Sierra Leone	137	219	263	335	368	246	299
Other British West Africa	10	23	21	12	24	16	11
Belgian Congo	1,473	2,155	1,851	1,683	1,391	1,395	1,250
French Africa	710	494	747	429	505	532	501
Liberia	2,492	1,579	1,075	1,381	42	1,739	1,473
Madagascar	22	19	38	33	18	29	24
Morocco	1,899	925	781	1,010	1,510	518	455
Portuguese East Africa	1,501	1,113	1,174	870	1,191	1,006	1,262
Portuguese West Africa	164	159	168	106	96	77	105
Canary Islands	1	1	0	0	0	3	0
Spanish Africa	16	1	2	0	1	10	6
Commonwealth Countries	27,154	21,248	33,130	30,884	39,969	32,800	30,740
Other Countries	8,278	6,446	5,836	5,512	4,754	5,310	5,074
Total, Other Africa	35,432	27,694	38,965	36,397	44,723	38,111	35,814
Oceania:							
Australia	21,996	23,772	28,267	30,215	24,030	23,717	25,034
Fiji	248	406	299	756	455	666	324
New Zealand	5,256	9,551	10,444	11,900	9,279	8,716	8,016
Other British Oceania	45	58	82	2	61	57	46
French Oceania	185	204	287	190	277	205	203
Hawaii	1,758	1,464	1,920	2,004	2,294	1,565	1,850
United States Oceania	98	171	158	177	79	133	101
Commonwealth Countries	27,545	33,787	39,091	42,874	33,824	33,156	33,420
Other Countries	2,041	1,839	2,365	2,371	2,650	1,904	2,154
Total, Oceania	29,586	35,626	41,457	45,244	36,474	35,060	35,574
Total, Commonwealth Countries	377,507	470,947	496,560	509,873	496,676	559,246	450,651
Total, United States and Dependencies	1,126,613	1,203,179	1,211,001	1,363,727	1,355,246	1,481,159	1,365,378
Total, All Countries	1,839,903	2,041,369	2,031,875	2,249,909	2,269,925	2,519,821	2,287,140

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE III. Direction of Trade - Imports

Country	1954		1955		1956		1957
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America:							
United States	1,502,781	1,458,599	1,649,243	1,802,935	2,117,244	2,044,423	2,139,188
Alaska	2,622	4,951	1,824	2,108	1,538	2,254	1,691
St. Pierre and Miquelon	9	21	10	42	17	21	31
Greenland	4	9	7	6	5	5	5
Total, North America	1,505,416	1,463,580	1,651,084	1,805,092	2,118,805	2,046,701	2,140,914
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda	144	246	139	119	129	144	99
British Honduras	59	65	38	126	91	80	154
Bahamas	181	237	148	124	130	91	47
Barbados	1,290	4,068	4,018	4,218	1,985	2,649	2,808
Jamaica	7,801	7,508	7,514	8,053	10,562	14,071	20,432
Leeward and Windward Islands	498	752	1,795	661	1,419	774	1,888
Trinidad and Tobago	4,348	5,247	5,148	4,692	5,243	5,808	6,499
American Virgin Islands	1	0	1	0	0	0	5
Costa Rica	3,541	4,205	3,018	2,930	1,231	2,662	3,952
Cuba	6,107	3,806	5,800	4,225	7,543	4,736	6,461
Dominican Republic	1,243	420	1,167	362	870	476	417
El Salvador	533	418	2,120	842	844	289	584
French West Indies	1	1	1	157	1	0	0
Guatemala	2,781	2,279	3,002	1,543	1,976	1,251	2,380
Haiti	793	777	692	905	953	730	625
Honduras	1,479	1,110	609	1,057	2,291	4,788	3,234
Mexico	9,167	4,866	10,207	18,607	32,397	9,302	9,438
Netherlands Antilles	6,332	14,250	12,544	18,178	17,121	20,998	13,468
Nicaragua	81	100	344	1,085	486	169	206
Panama	2,935	2,915	4,133	4,904	5,383	2,202	3,226
Puerto Rico	844	359	359	735	474	580	428
Commonwealth Countries	14,321	18,123	18,800	17,993	19,558	23,617	31,928
Other Countries	35,836	35,504	43,996	55,530	71,570	48,183	44,423
Total, Central America and Antilles.	50,157	53,627	62,796	73,523	91,127	71,801	76,351
South America:							
British Guiana	6,788	13,694	5,372	12,935	5,509	14,989	8,017
Falkland Islands	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Argentina	1,363	1,375	1,834	2,580	1,938	2,688	2,003
Bolivia	261	6	3	16	59	29	32
Brazil	16,368	15,254	12,612	18,135	16,200	18,632	16,002
Chile	198	38	232	18	515	1,189	1,411
Colombia	12,045	12,775	9,171	13,049	12,529	10,527	9,260
Ecuador	1,229	2,534	2,949	2,238	2,272	2,226	1,641
French Guiana	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Paraguay	247	273	96	141	86	56	82
Peru	1,394	870	306	563	1,067	1,699	1,584
Surinam	1,069	1,724	1,243	2,403	1,538	2,387	1,652
Uruguay	595	430	266	217	500	657	432
Venezuela	82,504	85,090	88,700	98,577	93,263	115,138	123,500
Commonwealth Countries	6,788	13,095	5,372	12,935	5,509	14,989	8,017
Other Countries	117,272	120,372	117,413	137,936	129,966	155,230	157,599
Total, South America	124,060	134,067	122,785	150,872	135,475	170,218	165,615

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE III. Direction of Trade — Imports — Continued

Country	1954		1955		1956		1957
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	204, 129	188, 343	182, 883	217, 648	238, 793	245, 886	260, 052
Austria	1, 579	1, 464	1, 303	1, 406	1, 848	2, 065	2, 055
Belgium and Luxembourg	11, 824	13, 253	11, 833	17, 218	22, 613	30, 115	23, 822
Denmark	1, 522	1, 941	1, 614	2, 655	2, 666	3, 516	3, 163
France	9, 983	12, 063	10, 390	14, 626	14, 752	17, 848	16, 981
Germany, Federal Republic	18, 021	26, 464	21, 752	33, 851	39, 117	50, 231	45, 410
Iceland	54	5	6	2	4	5	6
Ireland	903	247	169	167	256	159	318
Netherlands	9, 884	12, 678	8, 660	12, 291	10, 501	13, 275	11, 619
Norway	1, 011	972	1, 001	1, 365	1, 238	2, 542	1, 573
Sweden	4, 189	4, 986	5, 260	6, 892	7, 045	10, 258	8, 767
Switzerland	9, 700	9, 451	8, 298	11, 067	10, 202	12, 099	11, 148
Commonwealth Countries	204, 129	188, 343	182, 883	217, 648	238, 793	245, 886	260, 052
Other Countries	68, 668	83, 526	70, 287	101, 540	110, 242	142, 115	124, 862
Total, North-Western Europe	272, 798	271, 868	253, 169	319, 189	349, 035	388, 001	384, 914
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar	0	0	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	1	<u>1</u>	6
Malta	30	37	22	40	21	32	35
Greece	112	119	124	156	120	154	195
Italy	5, 900	9, 106	6, 728	11, 774	10, 085	14, 882	12, 963
Portugal	701	1, 097	821	1, 120	1, 040	1, 232	1, 013
Azores and Madeira	80	113	87	113	80	84	59
Spain	3, 192	2, 374	2, 780	3, 440	3, 120	2, 607	2, 880
Commonwealth Countries	30	38	22	41	22	32	41
Other Countries	9, 985	12, 809	10, 540	16, 602	14, 445	18, 960	17, 109
Total, Southern Europe	10, 014	12, 847	10, 562	16, 642	14, 467	18, 992	17, 151
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	<u>1</u>	0	1	2	<u>1</u>	4	<u>1</u>
Czechoslovakia	897	899	1, 174	1, 706	2, 094	3, 581	2, 590
Finland	262	347	161	223	224	303	203
Germany, Eastern	197	524	204	368	205	574	262
Hungary	147	63	56	68	80	129	240
Poland	198	207	181	414	706	1, 479	452
Roumania	2	1	0	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	3	<u>1</u>
U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	147	551	84	551	487	524	151
Yugoslavia	109	175	177	339	321	586	193
Total, Eastern Europe	1, 957	2, 770	2, 037	3, 672	4, 118	7, 182	4, 091
Middle East:							
Aden	70	9	20	28	42	31	37
Arabia	930	1, 295	4, 223	2, 763	7, 167	17, 545	5, 242
Egypt	279	161	239	55	83	83	110
Ethiopia	21	76	29	61	84	41	28
Iran	884	501	991	1, 073	453	604	211
Iraq	10	228	533	766	250	691	99
Israel	571	469	598	568	918	593	798
Italian Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	1	1	<u>1</u>	1	2
Lebanon	7, 049	10, 364	6, 394	11, 526	9, 708	9, 893	14
Libya	<u>1</u>	0	3	0	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	0
Sudan	9	48	49	48	51	46	13
Syria	9	14	11	1, 048	915	436	131
Turkey	320	379	434	309	353	353	241
Commonwealth Countries	70	9	20	28	42	31	37
Other Countries	10, 081	13, 537	13, 504	18, 218	19, 981	30, 288	6, 888
Total, Middle East	10, 152	13, 545	13, 524	18, 246	20, 023	30, 319	6, 925

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE III. Direction of Trade - Imports - Concluded

Country	1954		1955		1956		1957
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	6,755	5,772	7,901	7,680	7,826	8,738	7,731
Hong Kong	2,117	2,037	3,051	2,824	3,082	2,617	3,461
India	14,174	13,880	18,608	16,539	16,029	14,869	15,325
Malaya and Singapore	8,994	10,592	13,569	15,241	14,575	13,983	14,123
Pakistan	339	227	339	477	661	645	302
Other British East Indies	115	57	42	29	56	66	42
Afghanistan	9	0	1	6	0	0	0
Burma	79	0	7	0	1	1	1
China, except Taiwan	1,365	256	1,824	1,301	4,317	1,404	3,609
Taiwan	1	186	78	77	63	49	55
Indo-China	14	31	31	141	12	4	1
Indonesia	314	297	806	195	452	691	591
Japan	6,650	12,547	13,905	22,813	28,987	31,839	29,558
Korea	164	6	221	259	2	6	30
Philippines	1,750	2,251	962	1,065	1,245	1,222	2,662
Portuguese Asia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	354	432	504	638	552	551	389
Commonwealth Countries	32,493	32,565	43,511	42,789	42,229	40,918	40,985
Other Countries	10,702	16,006	18,339	26,494	35,629	35,767	36,897
Total, Other Asia	43,195	48,571	61,849	69,284	77,838	76,686	77,881
Other Africa:							
British East Africa	6,353	9,499	5,042	8,116	4,455	2,834	3,121
Mauritius and Seychelles					1,567	6,191	2,165
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	977	184	106	376	167	553	528
Union of South Africa	2,324	3,587	2,566	3,689	3,212	5,189	3,101
Other British South Africa	2	1	1	1	2	6	2
Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gold Coast	1,488	498	1,488	2,287	1,270	2,793	1,343
Nigeria	773	93	742	116	648	338	1,061
Sierra Leone	7	0	6	2	18	0	5
Other British West Africa	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Belgian Congo	1,029	460	1,648	1,025	595	2,149	739
French Africa	1,207	1,977	1,304	1,963	779	1,296	858
Liberia	132	3	0	214	273	168	0
Madagascar	243	61	1	13	22	16	11
Morocco	84	113	82	113	53	143	111
Portuguese East Africa	28	163	24	104	239	131	17
Portuguese West Africa	162	19	21	23	42	52	0
Canary Islands	14	12	15	10	13	11	10
Spanish Africa	0	0	16	0	1	0	2
Commonwealth Countries	11,923	13,864	9,950	14,586	11,340	17,904	11,326
Other Countries	2,899	2,808	3,111	3,464	2,017	3,966	1,747
Total, Other Africa	14,823	16,672	13,061	18,051	13,357	21,870	13,073
Oceania:							
Australia	7,754	16,903	8,454	17,841	8,729	17,581	8,010
Fiji	2,362	3,451	1,617	3,399	2,055	4,212	1,714
New Zealand	5,057	2,257	7,222	5,094	8,215	4,106	6,247
Other British Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	142	0
French Oceania	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hawaii	2,365	2,927	1,253	2,052	1,996	2,378	1,740
United States Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Commonwealth Countries	15,172	26,133	17,293	26,335	19,000	26,040	15,971
Other Countries	2,368	2,927	1,253	2,052	1,996	2,378	1,740
Total, Oceania	17,541	25,538	18,546	28,387	20,996	28,418	17,711
Total, Commonwealth Countries	284,927	289,247	277,850	332,355	336,492	369,419	368,357
Total, United States and Dependencies	1,508,613	1,466,834	1,652,679	1,807,831	2,121,253	2,049,633	2,143,052
Total, All Countries	2,050,112	2,043,084	2,209,414	2,502,956	2,845,260	2,860,189	2,904,627

1. Less than \$500.00.

B. TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS AND LEADING COMMODITIES

TABLE IV. Domestic Exports to All Countries

Commodity Rank in 1956 ¹	Group and Commodity	1955		1956		1957	Change from 1st half '56 to 1st half '57
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	369,074	383,274	460,614	514,350	395,365	- 14.2
2	Wheat	165,554	172,662	258,250	254,831	165,256	- 36.0
11	Barley	36,126	40,335	31,978	62,999	30,201	- 5.6
13	Wheat flour	39,585	34,857	35,932	35,617	29,235	- 18.6
14	Whisky	24,659	36,023	26,779	41,881	24,663	- 7.9
22	Flax seed (chiefly for crushing)	13,835	17,444	21,511	22,113	43,138	+ 100.5
36	Oil seed cake and meal	6,774	8,657	10,253	10,638	9,844	- 4.0
2	Tobacco, unmanufactured	22,352	4,195	11,921	5,399	18,088	+ 51.7
	Animals and Animal Products	126,027	137,594	123,639	136,610	109,500	- 11.4
16	Fish, fresh and frozen	23,912	31,351	24,381	35,213	25,324	+ 3.9
30	Fur skins, undressed	15,878	12,409	13,656	12,237	14,169	+ 3.8
33	Fish, cured	10,618	13,321	10,131	12,704	9,913	- 2.2
38	Molluscs and crustaceans	11,958	8,288	11,554	9,000	9,961	- 13.8
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	9,340	13,476	10,330	12,238	11,522	+ 11.5
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	730,328	790,593	736,331	778,127	710,072	- 3.6
1	Newsprint paper	321,874	344,003	344,990	363,395	354,530	+ 2.8
3	Planks and boards	189,370	195,943	161,992	164,453	131,999	- 18.5
4	Wood pulp	145,165	152,139	152,427	152,109	149,847	- 1.7
17	Pulpwood	17,851	30,804	18,674	31,120	19,350	+ 3.6
27	Plywoods and veneers	15,893	14,211	17,063	11,957	11,873	- 30.4
32	Shingles	14,429	14,716	12,042	12,504	9,405	- 21.9
	Iron and its Products	165,808	232,974	199,351	259,498	213,782	+ 7.2
8	Iron ore	22,109	77,705	32,281	112,162	33,365	+ 3.4
15	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	47,921	24,285	47,155	16,782	40,410	- 14.3
20	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	17,656	18,133	19,927	27,203	28,500	+ 43.0
26	Scrap iron and steel	7,164	13,772	10,103	20,324	9,206	- 8.9
31	Rolling mill products	9,989	10,324	11,747	13,972	17,176	+ 46.2
35	Ferro-alloys	3,587	9,578	10,313	10,864	9,444	- 8.4
37	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	11,309	22,386	7,491	13,258	11,554	+ 54.2
40	Automobile parts (except engines)	6,811	13,522	12,077	7,892	7,249	- 40.0
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	407,690	445,233	452,760	506,711	502,908	+ 11.1
5	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	105,327	105,644	98,629	136,177	125,998	+ 27.7
6	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	109,309	105,860	114,012	108,897	126,705	+ 11.1
7	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	68,645	95,279	94,346	99,860	84,065	- 10.9
12	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	35,226	35,332	31,309	42,702	34,896	+ 11.5
21	Uranium ores and concentrates	11,193	15,340	21,992	23,785	45,289	+ 105.9
23	Platinum metals, unmanufactured	12,131	14,184	20,764	14,892	13,242	- 36.2
24	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	18,163	19,031	13,317	21,708	16,165	+ 21.4
34	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	9,785	10,915	11,334	10,073	11,036	- 2.6
39	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	5,638	9,029	10,466	9,940	8,585	- 18.0
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	89,474	116,726	135,134	156,966	173,247	+ 28.2
9	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	12,048	24,205	46,305	57,618	79,976	+ 72.7
10	Asbestos, unmanufactured	43,001	51,803	46,921	52,974	47,998	+ 2.3
28	Abrasives, artificial, crude	12,701	14,241	13,940	14,449	16,682	+ 19.7
	Chemicals and Allied Products	94,965	88,542	93,898	88,956	99,123	+ 5.6
19	Fertilizers, chemical	33,413	22,883	27,162	22,049	26,755	- 1.5
29	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	12,667	14,698	12,692	13,885	14,286	+ 12.6
	Miscellaneous Commodities	39,169	41,497	57,868	66,365	71,621	+ 23.8
18	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	10,856	9,050	25,972	23,573	10,678	- 58.9
25	Non-commercial items	9,106	16,121	14,376	19,624	17,333	+ 20.6
2	Ships, sold	1,767	2,408	1,500	5,363	21,989	+ 3
	Total Domestic Exports to All Countries	2,031,875	2,249,909	2,269,925	2,519,821	2,287,140	+ 0.8
	Total of Commodities Itemized	1,713,355	1,887,086	1,919,665	2,138,196	1,915,378	
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	84.3	83.9	84.6	84.9	83.7	

1. Revised to take account of change in classification of uranium ores and concentrates. See Ch. IV

2. Not included in leading forty exports in 1956.

3. Over 1000%.

TABLE V. Imports from All Countries

Commodity Rank in 1956	Group and Commodity	1955		1956		1957	Change from 1st half '56 to 1st half '57
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	270,968	296,507	294,877	333,900	310,108	+ 5.2
16	Coffee, green	27,388	29,622	32,230	30,427	30,741	- 4.6
21	Sugar, unrefined	20,126	32,186	21,800	34,028	28,721	+ 31.7
27	Vegetables, fresh	27,255	11,597	26,719	16,975	27,441	+ 2.7
29	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	20,684	23,426	21,522	19,088	21,602	+ 0.4
37	Citrus fruits, fresh	15,016	14,887	17,373	15,223	16,835	- 3.1
	Animals and Animal Products	50,285	57,517	57,855	64,299	62,898	+ 8.7
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	190,572	191,041	217,416	198,974	216,121	- 0.6
17	Cotton fabrics	27,541	25,859	35,106	27,024	36,882	+ 5.1
20	Cotton, raw	32,956	28,075	31,933	26,815	27,118	- 15.1
25	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	17,479	21,560	20,533	24,260	21,983	+ 7.1
31	Wool fabrics	15,166	16,782	19,949	20,242	21,887	+ 9.7
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	91,810	104,149	112,849	115,359	112,912	+ 0.1
18	Paperboard, paper and products	24,331	28,359	30,720	31,234	30,197	- 1.7
30	Logs, timber and lumber	14,544	18,229	21,176	19,379	17,457	- 17.6
35	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	17,072	17,722	17,764	16,671	17,407	- 2.0
39	Books, printed	12,285	13,750	12,859	15,091	15,313	+ 19.1
	Iron and its Products	773,682	832,286	1,167,642	1,063,712	1,199,487	+ 2.7
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	207,682	238,193	309,544	318,977	348,568	+ 12.6
2	Automobile parts (except engines)	144,364	102,141	157,477	127,311	156,375	- 0.7
5	Rolling mill products	50,603	79,076	120,830	113,879	124,965	+ 3.4
6	Tractors and parts	53,080	62,295	90,928	68,699	87,653	- 3.6
7	Automobiles, passenger	40,746	42,980	94,255	31,284	63,156	- 33.0
8	Pipes, tubes and fittings	20,195	30,095	57,752	65,336	79,297	+ 37.3
9	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	57,902	43,015	63,537	57,449	70,848	+ 11.5
15	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	35,750	27,124	43,553	28,969	48,217	+ 10.7
24	Automobiles, freight	12,872	17,570	25,170	20,676	18,309	- 27.3
28	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	15,369	20,955	19,145	22,572	16,977	- 11.3
32	Iron ore	8,195	23,368	11,116	27,606	10,635	- 4.3
33	Scrap iron and steel	5,395	8,997	17,321	18,978	8,961	- 48.3
36	Tools	12,398	14,341	16,449	16,330	17,612	+ 7.1
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	176,724	222,069	236,701	254,838	238,720	+ 0.9
4	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	103,940	122,775	125,754	131,538	128,970	+ 2.6
1	Bauxite and alumina for aluminum	7,635	13,838	6,718	17,917	15,949	+ 137.4
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	286,005	377,679	344,314	421,657	357,565	+ 3.8
3	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	107,993	121,786	120,055	151,236	147,183	+ 22.6
10	Coal, bituminous	34,161	40,292	43,251	53,265	44,286	+ 2.4
13	Fuel oils	26,522	51,232	33,931	47,868	26,989	- 20.8
34	Gasoline	14,160	21,671	14,511	20,706	12,941	- 10.8
38	Coal, anthracite	12,460	17,664	12,875	17,021	10,434	- 19.0
	Chemicals and Allied Products	121,462	139,037	148,492	140,094	150,821	+ 1.6
19	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	25,044	32,633	31,519	30,352	25,445	- 19.3
23	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	19,362	21,710	24,172	22,920	27,005	+ 11.7
40	Drugs and medicines	13,246	11,772	15,041	11,519	16,310	+ 8.4
	Miscellaneous Commodities	247,907	282,671	265,116	267,353	255,995	- 3.4
11	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	65,794	72,297	54,371	36,933	51,676	- 5.0
12	Non-commercial items	34,405	38,524	35,677	47,421	31,406	- 12.0
14	Tourist purchases	26,791	44,676	27,844	47,361	29,554	+ 6.1
22	Parcels of small value	20,816	20,823	24,212	25,159	26,060	+ 7.6
26	Refrigerators and freezers	24,535	19,400	29,572	15,050	22,558	- 23.7
	Total Imports from All Countries	2,209,414	2,502,956	2,845,260	2,860,189	2,904,627	+ 2.1
	Total of Commodities Itemized	1,473,258	1,643,297	1,936,264	1,890,789	1,981,923	
	Percent of Imports Itemized	66.7	65.7	68.1	66.1	68.2	

1. Not included in leading forty imports in 1956.

TABLE VI. Domestic Exports to the United States

Commodity Rank in 1956 ¹	Group and Commodity	1955		1956		1957	Change from 1st half '56 to 1st half '57	United States Share of Item Total 1st half '57
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	66,944	93,584	86,657	112,677	78,829	- 9.0	19.9
9	Whisky	21,522	32,619	23,926	38,541	21,380	- 10.7	86.7
17	Barley	4,963	18,008	13,198	24,273	4,636	- 64.9	15.4
26	Wheat	5,801	4,768	12,892	5,067	8,996	- 30.2	5.4
35	Fodders, n.o.p.	7,028	5,238	5,615	6,277	7,254	+ 29.2	82.8
2	Oats	4,531	1,414	1,598	6,033	7,559	+ 373.0	89.9
	Animals and Animal Products	88,654	92,803	87,360	90,108	77,139	- 11.7	70.4
10	Fish, fresh and frozen	23,622	30,838	24,180	34,516	25,066	+ 3.7	99.1
23	Fur skins, undressed	11,788	11,346	10,585	10,246	10,159	- 4.0	71.7
24	Molluscs and crustaceans	11,773	7,865	11,387	8,411	9,834	- 13.6	98.7
34	Pork, fresh	8,257	6,798	6,857	5,682	5,440	- 20.7	99.1
40	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	3,904	4,279	4,685	4,105	3,773	- 19.5	89.0
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	4,743	5,514	5,265	6,039	4,834	- 8.2	42.0
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	581,617	639,409	611,668	637,250	578,577	- 5.4	81.5
1	Newsprint paper	279,503	298,819	299,980	315,962	307,493	+ 2.5	86.7
2	Planks and boards	129,952	143,472	123,061	129,533	97,130	- 21.1	73.6
3	Wood pulp	112,296	121,501	125,901	119,180	118,369	- 6.0	79.0
16	Pulpwood	16,651	22,806	17,501	23,776	17,316	- 1.1	89.5
19	Plywoods and veneers	13,431	13,010	15,296	10,323	9,789	- 36.0	82.5
21	Shingles	13,967	14,236	11,706	12,151	9,078	- 22.5	96.5
	Iron and its Products	96,139	129,176	107,280	153,385	108,292	+ 0.9	50.7
5	Iron ore	17,422	62,291	25,709	87,807	25,931	+ 0.9	77.7
12	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	40,851	19,731	40,835	11,966	35,246	- 13.7	87.2
25	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	5,220	5,648	7,540	11,453	11,827	+ 56.9	41.5
28	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	6,492	17,811	6,329	10,070	2,705	- 57.3	23.4
31	Ferro-alloys	2,309	6,786	6,882	7,247	5,794	- 15.8	61.4
36	Scrap iron and steel	2,366	3,757	4,122	7,416	3,721	- 9.7	40.4
38	Engines, internal combustion, and parts ..	7,915	3,786	3,578	6,321	8,219	+ 129.7	66.3
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	222,719	247,504	259,909	275,850	287,945	+ 10.8	57.3
4	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	75,388	70,441	75,615	67,897	82,129	+ 8.6	64.8
7	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	26,537	50,053	48,077	50,222	39,436	- 18.0	46.9
8	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated ...	43,531	39,597	40,394	56,147	53,262	+ 31.9	42.3
11	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	22,397	25,081	24,016	30,665	22,238	- 7.4	63.7
14	Uranium ores and concentrates	11,193	15,340	21,992	23,785	45,289	+ 105.9	100.0
27	Silver, unmanufactured	9,322	8,826	8,055	9,368	7,912	- 1.8	94.7
30	Platinum metals, unmanufactured	5,240	6,463	9,092	5,947	4,799	- 47.2	36.2
32	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	4,903	6,471	6,873	6,549	5,991	- 12.8	69.8
33	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	9,370	7,531	6,302	6,375	6,743	+ 7.0	41.7
37	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	4,903	6,471	5,296	4,717	4,370	- 17.5	39.6
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	65,479	83,961	105,363	119,477	141,941	+ 34.7	81.9
6	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	12,048	24,205	46,305	56,728	79,976	+ 72.7	100.0
13	Asbestos, unmanufactured	26,235	27,015	26,755	25,263	26,224	- 2.0	54.6
20	Abrasives, artificial, crude	10,742	12,096	11,793	12,889	15,490	+ 31.3	92.9
39	Lime, plaster and cement	2,920	5,736	4,318	5,342	3,885	- 10.0	99.5
	Chemicals and Allied Products	47,859	37,332	47,277	37,698	42,035	- 11.1	42.4
15	Fertilizers, chemical	28,424	16,151	23,986	17,934	21,615	- 9.9	80.8
	Miscellaneous Commodities	28,972	26,934	34,594	40,798	36,097	+ 4.3	50.4
18	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	9,614	7,876	15,375	13,236	8,001	- 48.0	74.9
22	Non-commercial items	6,248	10,520	8,968	14,508	12,001	+ 33.8	69.2
29	Electrical energy	5,916	4,697	6,058	9,135	10,251	+ 69.2	100.0 ²
	Total Domestic Exports to the United States	1,203,128	1,356,215	1,345,374	1,473,281	1,355,690	+ 0.8	59.3
	Total of Commodities Itemized	1,066,495	1,201,397	1,192,633	1,313,063	1,206,327		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	88.6	88.6	88.6	89.1	89.0		

1. Revised to take account of change in classification of uranium ores and concentrates. See Ch. IV.

2. Not included in leading forty exports in 1956.

3. A very small amount of electrical energy was also exported to Alaska.

TABLE VII. Imports from the United States

Commodity Rank in 1956	Group and Commodity	1955		1956		1957	Change from 1st half '56 to 1st half '57	United States Share of Item Total 1st half '57
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	131,434	138,080	151,712	170,053	161,308	+ 6.3	52.0
22	Vegetables, fresh	24,810	11,324	24,632	16,468	24,622	- 1	89.7
28	Citrus fruits, fresh	14,779	13,309	17,102	13,714	16,592	- 3.0	98.6
32	Soybeans	5,466	13,984	8,014	16,362	7,220	- 9.9	100.0 ²
38	Rubber products, (except tires and footwear) ..	8,910	8,940	10,651	9,463	9,902	- 7.0	92.8
	Animals and Animal Products	32,799	34,144	35,514	37,551	40,267	+ 13.4	64.0
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	104,949	86,013	90,228	99,826	114,530	+ 26.9	53.0
18	Cotton fabrics	21,674	18,599	25,947	18,367	27,004	+ 4.1	73.2
29	Cotton, raw	29,649	11,083	6,001	23,403	26,917	+ 348.5	99.3
37	Synthetic fabrics	8,951	10,895	9,321	11,057	10,177	+ 9.2	83.5
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	83,571	93,425	102,433	103,075	102,294	- 0.1	90.6
14	Paperboard, paper and products	23,081	26,584	28,761	28,744	28,239	- 1.8	93.5
24	Logs, timber and lumber	13,940	16,995	19,912	18,656	16,841	- 15.4	96.5
27	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	16,423	16,999	16,985	15,849	16,554	- 2.5	95.1
36	Books, printed	10,156	11,188	10,443	11,927	12,697	+ 21.6	82.9
	Iron and its Products	695,266	737,213	1,030,272	909,394	1,028,428	- 0.2	85.7
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	185,532	212,099	230,428	281,367	309,289	+ 10.3	88.7
2	Automobile parts (except engines)	142,858	100,294	155,230	125,018	153,283	- 1.3	98.0
4	Rolling mill products	44,159	65,930	94,841	76,032	93,147	- 1.8	74.5
5	Tractors and parts	50,619	61,129	88,956	67,469	83,894	- 5.7	95.7
6	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	50,554	37,211	56,862	51,873	62,867	+ 10.6	88.7
8	Pipes, tubes and fittings	13,660	19,926	41,247	48,133	57,358	+ 39.1	72.3
9	Automobiles, passenger	29,991	33,557	72,743	15,411	37,579	- 48.3	59.5
12	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	34,930	26,440	42,187	28,119	46,899	+ 11.2	97.3
20	Automobiles, freight	12,072	16,563	23,921	19,469	16,800	- 29.8	91.8
23	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	15,065	20,398	18,842	22,170	16,401	- 13.0	96.6
25	Iron ore	7,929	22,544	10,483	26,073	9,851	- 6.0	92.6
26	Scrap iron and steel	5,358	8,720	17,317	18,975	8,925	- 48.5	99.6
31	Tools	9,981	11,065	12,620	12,534	13,518	+ 7.1	76.8
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	133,871	155,166	173,045	170,135	172,058	- 0.6	72.1
3	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	92,454	106,217	108,265	111,591	109,130	+ 0.8	84.6
39	Brass, manufactured	7,834	8,878	10,317	9,112	10,284	- 0.3	89.7
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	148,407	202,143	178,686	211,932	184,926	+ 3.5	51.7
7	Coal, bituminous	34,161	40,278	43,250	53,265	44,286	+ 2.4	100.0
21	Fuel oils	14,581	28,352	17,515	25,816	15,040	- 14.1	55.7
30	Coal, anthracite	11,444	14,991	11,885	15,606	9,534	- 19.8	91.4
34	Gasoline	8,109	16,198	9,187	13,629	8,943	- 2.7	69.1
40	Brick and tile	6,376	8,546	9,881	9,243	8,849	- 10.4	95.7
3	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	10,539	11,907	8,809	9,812	16,869	+ 91.5	11.5
	Chemicals and Allied Products	106,055	116,557	130,399	119,966	132,308	+ 1.5	87.7
15	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	22,550	27,144	28,525	26,522	22,687	- 20.5	89.2
17	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	18,603	20,668	23,217	22,102	25,925	+ 11.7	96.0
35	Drugs and medicines	11,507	9,394	13,004	9,421	13,812	+ 6.2	84.7
	Miscellaneous Commodities	212,891	240,194	224,955	222,490	203,068	- 9.7	79.3
10	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	58,318	66,265	49,281	34,903	40,692	- 17.4	78.7
11	Tourist purchases	25,925	43,044	26,951	45,674	28,544	+ 5.9	96.6
13	Non-commercial items	27,839	30,591	28,751	36,405	19,389	- 36.0	58.6
16	Parcels of small value	20,327	20,210	23,175	23,966	24,854	+ 7.2	95.4
19	Refrigerators and freezers	24,138	18,886	28,912	14,771	21,781	- 24.7	96.6
33	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	10,299	10,226	8,940	13,952	12,623	+ 41.2	85.4
	Total Imports from the United States	1,649,243	1,802,935	2,117,244	2,044,423	2,139,188	+ 1.0	73.6
	Total of Commodities Itemized	1,185,551	1,277,571	1,543,311	1,452,433	1,538,818		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	71.9	70.9	72.9	71.0	71.9		

1. Less than 0.1%.

2. A very small amount of soybeans was also imported from Hong Kong.

3. Not included in leading forty imports in 1956.

TABLE VIII. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom

Commodity Rank in 1956	Group and Commodity	1955		1956		1957	Change from 1st half '56 to 1st half '57	U.K. Share of Item Total 1st half '57
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	144,978	127,164	141,955	166,776	117,247	- 17.4	29.7
1	Wheat	73,011	75,263	86,260	90,590	53,318	- 38.2	32.3
7	Barley	25,238	18,594	7,605	29,523	9,187	+ 20.8	30.4
9	Wheat flour	9,968	8,496	10,520	10,525	9,012	- 14.3	30.8
10	Oil seed cake and meal	6,630	8,447	10,125	10,250	9,285	- 8.3	94.3
12	Flax seed (chiefly for crushing)	2,157	3,194	9,027	10,750	12,348	+ 36.8	28.6
16	Tobacco, unmanufactured	19,736	2,596	9,490	3,334	15,150	+ 59.6	83.8
23	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	418	1,799	1,013	2,768	2,777	+174.1	56.9
28	Fodders, n.o.p.	1,127	1,440	1,295	2,246	468	- 63.9	5.3
31	Soybeans	793	1,689	1,736	1,290	2,570	+ 48.0	97.3
36	Indian corn	665	750	1,483	922	0	-100.0	0.0
38	Apples, fresh	1,163	1,190	1,348	907	1,004	- 25.5	45.9
	Animals and Animal Products	7,563	10,296	6,566	15,103	6,549	- 0.3	6.0
19	Fish, canned	571	3,902	211	7,005	162	- 23.2	4.2
22	Fur skins, undressed	3,702	951	2,511	1,714	3,166	+ 26.1	22.3
25	Cheese	1,243	2,387	1,069	2,608	526	- 50.8	75.4
40	Hides and skins (except furs)	587	796	922	835	682	- 26.0	13.5
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	425	1,354	620	1,260	1,421	+129.2	12.3
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	77,538	80,445	64,686	70,645	61,991	- 4.2	8.7
5	Newsprint paper	15,553	17,460	22,168	19,364	20,412	- 7.9	5.8
6	Planks and boards	37,493	32,927	21,617	18,486	16,394	- 24.2	12.4
8	Wood pulp	17,403	17,411	12,477	17,286	13,495	+ 8.2	9.0
18	Pulpboard and paperboard	1,579	1,527	2,579	4,846	4,648	+ 80.2	59.5
24	Pulpwood	510	3,831	396	3,331	694	+ 75.3	3.6
33	Plywoods and veneers	2,060	969	1,608	1,372	1,823	+ 13.4	15.4
39	Posts, poles and piling	292	2,486	419	1,515	575	+ 37.2	16.3
	Iron and its Products	11,058	19,428	11,359	26,324	13,495	+ 18.8	6.3
13	Iron ore	2,292	6,721	3,949	14,558	4,353	+ 10.2	13.0
20	Ferro-alloys	1,129	2,235	2,734	3,000	2,944	+ 7.7	31.2
21	Rolling mill products	2,022	1,306	1,990	3,114	2,874	+ 44.4	16.7
30	Scrap iron and steel	1,864	3,999	563	2,563	513	- 8.9	5.6
32	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	617	506	1,059	1,883	1,549	+ 46.3	5.4
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	121,702	126,081	122,091	142,245	119,691	- 2.0	23.8
2	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	46,525	52,519	47,112	60,759	42,622	- 9.5	33.8
3	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	25,460	26,930	26,702	30,193	27,674	+ 3.6	32.9
4	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	20,214	19,943	19,949	21,592	20,905	+ 4.8	16.5
11	Platinum metals, unmanufactured	6,849	7,691	11,550	8,653	8,092	- 29.9	61.1
14	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	11,674	8,613	6,681	9,109	11,304	+ 69.2	32.4
15	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	7,699	5,247	5,982	7,456	5,510	- 7.9	34.1
27	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals	1,218	2,809	1,650	1,898	1,448	- 12.2	14.9
34	Selenium and salts	528	523	993	1,580	920	- 7.4	55.3
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	9,090	9,459	10,374	8,833	6,286	- 39.4	3.6
17	Asbestos, unmanufactured	4,478	4,998	4,951	5,084	3,531	- 28.7	7.4
26	Abrasives, artificial, crude	1,946	2,144	2,115	1,560	1,192	- 43.6	7.1
35	Coal and coke	1,324	1,191	1,872	547	215	- 88.5	7.5
37	Carbon and graphite electrodes	1,206	643	1,208	1,051	1,165	- 3.6	95.7
	Chemicals and Allied Products	10,823	9,122	10,127	11,156	10,541	+ 4.1	10.6
29	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	3,128	1,406	1,625	1,841	1,295	- 20.3	26.1
	Miscellaneous Commodities	1,445	1,342	1,183	1,404	1,258	+ 6.3	1.8
	Total Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom	384,625	384,688	368,961	443,745	338,481	- 8.3	14.8
	Total of Commodities Itemized	362,072	357,529	348,564	417,908	315,802		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	94.1	92.9	94.5	94.2	93.3		

TABLE IX. Imports from the United Kingdom

Commodity Rank in 1956	Group and Commodity	1955		1956		1957	Change from 1st half '56 to 1st half '57	U.K. Share of Item Total 1st half '57
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	12, 143	17, 198	12, 941	16, 986	11, 941	- 7.7	3.9
12	Whisky	2, 522	4, 363	2, 759	4, 596	2, 918	+ 5.8	73.3
21	Confectionery, including candy	1, 969	3, 149	2, 009	2, 994	2, 015	+ 0.3	54.3
37	Cereal foods and bakery products	1, 021	1, 936	1, 102	1, 615	1, 147	+ 4.1	36.8
	Animals and Animal Products	5, 345	7, 906	6, 922	8, 286	7, 413	+ 7.1	11.8
24	Leather, unmanufactured	1, 854	2, 153	2, 428	2, 287	2, 298	- 5.4	45.1
30	Fur skins, undressed	782	1, 956	1, 165	2, 088	1, 084	- 7.0	8.7
34	Leather footwear and parts	1, 089	1, 429	1, 503	1, 463	1, 608	+ 7.0	44.2
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	45, 647	49, 749	52, 500	51, 088	54, 817	+ 4.4	25.4
2	Wool fabrics	13, 487	15, 017	17, 724	17, 538	18, 282	+ 3.1	83.5
8	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	5, 355	8, 419	6, 055	8, 933	6, 754	+ 11.5	30.7
9	Wool noils and tops	7, 459	6, 692	6, 608	6, 932	8, 508	+ 28.8	98.1
17	Cotton fabrics	2, 388	2, 686	2, 727	2, 800	3, 354	+ 23.0	9.1
18	Cotton yarns, threads and cords	2, 075	2, 196	3, 013	2, 477	2, 586	- 14.2	49.8
23	Cloth, coated and impregnated	3, 002	2, 942	2, 572	2, 183	2, 462	- 4.3	29.1
26	Carpets and mats, wool	1, 614	1, 952	2, 424	1, 913	2, 304	- 5.0	40.5
32	Wool yarns and warps	1, 671	1, 712	1, 937	1, 288	1, 626	- 16.1	81.4
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2, 507	3, 306	2, 932	3, 345	2, 878	- 1.8	2.5
40	Books, printed	992	1, 234	1, 130	1, 472	1, 182	+ 4.6	7.7
	Iron and its Products	54, 128	57, 865	81, 918	81, 021	99, 170	+ 21.1	8.3
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	14, 364	15, 835	18, 898	20, 996	23, 367	+ 23.6	6.7
4	Automobiles, passenger	8, 590	6, 609	14, 609	8, 676	15, 899	+ 8.8	25.2
5	Rolling mill products	3, 130	5, 201	10, 012	11, 377	10, 864	+ 8.5	8.7
7	Pipes, tubes and fittings	3, 337	4, 899	8, 597	9, 325	12, 592	+ 46.5	15.9
11	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	7, 229	5, 455	6, 346	5, 092	7, 353	+ 15.9	10.4
19	Castings and forgings	1, 055	3, 186	2, 448	2, 876	3, 196	+ 30.6	35.0
20	Wire and wire products	1, 992	2, 033	2, 624	2, 658	3, 445	+ 31.3	47.4
28	Tools	1, 168	1, 519	1, 888	1, 867	1, 750	- 7.3	9.9
29	Automobile parts (except engines)	1, 341	1, 679	1, 760	1, 763	2, 312	+ 31.4	1.5
33	Bicycles, tricycles and parts	1, 274	1, 033	1, 806	1, 248	1, 679	- 7.0	85.4
35	Tractors and parts	2, 400	839	1, 861	955	3, 479	+ 86.9	4.0
39	Hardware, n.o.p.	932	1, 032	1, 195	1, 482	1, 947	+ 62.9	19.9
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	22, 506	28, 333	34, 223	38, 534	30, 751	- 10.1	12.9
3	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	8, 423	12, 518	12, 795	15, 318	14, 460	+ 13.0	11.2
6	Platinum metals	7, 606	7, 912	9, 994	9, 146	7, 316	- 26.8	98.4
13	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	626	1, 185	4, 008	3, 338	762	- 81.0	34.2
31	Non-ferrous wire, n.o.p.	786	555	697	2, 554	1, 886	+170.6	42.7
38	Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures ..	826	931	1, 259	1, 434	1, 187	- 5.7	14.7
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	12, 693	19, 316	16, 704	17, 308	13, 862	- 17.0	3.9
10	Pottery and chinaware	5, 337	5, 986	6, 341	5, 396	5, 260	- 17.0	69.0
16	Glass, plate and sheet	2, 052	2, 732	3, 030	2, 662	2, 120	- 30.0	24.5
	Chemicals and Allied Products	9, 666	12, 960	11, 185	11, 454	11, 042	- 1.3	7.3
22	Pigments	2, 158	2, 720	2, 528	2, 332	2, 818	+ 11.5	27.7
25	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. ..	1, 733	3, 440	2, 020	2, 522	1, 688	- 16.4	6.6
	Miscellaneous Commodities	18, 247	21, 017	19, 467	17, 866	28, 180	+ 44.8	11.0
14	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	7, 403	5, 727	4, 894	1, 917	10, 869	+122.1	21.0
15	Non-commercial items	2, 455	3, 409	2, 441	4, 269	6, 077	+149.0	19.3
27	Containers, n.o.p.	1, 048	1, 632	1, 980	2, 047	2, 117	+ 6.9	37.1
36	Ammunition	1, 244	1, 807	1, 484	1, 255	431	- 71.0	15.5
	Total Imports from the United Kingdom	182, 883	217, 648	238, 793	245, 886	260, 052	+ 8.9	9.0
	Total of Commodities Itemized	135, 789	157, 710	180, 671	183, 084	203, 002		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	74.2	72.5	75.7	74.5	78.1		

TABLE X. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

Commodity Rank in 1956	Group and Commodity	1955		1956		1957	Change from 1st half '56 to 1st half '57	Europe's Share of Item Total 1st half '57
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	64,755	77,032	143,376	140,027	123,098	- 14.1	31.1
1	Wheat	44,211	52,066	119,292	111,498	73,033	- 38.8	44.2
5	Flax seed (chiefly for crushing)	8,194	12,282	8,557	8,899	25,224	+ 194.8	58.5
10	Rye	4,352	2,578	5,422	4,201	1,229	- 77.3	29.8
11	Barley	2,030	1,826	4,857	4,619	8,812	+ 81.4	29.2
17	Vegetable oils (except essential oils).....	773	1,714	508	3,272	1,670	+ 228.7	34.2
25	Seeds, n.o.p. (including rape seed).....	17	228	86	2,097	7,894	+ ¹ / ₁	92.6
28	Whisky	829	1,111	719	823	1,010	+ 40.5	4.1
32	Wheat flour	812	828	672	659	428	- 36.3	1.5
33	Tobacco, unmanufactured	140	470	483	831	1,105	+ 128.8	6.1
39	Clover seed	578	297	513	504	502	- 2.1	40.1
	Animals and Animal Products	7,460	10,950	7,260	6,980	6,731	- 7.3	6.1
20	Hides and skins (except furs)	1,645	1,415	1,281	1,395	2,135	+ 66.7	42.1
23	Fish, cured	1,320	2,216	595	1,676	628	+ 5.5	6.3
26	Fish, canned	1,788	1,508	1,084	755	666	- 38.6	17.1
35	Meats, cooked and meats, n.o.p.	481	751	557	697	629	+ 12.9	25.7
36	Fish, seal and whale oils	503	417	1,043	103	32	- 96.9	9.1
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,763	3,260	1,421	1,360	2,035	+ 43.2	17.7
31	Rags and waste, textile	956	1,499	731	767	1,080	+ 47.7	35.1
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	14,703	16,372	9,843	12,292	10,486	+ 6.5	1.5
8	Wood pulp	8,726	6,486	5,848	5,371	5,701	- 2.5	3.8
15	Pulpwood	690	4,167	776	4,014	1,340	+ 72.7	6.9
18	Newsprint paper	4,208	4,133	2,047	1,710	1,882	- 8.1	0.5
30	Planks and boards	714	1,083	741	760	1,192	+ 60.9	0.9
	Iron and its Products	11,423	19,984	14,569	25,470	18,882	+ 29.6	8.8
7	Scrap iron and steel	2,932	5,991	5,169	9,644	4,488	- 13.2	48.8
9	Iron ore	581	6,919	1,692	8,652	2,607	+ 54.1	7.8
16	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,323	1,948	2,116	2,397	2,488	+ 17.6	8.7
19	Rolling mill products	1,091	1,104	1,386	1,531	1,908	+ 37.7	11.1
27	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,696	899	988	581	1,024	+ 3.6	2.5
29	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	640	513	829	698	1,104	+ 33.2	8.9
40	Automobiles, passenger	215	52	472	535	860	+ 82.2	6.3
2	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	2,481	509	340	116	3,468	+ 920.0	30.0
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	39,450	49,130	44,679	55,056	56,981	+ 27.5	11.3
2	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	13,219	14,988	17,708	18,858	22,930	+ 29.5	18.1
3	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	13,135	15,191	14,392	13,135	11,858	- 17.6	14.1
6	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	8,166	6,160	5,989	9,189	14,582	+ 143.5	11.6
13	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	379	1,656	3,183	2,664	1,800	- 43.5	21.0
14	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	914	6,073	169	5,110	1,744	+ 932.0	10.8
21	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	331	1,577	197	2,425	573	+ 190.9	1.6
22	Metallic scrap, n.o.p.	860	716	960	1,330	1,023	+ 6.6	38.0
34	Brass, primary and semi-fabricated	876	867	631	634	664	+ 5.2	34.5
37	Silver, unmanufactured	43	813	273	865	440	+ 61.2	5.3
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	6,569	12,971	9,482	14,958	13,530	+ 42.7	7.8
4	Asbestos, unmanufactured	5,913	11,899	8,652	12,852	11,147	+ 28.8	23.2
	Chemicals and Allied Products.....	16,064	20,512	18,298	18,790	21,920	+ 19.8	22.1
12	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,739	4,112	4,697	4,066	3,329	- 29.1	23.3
38	Drugs and medicines.....	774	536	556	503	1,295	+ 132.9	40.1
	Miscellaneous Commodities	2,051	1,628	2,027	2,005	4,087	+ 101.6	5.7
24	Non-commercial items	832	1,110	958	1,285	1,200	+ 25.3	6.9
2	Ships, sold	762	0	0	0	1,724	+ ¹ / ₁	7.8
	Total Domestic Exports to Europe	164,237	211,841	250,955	276,938	257,750	+ 2.7	11.3
	Total of Commodities Itemized	141,869	180,708	227,169	251,721	228,448		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized.....	86.4	85.3	90.5	90.9	88.6		

1. Over 1000%.

2. Not included in leading forty exports in 1956.

TABLE XI. Imports from Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

Commodity Rank in 1956	Group and Commodity	1955		1956		1957	Change from 1st half '56 to 1st half '57	Europe's Share of Item Total 1st half '57
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	9,476	16,054	11,460	15,996	10,210	- 10.9	3.3
16	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned	678	1,819	700	2,766	673	- 3.9	6.5
19	Fruits, canned and preserved	919	2,311	1,409	1,795	1,260	- 10.6	14.5
20	Wines	971	1,583	1,200	1,877	1,319	+ 9.9	64.0
26	Florist and nursery stock	739	1,454	939	1,417	1,143	+ 15.6	31.4
31	Nuts	1,105	1,356	1,289	820	583	- 54.8	4.8
	Animals and Animal Products	3,922	6,372	4,544	6,481	4,652	+ 2.4	7.4
17	Cheese	1,330	1,601	1,502	1,879	1,637	+ 9.0	80.2
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	12,750	13,893	16,230	17,660	19,107	+ 17.7	8.8
9	Carpets and mats, wool	2,422	2,800	2,849	3,076	2,572	- 9.7	45.2
12	Cotton fabrics	1,685	1,810	2,574	2,563	2,935	+ 14.0	8.0
13	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	1,415	2,004	1,857	2,848	2,085	+ 12.3	9.5
14	Wool fabrics	1,179	1,230	1,744	1,983	3,049	+ 74.8	13.9
30	Synthetic fabrics	689	780	1,022	1,116	1,365	+ 33.6	11.2
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	4,050	4,821	4,657	6,310	5,178	+ 11.2	4.6
21	Books, printed	1,125	1,316	1,277	1,677	1,414	+ 10.7	9.2
25	Corkwood and products	1,373	1,292	1,111	1,351	1,088	- 2.1	51.8
33	Paperboard, paper and products	282	560	750	1,242	925	+ 23.3	3.1
	Iron and its Products	20,928	30,602	45,705	62,385	61,204	+ 33.9	5.1
1	Rolling mill products	2,594	6,509	14,171	23,301	18,347	+ 29.5	14.7
2	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	7,461	9,616	9,546	15,743	15,074	+ 57.9	4.3
3	Automobiles, passenger	2,165	2,814	6,904	7,197	9,677	+ 40.2	15.3
8	Pipes, tubes and fittings	1,960	2,725	3,336	4,318	4,704	+ 41.0	5.9
18	Tools	1,137	1,579	1,714	1,656	2,017	+ 17.7	11.5
22	Ball and roller bearings	907	1,112	1,537	1,382	1,631	+ 6.1	14.0
23	Wire and wire products	700	807	1,566	1,117	911	- 41.8	12.5
34	Firearms and parts	151	215	703	1,229	1,096	+ 55.9	35.0
37	Automobiles, freight	498	687	884	816	905	+ 2.4	4.9
40	Hardware, n.o.p.	434	642	893	744	740	- 17.1	7.6
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	8,773	14,013	15,169	16,509	13,553	- 10.7	5.7
5	Clocks, watches and parts	2,972	4,636	3,478	5,817	4,306	+ 23.8	71.0
6	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	2,636	3,615	4,300	4,107	4,562	+ 6.1	3.5
15	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	1,370	2,119	1,797	1,672	1,809	+ 0.7	42.0
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	6,565	13,776	11,191	16,963	8,317	- 25.7	2.3
7	Glass, plate and sheet	1,828	3,489	4,088	3,793	2,191	- 46.4	25.4
10	Diamonds, unset	2,242	2,389	2,666	2,611	2,588	- 2.9	60.1
11	Lime, plaster and cement	178	3,513	555	4,657	63	- 88.6	3.3
38	Glass, cut, pressed or blown	423	741	595	1,051	696	+ 17.0	7.3
	Chemicals and Allied Products	4,699	7,921	5,832	7,637	6,588	+ 13.0	4.4
24	Dyeing and tanning materials	1,219	1,548	1,459	1,196	1,500	+ 2.8	23.3
32	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. ..	546	1,596	876	1,231	1,023	+ 16.8	4.0
36	Fertilizers, chemical	490	1,273	296	1,447	455	+ 53.7	6.9
	Miscellaneous Commodities	11,532	14,196	13,780	18,159	16,936	+ 23.1	6.6
4	Non-commercial items	3,279	3,682	3,893	5,686	6,138	+ 57.7	19.5
27	Containers, n.o.p.	658	1,082	1,023	1,371	1,123	+ 9.8	19.7
28	Cameras and parts (except X-ray)	909	1,029	1,036	1,312	1,152	+ 11.2	35.9
29	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p.	1,043	875	1,241	1,096	1,147	- 7.6	35.2
35	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p. ..	838	665	1,050	812	1,105	+ 5.2	7.5
39	Musical instruments	616	789	717	923	819	+ 14.2	16.5
	Total Imports from Europe	82,695	121,648	128,548	168,099	145,745	+ 13.4	5.0
	Total of Commodities Itemized	55,166	81,663	90,597	122,695	107,827		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	66.7	67.1	70.5	73.0	74.0		

TABLE XII. Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity Rank in 1956	Group and Commodity	1955		1956		1957	Change from 1st half '56 to 1st half '57	C'wealth Share of Item Total 1st half '57
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	25,693	21,284	25,512	22,621	17,744	- 30.4	4.5
2	Wheat	12,309	8,354	11,640	9,679	5,041	- 56.7	3.1
5	Wheat flour	7,314	7,586	8,194	7,348	6,772	- 17.4	23.2
20	Tobacco, unmanufactured	2,476	1,129	1,942	1,233	1,826	- 6.0	10.1
32	Fodders, n.o.p.	517	500	434	602	471	+ 8.5	5.4
33	Vegetables, fresh	200	472	607	378	385	- 36.6	17.3
35	Whisky	457	438	396	458	467	+ 17.9	1.9
40	Rubber tires and tubes	407	410	451	348	338	- 25.1	10.1
	Animals and Animal Products	9,074	10,395	9,050	11,111	8,867	- 2.0	8.1
10	Fish, cured	2,539	2,939	2,761	2,940	2,911	+ 5.4	29.4
12	Fish, canned	2,736	2,597	2,006	3,068	2,327	+ 16.0	59.8
24	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	649	645	680	1,316	601	- 11.6	25.3
26	Pork and beef, pickled	778	638	822	568	573	- 30.3	95.7
28	Tallow	359	934	550	678	275	- 50.0	14.7
29	Leather, unmanufactured	437	439	541	581	792	+ 46.4	17.4
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,322	2,009	1,478	1,893	1,435	- 2.9	12.5
38	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	397	546	304	518	289	- 4.9	28.2
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	34,255	30,178	25,126	27,519	27,129	+ 8.0	3.8
1	Planks and boards	17,936	15,028	12,363	12,428	12,692	+ 2.7	9.6
3	Newsprint paper	11,421	11,090	8,929	10,806	10,184	+ 14.1	2.9
23	Wood pulp	1,435	910	1,084	946	1,523	+ 40.5	1.0
31	Bond and writing paper, uncut	673	665	471	581	401	- 14.9	44.6
34	Book paper	292	342	440	468	397	- 9.8	11.0
37	Wrapping paper	411	500	442	388	382	- 13.6	29.2
	Iron and its Products	24,793	43,149	42,818	24,631	30,626	- 28.5	14.3
4	Automobile parts (except engines)	5,293	12,554	11,136	6,323	5,905	- 47.0	81.5
7	Locomotives and parts	2,250	10,082	11,376	1,265	22	- 99.8	0.3
8	Automobiles, passenger	4,616	7,571	7,148	5,180	9,920	+ 38.8	73.2
11	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	3,668	2,251	2,587	2,847	3,598	+ 39.1	12.6
14	Automobiles, freight	2,624	3,149	2,693	1,907	2,508	- 6.9	91.8
17	Rolling mill products	801	2,026	2,104	1,862	2,101	- 0.1	12.2
18	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	931	1,237	1,663	1,864	1,733	+ 4.2	14.0
25	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	910	1,104	1,116	776	829	- 25.7	2.1
27	Tools	415	572	657	621	918	+ 39.7	52.9
1	Pipes, tubes and fittings	392	468	338	370	1,458	+331.4	35.1
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	11,837	10,765	7,484	11,639	15,232	+103.5	3.0
9	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	4,476	4,555	2,308	5,153	8,684	+276.3	6.9
15	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	2,841	2,871	1,068	3,267	2,344	+119.5	2.8
16	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	2,354	1,916	2,211	1,872	2,780	+ 25.7	25.2
39	Copper wire and copper manufactures	561	464	468	341	346	- 26.1	9.1
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	3,172	2,751	2,344	2,355	2,395	+ 2.2	1.4
22	Asbestos, unmanufactured	2,168	1,683	1,426	1,328	1,797	+ 26.0	3.7
	Chemicals and Allied Products	5,184	4,726	5,451	5,869	7,661	+ 40.5	7.7
19	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	2,028	1,729	1,768	1,567	2,220	+ 25.6	15.5
30	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. ..	769	526	584	508	314	- 46.2	6.3
36	Drugs and medicines	513	355	390	458	418	+ 7.2	12.9
	Miscellaneous Commodities	2,980	6,362	13,205	13,254	6,112	- 53.7	8.5
6	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	220	489	6,645	8,665	661	- 90.1	6.2
13	Non-commercial items	552	2,524	3,002	1,890	2,559	- 14.8	14.8
21	Packages	775	2,213	1,958	1,053	1,248	- 36.3	81.6
	Total Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth	118,311	131,618	132,469	120,891	117,202	- 11.5	5.1
	Total of Commodities Itemized	102,900	116,501	117,703	104,449	101,010		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	87.0	88.5	88.9	86.4	86.2		

1. Not included in leading forty exports in 1956.

TABLE XIII. Imports from the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity Rank in 1956	Group and Commodity	1955		1956		1957	Change from 1st half '56 to 1st half '57	C'wealth Share of Item Total 1st half '57
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	61,445	70,021	58,382	73,382	63,890	+ 9.4	20.6
1	Sugar, unrefined	15,967	29,950	17,749	31,706	24,573	+ 38.4	85.6
2	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	13,406	13,739	12,382	10,788	12,080	- 2.4	55.9
3	Tea, black	13,615	9,355	11,604	11,397	13,274	+ 14.4	93.3
8	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	3,057	2,382	3,035	3,592	1,540	- 49.3	17.5
9	Coffee, green	2,312	1,559	3,452	2,143	2,564	- 25.7	8.3
11	Fruits, dried	915	4,099	449	4,019	411	- 8.5	11.9
12	Nuts	3,772	1,849	2,185	2,061	1,669	- 23.6	13.7
13	Cocoa beans, not roasted	2,762	861	1,963	1,929	2,478	+ 26.2	63.1
17	Molasses and syrups	1,175	1,421	1,082	1,255	1,047	- 3.2	40.9
23	Rum	618	701	619	1,048	605	- 2.3	43.0
24	Rubber footwear and parts	894	547	1,060	131	561	- 47.1	42.8
25	Spices	644	673	694	461	618	- 11.0	44.2
27	Wines	360	510	358	511	412	+ 15.1	20.0
32	Fruits, canned and preserved	505	901	132	573	520	+ 293.9	6.0
35	Rice	25	12	265	205	2	- 99.2	0.1
36	Brandy	176	274	196	265	220	+ 12.2	22.8
40	Natural gums, resins and balsam	118	204	181	165	92	- 49.2	3.1
	Animals and Animal Products	6,149	6,022	6,553	5,462	5,686	- 13.2	9.0
10	Sausage casings	1,540	1,669	2,725	2,566	2,119	- 22.2	94.3
19	Meats, canned	888	1,935	563	1,383	616	+ 9.4	26.2
21	Mutton and lamb, fresh	2,124	239	1,529	309	1,596	+ 4.4	89.5
39	Meat extracts	193	47	232	166	91	- 60.8	71.1
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	14,707	14,479	17,585	13,976	14,536	- 17.3	6.7
5	Wool, raw	7,214	4,811	9,120	4,093	5,894	- 35.4	57.6
6	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	4,800	5,801	4,426	5,762	4,745	+ 7.2	74.2
14	Cotton fabrics	973	1,409	1,494	1,543	1,613	+ 8.0	4.4
26	Carpets and mats, wool	332	437	513	528	511	- 0.4	9.0
28	Flax, hemp and jute, raw	166	51	377	449	94	- 75.1	57.3
29	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	239	430	548	266	34	- 93.8	1.0
30	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	112	268	272	542	692	+ 154.4	3.1
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	262	291	488	380	495	+ 1.4	0.4
34	Logs, timber and lumber	151	176	334	183	256	- 23.4	1.5
	Iron and its Products	137	163	213	1,106	898	+ 321.6	0.1
31	Rolling mill products	0	0	0	739	562	+ ¹ / ₁	0.4
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	7,380	16,763	8,391	21,423	16,227	+ 93.4	6.8
44	Bauxite and alumina for aluminum	5,633	9,614	4,495	14,837	12,640	+ 181.2	79.3
15	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	611	1,651	1,086	1,895	1,427	+ 31.4	33.1
16	Manganese ore	188	4,282	1,311	1,313	0	- 100.0	0.0
18	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	0	0	328	1,716	0	- 100.0	0.0
20	Bauxite and alumina, n.o.p.	581	708	806	1,083	1,430	+ 77.4	47.3
37	Chrome ore	12	280	132	294	370	+ 180.3	56.5
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	3,888	5,678	4,953	6,357	5,249	+ 6.0	1.5
7	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	2,922	3,782	3,236	4,151	3,166	- 2.2	2.2
22	Abrasives	526	708	878	862	850	- 3.2	8.1
	Chemicals and Allied Products	316	488	402	366	365	- 9.2	0.2
	Miscellaneous Commodities	852	967	989	1,240	1,276	+ 29.0	0.5
33	Non-commercial items	261	283	257	336	341	+ 32.7	1.1
38	Containers, n.o.p.	149	211	186	229	200	+ 7.5	3.5
	Total Imports from the Commonwealth	95,137	114,873	97,955	123,692	108,622	+ 10.9	3.7
	Total of Commodities Itemized	89,936	107,829	92,254	117,494	101,913		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	94.5	93.9	94.2	95.0	93.8		

TABLE XIV. Domestic Exports to Latin America

Commodity Rank in 1956	Group and Commodity	1955		1956		1957	Change from 1st. half '56 to 1st. half '57	Lat. Am. Share of Item Total 1st. half '57
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	19,411	17,475	16,285	17,394	12,413	- 23.8	3.1
2	Wheat flour	10,033	9,068	7,423	7,019	4,640	- 37.5	15.9
6	Wheat	4,120	2,399	3,268	3,925	2,237	- 31.5	1.4
15	Malt	1,771	1,910	2,141	1,962	1,927	- 10.0	41.6
22	Potatoes, certified seed	299	1,066	318	1,295	142	- 55.3	7.8
24	Rubber tires and tubes	1,238	629	785	649	985	+ 25.5	29.3
28	Whisky	351	389	479	529	590	+ 23.2	2.4
29	Oats	328	262	279	563	522	+ 87.1	6.2
32	Rubber products (except tires and footwear)	279	359	396	357	254	- 35.9	21.6
	Animals and Animal Products	7,377	7,969	8,577	9,485	6,037	- 29.6	5.5
7	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	2,488	3,712	2,465	4,172	1,637	- 33.6	68.9
11	Fish, cured	2,386	2,243	2,856	2,966	2,503	- 12.4	25.2
20	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	464	624	1,163	764	439	- 62.3	10.4
26	Leather, unmanufactured	512	458	541	641	686	+ 26.8	15.1
30	Eggs in the shell (chiefly food)	594	105	614	182	93	- 84.9	52.8
39	Fish, canned	339	378	323	267	349	+ 8.0	9.0
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	760	1,083	1,099	1,257	1,143	+ 4.0	9.9
37	Synthetic thread and yarn	243	495	239	418	300	+ 25.5	13.6
38	Felts and jackets, for papermaking	216	219	265	339	327	+ 23.4	78.0
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	12,180	14,730	13,342	16,297	15,696	+ 17.6	2.2
1	Newsprint paper	8,926	9,389	9,586	12,670	11,662	+ 21.7	3.3
17	Wood pulp	1,464	3,203	1,521	1,171	1,561	+ 2.6	1.0
25	Planks and boards	124	389	678	696	939	+ 38.5	0.7
34	Bond and writing paper, uncut	497	275	337	390	365	+ 8.3	40.6
	Iron and its Products	14,881	15,506	16,007	21,430	30,734	+ 92.0	14.4
3	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	5,312	6,193	5,366	7,363	7,449	+ 38.8	26.1
5	Rolling mill products	3,044	3,458	3,830	4,189	7,238	+ 89.0	42.1
12	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	2,493	1,801	2,704	2,859	2,177	- 19.5	5.4
18	Railway track material (except rails)	1,678	1,867	778	1,616	1,151	+ 47.9	98.0
19	Automobiles, passenger	96	46	864	1,118	1,250	+ 44.7	9.2
21	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	31	86	408	1,368	1,293	+ 216.9	11.2
35	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	592	330	194	530	660	+ 240.2	5.3
36	Tractors and parts	580	575	288	430	429	+ 49.0	17.9
1	Locomotives and parts	2	18	2	115	6,774	+ 3	90.2
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	8,910	8,394	10,420	10,715	11,155	+ 7.1	2.2
8	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,778	2,169	2,345	3,756	4,283	+ 82.6	3.4
10	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	3,469	2,918	3,069	2,912	3,036	- 1.1	27.5
13	Copper wire and copper manufactures	1,749	2,049	3,425	1,879	1,487	- 56.6	38.9
31	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	376	324	360	399	518	+ 43.9	0.4
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	3,112	4,989	2,902	5,210	3,561	+ 22.7	2.1
9	Asbestos, unmanufactured	2,481	3,930	1,887	4,099	2,527	+ 33.9	5.3
	Chemicals and Allied Products	9,708	10,242	6,820	8,468	9,768	+ 43.2	9.9
4	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	6,124	6,586	3,346	5,103	5,739	+ 71.5	40.2
23	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	435	710	677	774	623	- 8.0	12.6
27	Drugs and medicines	394	366	509	511	571	+ 12.2	17.7
	Miscellaneous Commodities	1,451	2,652	5,113	5,617	21,250	+ 315.6	29.7
14	Ships, sold	0	1,050	1,500	3,471	18,849	+ 3	85.7
16	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	428	135	2,605	636	1,057	- 59.4	9.9
33	Non-commercial items	240	343	238	506	346	+ 45.4	2.0
40	Films, motion picture, not exposed	137	468	299	270	186	- 37.8	34.3
	Total Domestic Exports to Latin America	77,788	83,042	80,565	95,871	111,756	+ 38.7	4.9
	Total of Commodities Itemized	68,109	72,994	70,371	84,879	99,801		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	87.6	87.9	87.3	88.5	89.3		

1. Not included in leading forty exports in 1956.

2. Less than \$500.00.

3. Over 1000%.

TABLE XV. Imports from Latin America

Commodity Rank in 1956	Group and Commodity	1955		1956		1957	Change from 1st half '56 to 1st half '57	Lat. Am. Share of Item Total 1st half '57
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	47,929	46,501	50,599	48,085	52,750	+ 4.3	17.0
2	Coffee, green	24,293	25,994	27,785	26,114	26,993	- 2.9	87.8
4	Bananas, fresh	11,412	11,632	11,952	11,455	11,986	+ 0.3	99.9
6	Sugar, unrefined	4,159	2,237	4,050	2,323	4,149	+ 2.4	14.4
8	Nuts	2,326	1,294	1,621	2,058	2,272	+ 40.2	18.7
10	Vegetables, fresh	2,142	5	1,923	207	2,682	+ 39.5	9.8
13	Rice	0	375	299	1,381	706	+136.1	30.4
16	Fruits, canned and preserved	197	782	254	1,105	162	- 36.2	1.9
18	Cocoa beans, not roasted	434	1,216	384	771	304	- 20.8	7.7
19	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	584	782	395	697	497	+ 25.8	5.6
26	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	353	601	130	478	341	+162.3	13.7
27	Pineapples, fresh	515	46	514	71	423	- 17.7	81.3
28	Tobacco, unmanufactured	297	341	280	268	321	+ 14.6	21.1
32	Melons, fresh	250	17	371	22	379	+ 2.2	27.8
33	Natural gums, resins and balsam	70	89	64	276	359	+460.9	11.9
38	Sugar, refined	0	324	98	129	0	-100.0	0.0
	Animals and Animal Products	856	1,476	945	1,441	1,362	+ 44.1	2.2
22	Meats, canned	430	929	255	681	901	+253.3	38.4
30	Hides and skins (except furs)	124	82	202	223	6	- 97.0	0.2
34	Fish, canned	125	92	158	153	196	+ 24.1	5.6
37	Fur skins, undressed	30	183	145	110	37	- 74.5	0.3
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	7,351	19,943	31,272	7,440	3,775	- 87.9	1.7
3	Cotton, raw	3,206	16,562	25,797	3,363	168	- 99.3	0.6
7	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	2,046	1,864	2,241	1,776	1,807	- 19.4	54.4
9	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	658	630	1,145	1,090	734	- 35.9	9.3
17	Wool, raw	809	408	849	502	566	- 33.3	5.5
23	Cloth, coated and impregnated	69	0	484	194	0	-100.0	0.0
29	Flax, hemp and jute yarns and cords	137	95	356	169	224	- 37.1	10.0
36	Rags and waste, textile	106	187	116	146	45	- 61.2	0.9
40	Cotton linters	66	122	135	70	87	- 35.6	8.8
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	235	560	480	232	68	- 85.8	0.1
24	Logs, timber and lumber	223	537	460	187	39	- 91.5	0.2
	Iron and its Products	276	620	668	2,556	1,728	+158.7	0.1
11	Iron ore	266	610	360	1,431	784	+117.8	7.4
15	Rolling mill products	0	0	267	1,112	920	+244.6	0.7
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	450	1,123	1,646	1,698	1,558	- 5.3	0.7
12	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	0	1	637	1,084	1,247	+ 95.8	70.0
20	Manganese ore	0	311	868	213	6	- 99.3	0.2
31	Mercury and quicksilver	232	653	82	317	295	+259.8	43.8
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	88,622	100,003	94,813	116,229	123,515	+ 30.3	34.5
1	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	83,590	90,432	90,251	108,536	121,907	+ 35.1	82.8
5	Fuel oils	4,770	9,189	4,217	6,967	1,252	- 70.3	4.6
25	Fluorspar	66	168	209	436	83	- 60.3	74.1
39	Lime, plaster and cement	0	51	58	154	166	+186.2	8.6
	Chemicals and Allied Products	513	718	547	552	358	- 34.6	0.2
21	Dyeing and tanning materials ²	396	434	484	485	265	- 45.2	4.1
	Miscellaneous Commodities	1,029	1,051	1,432	1,215	1,355	- 5.4	0.5
14	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	748	625	948	700	791	- 16.6	79.2
35	Non-commercial items	113	157	112	169	127	+ 13.4	0.4
	Total Imports from Latin America	147,262	171,994	182,403	179,447	186,469	+ 2.2	6.4
	Total of Commodities Itemized	145,242	170,056	180,956	177,623	184,227		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	98.6	98.9	99.2	99.0	98.8		

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. All or mostly quebracho extract.

C. PRICES AND PHYSICAL VOLUME—GROUPS AND SELECTED COMMODITIES

TABLE XVI. Prices¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1954-1957
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			1956				1957	
	1954	1955	1956	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
	1948 = 100								
Agricultural and Animal Products	96.8	96.5	95.7	93.9	95.5	97.0	99.0	98.8	97.7
Barley	81.1	83.9	81.8	77.6	83.2	83.9	80.4	76.2	77.6
Oats	90.7	103.7	98.3	101.7	97.0	99.8	100.2	107.5	84.3
Rye	43.2	45.3	53.5	51.4	54.3	53.1	50.2	53.1	43.2
Wheat	100.6	99.4	94.4	93.3	94.4	95.5	95.5	96.6	92.2
Wheat flour	86.4	85.7	82.4	84.1	81.4	81.4	83.1	82.0	79.3
Whisky	120.4	119.9	119.2	118.2	118.5	116.8	121.2	120.6	119.3
Tobacco, flue-cured	111.0	111.0	114.5	115.7	108.5	107.6	118.2	118.4	115.5
Cattle, dairy	97.3	99.0	102.2	99.1	100.1	104.1	108.0	106.4	103.2
Cattle, slaughter	108.5	111.2	96.3	85.5	94.9	102.4	94.5	80.0	106.1
Fish and fish products	105.0	108.0	122.9	125.6	118.2	122.3	129.9	125.9	122.1
Fur skins, undressed	74.5	87.1	78.3	84.3	74.5	63.3	76.1	70.8	64.9
Cattle hides, raw	58.7	53.9	61.2	60.9	63.8	59.9	61.2	65.9	62.0
Leather, unmanufactured	120.9	122.2	128.4	128.4	129.1	128.4	127.8	126.6	125.0
Beef and veal, fresh	81.9	105.0	95.4	102.3	106.4	95.8	85.6	100.6	113.1
Milk, processed	96.6	99.7	92.9	101.1	98.9	89.4	91.1	98.6	93.4
Eggs in the shell	91.4	88.6	93.6	94.8	110.2	108.4	82.8	71.7	83.6
Fibres and Textiles	108.6	106.4	108.7	107.6	108.2	110.1	110.4	111.6	112.5
Wood Products and Paper	116.3	118.0	120.1	119.2	121.0	120.3	119.4	118.3	120.8
Planks and boards	103.8	107.4	106.7	107.6	109.0	106.9	103.7	101.9	102.7
Shingles, red cedar	110.4	122.5	130.0	127.6	132.8	133.9	125.4	118.2	118.3
Plywood	110.5	116.7	109.6	113.2	112.3	108.8	101.8	97.4	95.6
Pulpwood	126.0	126.5	120.4	113.2	118.3	123.3	124.2	116.0	122.6
Wood pulp	100.7	101.6	104.5	103.8	105.5	104.1	104.1	103.6	104.8
Newsprint paper	130.0	130.5	134.1	133.0	134.5	134.1	134.3	133.9	137.9
Iron and Steel and Products	132.3	134.8	143.1	141.3	141.9	143.1	145.6	149.9	151.0
Iron ore	128.3	135.8	144.2	137.7	143.3	143.3	146.3	147.3	149.0
Pig iron	112.0	118.1	124.1	124.6	121.8	123.3	128.0	121.8	127.2
Farm implements and machinery	138.7	139.4	146.8	146.7	146.6	146.8	147.0	156.3	156.7
Machinery (non-farm)	118.3	123.0	131.7	130.8	131.0	131.6	133.4	135.2	135.9
Automobiles, trucks and parts	125.8	127.3	136.0	134.3	134.7	134.7	140.1	141.8	143.7
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	134.6	149.4	165.0	163.6	168.0	164.4	163.6	162.7	158.0
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	130.8	141.3	161.8	150.4	161.0	163.2	168.6	164.8	163.4
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	138.6	170.9	196.1	204.8	214.0	193.8	176.9	160.9	147.7
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	70.9	76.1	85.8	86.3	83.9	84.5	83.9	81.7	74.1
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	204.7	220.5	224.8	223.8	223.4	224.2	228.1	247.3	250.6
Platinum metals, unmanufactured	97.1	93.6	118.3	119.2	118.3	119.0	116.5	114.5	104.8
Silver, unmanufactured	110.9	115.7	118.3	118.7	118.3	118.3	117.8	116.1	118.3
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	80.1	92.6	106.7	106.6	105.6	104.2	109.4	108.5	97.6
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	150.2	149.9	156.1	156.7	155.5	157.8	155.9	156.7	156.4
Asbestos, unmanufactured	154.2	154.5	163.6	166.1	162.0	166.1	162.9	162.7	162.1
Coal	128.8	128.3	126.8	126.0	127.0	125.1	128.1	130.9	131.3
Abrasives, artificial, crude	155.9	153.9	157.8	153.8	159.7	159.8	157.8	160.3	160.2
Chemicals and Fertilizer	115.0	114.8	114.0	114.4	115.3	113.5	112.4	112.9	113.0
Fertilizers, chemical	122.3	120.4	116.3	118.4	119.4	115.5	111.8	112.4	112.4
Miscellaneous chemicals	108.9	110.2	111.0	110.6	110.7	110.7	111.7	112.6	113.1
Miscellaneous Products	123.5	125.2	126.6	126.0	128.0	125.8	127.1	129.1	129.0
Rubber products	143.2	157.5	158.9	158.0	163.8	158.6	158.2	156.9	161.5
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	117.8	116.7	117.3	117.2	117.1	117.2	118.0	118.3	118.7
Total Domestic Exports	115.1	117.7	121.3	120.0	121.8	121.7	122.3	122.4	122.3

1. Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See *Review of Foreign Trade, Calendar Year, 1956*, Ch. V, p. 51.

TABLE XVII. Physical Volume¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1954-1957
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			1956				1957	
	1954	1955	1956	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
1948 = 100									
Agricultural and Animal Products	105.0	99.7	122.6	102.7	131.1	122.9	129.6	100.5	94.3
Barley	408.9	338.1	430.9	131.6	447.8	436.8	707.3	300.4	282.7
Oats	158.7	51.0	42.0	28.9	12.0	57.6	66.6	44.8	119.7
Rye	90.0	99.3	117.6	30.0	158.6	270.6	12.7	17.7	147.0
Wheat	153.5	140.0	223.6	159.6	292.6	243.0	196.1	138.4	150.0
Wheat flour	81.4	69.4	69.4	67.5	71.4	70.6	67.9	63.9	51.7
Whisky	182.2	188.3	213.7	153.6	182.1	178.5	340.7	144.4	160.9
Tobacco, flue-cured	208.6	307.1	191.2	440.1	79.2	86.9	158.0	471.5	319.8
Cattle, dairy	19.3	23.7	27.1	27.6	33.7	30.8	16.4	17.4	22.7
Cattle, slaughter	18.0	7.5	1.3	0.8	2.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	8.7
Fish and fish products	145.5	136.4	124.3	107.8	115.5	141.8	127.7	99.4	105.3
Fur skins, undressed	132.8	139.6	142.1	187.4	103.1	95.7	197.0	218.9	136.7
Cattle hides, raw	107.7	111.9	87.3	72.7	77.9	113.2	84.8	65.9	123.1
Leather, unmanufactured	62.9	70.6	74.9	74.2	74.4	68.8	82.1	86.3	70.4
Beef and veal, fresh	15.1	7.0	10.5	7.1	8.6	10.6	15.2	8.3	7.9
Milk, processed	52.0	53.2	63.4	38.5	50.4	87.1	75.9	24.3	41.3
Eggs in the shell	14.0	7.8	7.7	23.6	0.6	1.2	5.3	3.2	0.7
Fibres and Textiles	42.4	47.1	45.5	42.2	41.9	40.7	56.8	45.3	45.1
Wood Products and Paper	124.2	135.2	132.2	125.7	131.5	137.7	134.6	120.0	129.0
Planks and beards	159.6	183.1	156.0	147.9	157.3	171.0	147.3	119.3	143.8
Shingles, red cedar	98.3	106.3	84.3	77.5	87.4	85.5	86.7	57.7	84.2
Plywood	79.5	116.9	104.6	115.5	113.5	96.4	93.4	85.0	122.1
Pulpwood	83.3	88.3	94.9	96.6	52.4	127.0	103.9	94.8	55.2
Wood pulp	127.4	138.3	137.7	132.0	143.3	140.6	135.6	133.3	138.5
Newsprint paper	127.6	133.2	137.9	130.0	139.3	140.1	142.6	131.6	140.6
Iron and Steel and Products	64.0	82.3	89.0	60.6	95.7	109.6	92.8	71.8	100.7
Iron ore	584.0	1,386.6	1,889.7	139.7	1,565.7	3,630.6	2,229.1	114.7	1,576.4
Pig iron ³	30,616	38,454	38,923	5,525	47,346	61,439	41,323	20,733	60,566
Farm implements and machinery	74.8	74.0	62.3	88.4	94.5	42.6	23.9	64.4	79.8
Machinery (non-farm)	75.4	68.0	83.7	68.0	74.4	91.3	100.5	88.4	108.2
Automobiles, trucks and parts	39.1	56.7	56.7	56.1	76.0	44.6	50.5	50.8	68.8
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	134.5	144.2	146.8	132.5	143.3	148.1	164.1	150.3	166.7
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	150.4	161.0	156.5	123.9	148.4	152.3	201.0	167.1	164.1
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	122.2	127.6	131.7	121.8	117.9	136.1	151.2	148.8	140.6
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	166.6	142.4	118.9	71.7	111.2	171.5	128.8	109.7	133.3
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	120.6	132.2	134.4	137.5	138.8	131.8	129.2	119.1	156.5
Platinum metals, unmanufactured	169.1	167.0	179.0	229.6	185.7	166.7	133.4	147.7	138.8
Silver, unmanufactured	264.6	258.8	244.6	215.5	219.7	271.0	272.7	214.6	226.6
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	172.2	180.0	163.8	134.9	143.9	186.5	191.1	158.2	162.0
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	102.1	144.9	197.1	154.2	210.9	199.3	222.6	211.7	254.7
Asbestos, unmanufactured	129.3	148.2	147.5	111.9	165.1	151.2	160.0	106.0	179.8
Coal	11.5	32.8	32.2	38.8	48.0	22.0	20.0	25.4	15.5
Abrasives, artificial, crude	130.5	130.8	134.5	134.0	131.9	111.8	160.6	156.7	154.4
Chemicals and Fertilizer	166.9	200.2	200.9	198.3	211.3	192.4	202.1	211.6	228.1
Fertilizers, chemical	95.2	128.6	116.3	136.4	114.9	96.4	117.3	149.7	112.0
Miscellaneous chemicals	99.5	116.3	109.8	85.9	137.9	118.3	97.8	75.4	119.0
Miscellaneous Products	80.3	71.0	103.1	85.3	113.9	115.3	97.2	86.4	87.4
Rubber products	31.1	24.6	23.2	25.0	25.3	20.8	20.9	26.9	22.9
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	50.8	58.4	60.4	53.5	68.4	63.1	56.1	43.4	61.2
Total Domestic Exports	109.6	118.3	128.4	112.2	131.9	133.4	135.2	116.6	126.6

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XVI into appropriate value indexes.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See *Review of Foreign Trade*, Calendar Year, 1956, Ch. V, p. 51.

3. A very large index - not a misprint.

TABLE XVIII. Prices¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1954-1957

Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			1956				1957	
	1954	1955	1956	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
	1948 = 100								
Agricultural and Animal Products	104.4	99.8	99.9	98.8	101.5	101.5	99.5	100.6	107.0
Bananas, fresh	124.6	125.0	121.9	123.0	125.0	118.6	124.6	116.2	120.2
Citrus fruits, fresh	147.3	143.4	160.1	144.4	164.4	173.4	168.5	155.3	159.2
Fruits, dried	124.7	126.3	126.5	122.9	123.7	128.2	126.9	119.8	121.8
Nuts	83.3	76.8	76.7	79.9	77.2	74.9	76.5	80.0	72.4
Vegetables, fresh and frozen	77.2	90.3	90.0	95.9	88.1	100.3	86.9	88.4	95.0
Soybeans	89.5	71.6	72.7	68.6	88.3	74.8	67.2	67.7	68.6
Sugar, unrefined	77.7	76.5	76.9	78.3	76.9	79.4	73.5	86.2	122.7
Cocoa beans, not roasted	137.9	110.6	70.8	79.3	71.8	66.7	66.2	62.3	60.9
Coffee, green	252.1	205.6	214.2	203.4	213.9	222.5	218.4	216.5	205.6
Tea, black	104.0	118.4	108.5	105.5	109.5	101.7	114.5	115.5	103.5
Whisky	96.8	96.2	98.4	97.1	98.8	100.1	98.4	97.0	92.2
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	67.0	63.1	72.2	69.6	77.2	70.0	71.5	72.3	68.4
Fur skins, undressed	61.0	80.8	78.1	84.2	81.6	79.9	72.5	77.2	80.2
Fibres and Textiles	99.8	95.5	89.2	93.2	88.8	87.2	88.8	91.5	89.7
Cotton, raw	104.6	105.2	92.7	99.4	95.1	86.3	87.8	88.4	87.6
Cotton fabrics	66.1	71.1	70.9	73.6	69.3	72.0	69.6	73.1	68.2
Jute fabrics, unbleached	59.6	56.3	52.3	54.3	53.6	49.7	51.0	56.3	55.0
Wool, raw	153.6	142.7	137.9	136.7	138.1	140.1	145.8	145.2	147.3
Wool tops	111.9	97.8	94.8	91.0	91.0	94.8	103.0	106.7	111.9
Worstedes and serges	102.3	94.0	82.6	97.2	78.1	78.9	80.3	87.7	75.8
Synthetic fibres and fabrics	100.0	98.7	96.7	97.1	96.9	96.2	96.0	95.8	95.7
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	64.2	58.7	60.6	63.9	62.9	60.6	55.2	52.9	51.9
Wood Products and Paper	117.5	119.4	123.8	123.1	124.0	124.3	123.6	123.5	123.1
Paperboard, paper and products	103.1	105.3	112.7	111.7	113.2	113.3	112.5	112.1	112.4
Newspapers and periodicals	136.5	138.4	138.9	138.7	138.7	139.0	139.0	139.0	141.9
Iron and Steel and Products	120.4	125.2	133.2	132.8	133.0	132.6	134.5	136.7	136.9
Iron ore	188.5	192.6	203.6	203.1	207.0	203.8	201.4	204.9	208.1
Rolling mill products	127.4	138.3	148.8	148.1	147.0	150.3	151.5	157.0	156.2
Farm implements and machinery	116.8	118.3	122.4	123.8	122.8	121.7	121.2	123.3	124.0
Machinery (non-farm)	118.3	123.0	131.7	130.8	131.0	131.6	133.4	135.2	135.9
Automobiles, trucks and parts	113.4	118.0	124.0	124.0	124.9	124.1	122.9	126.2	126.2
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	120.4	124.8	132.8	132.2	133.2	132.2	133.7	135.7	136.6
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	88.4	93.0	98.8	103.8	99.1	94.9	99.6	97.5	95.5
Electrical apparatus n.o.p.	125.9	128.3	134.9	133.3	134.3	135.1	137.0	140.0	141.0
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	102.1	100.6	102.0	102.2	102.4	101.1	102.0	107.8	109.6
Bricks and tiles	122.1	129.3	136.9	136.8	136.8	136.6	137.2	136.4	137.7
China tableware	107.6	113.0	118.1	119.9	119.5	117.4	115.7	114.7	114.3
Coal, anthracite	112.4	107.6	111.4	112.0	108.9	108.6	114.6	126.0	118.3
Coal, bituminous	89.3	88.0	96.8	91.1	97.8	97.6	98.6	99.2	105.7
Glass, plate and sheet	139.0	143.4	149.6	150.1	149.0	149.1	150.3	149.1	148.8
Crude petroleum for refining	106.1	104.2	100.1	102.9	101.3	98.8	98.4	107.4	111.5
Gasoline	92.0	90.8	91.4	94.1	91.2	91.6	88.8	94.2	90.0
Chemicals and Fertilizer	108.1	109.9	111.7	112.4	112.1	111.4	110.4	110.8	110.7
Fertilizer	109.8	112.6	117.1	115.5	115.5	115.9	117.1	118.4	116.2
Paints and pigments	98.3	100.5	103.9	103.3	105.5	103.9	102.7	104.5	104.6
Industrial chemicals	110.9	112.4	115.0	115.5	115.3	115.0	114.2	113.9	113.9
Miscellaneous Products	105.3	119.7	118.3	127.6	120.0	112.6	113.7	116.4	112.4
Rubber products	108.5	171.0	163.2	194.5	167.4	143.2	149.2	160.1	143.1
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	99.5	99.3	98.8	100.3	99.4	98.1	97.3	97.2	97.6
Total Imports	109.5	110.5	113.0	113.8	113.4	112.2	113.0	115.8	116.9

1. Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See *Review of Foreign Trade*, Calendar Year, 1956, Ch. V, p. 51.

TABLE XIX. Physical Volume¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1954-1957
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			1956				1957	
	1954	1955	1956	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
	1948 = 100								
Agricultural and Animal Products	137.8	149.3	167.4	137.4	172.1	160.4	196.5	144.7	174.1
Bananas, fresh	107.4	107.3	111.7	91.4	132.6	128.5	91.7	100.3	135.3
Citrus fruits, fresh	112.7	110.7	108.1	117.9	120.9	75.1	114.5	110.3	117.0
Fruits, dried	101.0	107.5	94.2	63.5	48.9	107.3	158.2	57.1	53.6
Nuts	87.4	78.6	88.0	80.4	99.1	66.1	104.1	94.5	112.0
Vegetables, fresh and frozen	658.2	664.8	775.7	677.3	1,138.4	542.3	686.1	781.8	1,039.3
Soybeans	475.2	550.6	679.1	141.3	625.6	238.2	1,707.6	40.9	812.4
Sugar, unrefined	105.1	108.5	115.1	55.6	123.3	145.5	136.5	45.5	116.5
Cocoa beans, not roasted	76.6	70.8	71.5	53.1	100.3	98.2	34.4	58.7	114.4
Coffee, green	108.7	118.4	124.9	134.2	129.7	112.8	122.9	122.0	126.8
Tea, black	129.4	123.3	129.7	105.9	158.7	110.3	144.4	143.7	153.3
Whisky	114.4	116.2	113.0	79.7	112.6	108.1	150.6	82.4	126.8
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	187.9	188.1	166.3	145.3	188.0	158.6	172.0	135.5	142.5
Fur skins, undressed	111.5	113.2	112.0	136.2	83.0	97.0	124.3	174.5	114.3
Fibres and Textiles	95.3	113.9	133.2	135.0	137.6	124.0	133.9	136.0	136.2
Cotton, raw	90.2	104.5	114.1	139.1	96.4	85.2	136.3	116.7	105.1
Cotton fabrics	131.8	142.2	165.9	203.4	167.7	124.9	164.9	213.0	181.2
Jute fabrics, unbleached	97.1	117.2	122.2	83.8	124.6	129.4	154.7	82.9	134.2
Wool, raw	40.6	54.5	62.7	77.3	85.4	47.5	38.3	50.1	68.2
Wool tops	50.8	62.3	61.4	65.8	59.3	62.3	58.2	64.1	69.2
Worsted and serges	71.9	71.2	100.7	82.1	115.1	112.8	92.4	91.4	116.9
Synthetic fibres and fabrics	105.4	135.7	147.5	155.1	132.2	150.2	155.0	169.5	149.6
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	78.3	89.8	90.8	91.9	107.5	60.9	103.3	98.5	88.6
Wood Products and Paper	191.7	223.7	252.2	243.6	255.0	258.5	252.1	252.7	244.0
Paperboard, paper and products	245.5	290.7	320.8	302.8	334.5	321.7	324.0	302.1	325.4
Newspapers and periodicals	176.4	175.8	170.3	178.7	170.5	169.4	162.8	176.2	164.1
Iron and Steel and Products	139.2	162.9	212.9	194.7	252.3	194.7	209.7	209.8	236.7
Iron ore	69.9	105.7	122.6	5.5	133.1	192.4	158.9	5.1	126.8
Rolling mill products	91.2	111.7	188.0	157.1	233.5	160.9	198.6	179.2	201.2
Farm implements and machinery	87.6	107.6	135.5	134.6	177.3	125.4	104.4	141.7	172.2
Machinery (non-farm)	148.0	167.0	219.8	191.7	244.0	219.5	224.1	221.5	252.2
Automobiles, trucks and parts	175.8	237.7	286.1	329.5	362.6	182.4	269.7	283.4	302.9
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	195.8	210.8	242.3	212.3	253.7	249.5	253.3	222.4	234.0
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	106.6	120.0	105.0	70.5	121.1	114.4	113.7	83.7	143.1
Electrical apparatus n.o.p.	265.4	284.4	307.0	285.1	319.9	302.5	319.9	294.6	296.4
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	96.6	108.6	123.6	98.3	123.6	140.0	133.1	98.8	118.0
Bricks and tiles	107.5	137.6	164.8	168.3	171.1	172.3	147.7	130.1	149.1
China tableware	95.7	94.2	94.2	83.6	114.1	95.2	83.2	76.0	104.8
Coal, anthracite	52.4	49.7	47.7	44.4	38.4	53.3	55.0	29.4	31.3
Coal, bituminous	61.8	66.3	78.1	52.4	89.8	89.7	80.5	51.2	83.2
Glass, plate and sheet	78.3	112.8	128.8	118.1	165.6	114.3	117.4	102.1	104.4
Crude petroleum for refining	104.3	114.7	141.0	118.1	126.2	164.9	154.7	134.5	145.5
Gasoline	80.7	84.7	82.7	47.6	87.4	108.6	88.1	36.8	84.8
Chemicals and Fertilizer	171.6	198.8	216.8	198.6	243.1	207.2	219.4	215.8	239.1
Fertilizer	162.7	166.0	171.1	119.0	182.4	170.5	218.2	108.2	209.5
Paints and pigments	143.3	162.0	171.9	164.6	190.9	169.6	162.4	167.2	170.2
Industrial chemicals	156.9	194.9	202.9	148.9	264.3	208.3	189.8	160.1	187.4
Miscellaneous Products	321.8	322.5	327.7	280.9	356.5	349.3	326.6	305.6	379.5
Rubber products	133.4	138.7	149.4	133.4	146.8	157.3	164.2	156.7	165.8
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	851.8	935.6	999.6	775.4	1,102.5	1,215.8	908.7	749.4	1,083.8
Total Imports	141.0	160.3	190.0	168.9	208.6	186.4	195.5	177.5	199.9

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XVIII into appropriate value indexes.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See *Review of Foreign Trade*, Calendar Year 1956, Ch. V, p. 51.

D. CURRENT SERIES

TABLE XX. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1953							
January	317,266	188,590	49,235	17,427	21,069	18,225	22,721
February	275,517	173,319	36,175	22,673	19,100	12,883	11,366
March	307,784	202,391	38,525	17,699	17,035	16,767	15,367
April	301,098	189,276	45,059	17,258	20,964	16,326	12,214
May	380,268	220,255	68,216	22,936	39,338	14,513	15,010
June	411,659	214,588	77,026	27,453	51,628	20,816	20,149
July	393,098	208,758	60,897	24,075	46,668	16,130	16,570
August	342,569	196,529	66,775	19,065	30,047	11,536	18,617
September	338,204	206,715	44,859	25,272	26,311	17,449	17,598
October	343,441	198,618	55,514	16,235	32,916	18,286	21,872
November	350,737	200,671	55,629	19,218	34,058	20,309	20,852
December	355,765	219,202	47,324	16,380	31,002	15,012	26,845
1954							
January	260,683	157,067	37,931	12,230	22,362	10,155	20,940
February	274,685	168,666	44,438	11,878	19,071	13,286	17,345
March	315,656	200,801	52,314	13,789	17,742	14,687	16,323
April	292,379	176,746	39,118	19,553	19,599	20,093	17,269
May	354,710	208,827	58,256	20,267	30,992	19,363	17,005
June	341,789	208,432	52,537	17,865	31,799	16,774	14,383
July	323,921	190,845	55,246	18,120	25,927	17,981	15,804
August	321,968	191,611	58,410	19,494	26,097	13,670	12,685
September	330,765	198,986	60,676	14,068	33,449	15,216	8,370
October	314,306	190,924	46,388	19,352	35,999	11,905	9,738
November	365,123	209,150	70,984	19,310	36,689	14,878	14,112
December	385,285	215,098	77,111	17,942	41,608	18,655	14,872
1955							
January	305,704	179,490	62,691	17,261	24,215	12,534	9,512
February	296,811	177,669	54,966	17,279	20,025	12,788	14,084
March	348,835	209,651	65,145	19,426	26,351	13,072	15,189
April	335,752	190,612	69,916	21,089	26,040	12,056	16,039
May	367,069	217,579	66,643	23,933	31,037	14,186	13,691
June	377,704	228,126	65,263	19,324	36,569	13,152	15,271
July	348,119	197,801	63,134	18,480	37,115	15,482	16,107
August	381,738	238,524	62,860	25,180	27,071	13,372	14,732
September	383,913	225,619	71,998	30,167	32,561	14,301	9,268
October	374,029	232,810	61,254	20,852	32,748	12,962	13,403
November	386,321	235,573	63,671	17,870	43,244	12,262	13,701
December	375,789	225,889	61,772	19,069	39,103	14,662	15,295
1956							
January	359,707	212,711	72,565	19,351	29,950	13,364	11,766
February	347,875	211,940	58,352	19,325	33,877	11,435	12,946
March	327,544	203,764	48,874	20,749	29,679	10,899	13,579
April	382,658	231,659	65,223	19,676	34,968	13,867	17,264
May	428,501	256,541	58,584	25,078	55,442	15,234	17,622
June	423,639	228,759	65,363	28,289	67,038	15,766	18,423
July	424,310	232,409	75,615	21,928	61,687	15,649	17,022
August	420,274	262,264	68,151	18,966	39,417	12,926	18,550
September	403,617	230,971	75,246	19,690	41,550	14,566	21,593
October	449,128	279,697	66,914	17,663	45,987	20,518	18,350
November	418,766	237,583	83,428	22,338	43,730	15,117	16,569
December	403,726	230,357	74,390	20,306	44,567	17,095	17,010
1957							
January	396,178	212,909	63,420	22,768	50,399	21,418	25,265
February	340,138	208,540	51,852	18,145	32,836	13,715	15,051
March	360,887	221,687	45,233	14,598	43,201	20,146	16,022
April	365,343	222,820	53,736	17,706	37,917	17,531	15,634
May	437,588	260,799	68,266	23,244	44,090	22,398	18,791
June	387,006	228,934	55,974	20,741	49,309	16,550	15,498

TABLE XXI. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1953							
January	327,814	249,199	30,557	9,458	10,294	21,207	7,098
February	310,048	241,010	27,153	8,927	8,771	20,835	3,351
March	360,102	272,845	37,568	11,018	11,880	22,059	4,732
April	391,758	297,246	37,947	12,497	18,064	22,724	3,280
May	420,561	312,315	43,534	17,625	14,753	27,680	4,654
June	406,281	299,798	42,831	17,150	16,269	23,226	7,007
July	405,435	286,528	47,070	17,965	15,902	31,093	6,877
August	345,239	244,738	38,409	14,687	14,898	26,404	6,105
September	367,488	268,018	34,338	16,901	14,615	25,296	8,320
October	358,271	258,252	36,782	18,491	16,098	22,169	6,478
November	351,400	244,519	38,857	16,956	18,899	24,793	7,387
December	338,435	246,747	38,346	9,427	12,731	22,480	8,703
1954							
January	280,217	202,681	28,302	9,132	10,289	23,578	6,235
February	292,812	217,449	29,026	10,478	9,093	21,633	4,932
March	353,036	269,951	30,890	9,636	12,226	25,011	5,321
April	348,484	255,737	35,289	14,885	15,386	21,449	5,737
May	359,710	259,977	35,999	17,296	15,827	24,100	6,510
June	416,054 ¹	296,986 ¹	44,622 ¹	20,274	16,886	29,091	8,195
July	341,246	240,557	34,989	16,409	14,974	25,110	9,208
August	335,201	238,937	31,146	17,618	15,635	22,194	9,671
September	324,780	227,720	30,379	18,887	16,935	22,160	8,699
October	333,070	234,864	31,520	19,017	17,502	21,892	8,276
November	372,130	273,459	26,475	20,286	19,710	22,178	10,022
December	336,658	243,062	33,834	8,934	14,102	26,009	10,717
1955							
January	306,637	228,048	27,545	11,350	10,010	21,851	7,833
February	307,873	232,692	25,562	10,882	9,554	21,628	7,556
March	376,200	284,934	32,326	13,488	12,555	24,743	8,154
April	382,577	284,784	33,792	18,228	15,464	23,679	6,630
May	433,995	318,515	37,069	20,620	18,209	28,625	10,956
June	402,132	300,271	26,588	20,569	16,903	26,735	11,066
July	372,637	274,385	33,508	16,319	16,208	23,466	8,751
August	429,830	301,691	45,398	18,471	18,110	32,571	13,590
September	414,188	302,354	31,652	23,144	19,536	27,219	10,283
October	456,745	331,090	38,627	21,231	22,701	31,253	11,843
November	443,708	303,483	40,348	24,678	26,729	31,641	16,830
December	385,848	289,932	28,116	11,029	18,365	25,845	12,561
1956							
January	403,650	294,463	33,124	12,877	15,741	33,048	14,397
February	405,024	305,274	30,896	13,076	14,655	30,392	10,731
March	463,536	361,737	33,774	13,208	15,854	27,867	11,095
April	532,401	400,294	50,046	13,987	25,934	30,705	11,435
May	550,039	397,666	49,523	26,478	29,194	32,293	14,885
June	490,609	357,811	41,429	18,328	27,171	28,097	17,773
July	482,544	341,676	45,867	22,467	27,691	29,736	15,107
August	473,650	329,683	42,801	21,121	26,336	35,029	18,681
September	437,704	309,899	35,829	21,163	26,654	28,397	15,762
October	542,832	394,554	43,651	21,571	33,771	27,657	21,627
November	521,516	368,726	48,486	26,271	32,840	30,617	14,576
December	401,944	299,885	29,253	11,098	20,807	28,010	12,891
1957							
January	459,034	346,612	35,703	16,128	18,558	30,426	11,608
February	431,414	329,982	34,767	10,029	17,774	29,877	8,986
March	468,861	354,456	43,272	14,409	20,819	27,738	8,167
April	537,212	393,067	52,318	19,666	31,196	30,528	10,438
May	554,139	395,003	50,716	29,529	31,294	35,944	11,653
June	453,966	320,068	43,277	18,862	26,103	31,957	13,700

1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in that month by an amount estimated at not less than \$40 million (some \$30 million of which represented imports from the United States, and some \$5 million imports from the United Kingdom). Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.

TABLE XXII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Months

Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Months	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Price Indexes										
DOMESTIC EXPORTS:										
January	97.2	106.9	104.8	116.3	125.5	119.6	115.8	114.5	119.3	122.5
February	99.2	106.7	104.0	118.2	124.8	119.2	115.7	116.0	119.9	122.0
March	98.4	105.2	105.2	119.7	124.3	119.4	115.5	116.7	120.8	122.8
April	99.1	104.8	106.3	121.6	123.1	119.5	116.2	117.7	121.4	122.7
May	97.8	104.1	105.6	122.4	121.5	118.7	116.0	117.4	122.0	121.9
June	97.8	103.8	107.1	123.4	121.4	119.1	116.6	118.4	122.1	122.5
July	98.6	102.0	108.9	124.3	121.0	118.6	115.4	117.6	121.7	
August	99.9	101.2	110.1	126.0	120.7	118.7	115.0	118.1	121.9	
September	102.6	99.9	111.7	125.4	120.1	118.8	114.4	118.5	122.0	
October	104.8	102.9	111.2	125.9	120.3	118.3	114.7	119.2	122.4	
November	105.0	103.5	112.0	126.4	120.4	117.1	114.5	119.1	122.5	
December	104.9	104.0	112.2	126.2	119.2	116.1	114.5	119.4	122.2	
Annual Index	100.0	103.3	108.3	123.0	121.8	118.3	115.1	117.7	121.3	
Physical Volume Indexes										
January	94.4	86.5	82.3	95.7	100.8	103.5	87.8	104.2	117.7	126.4
February	82.0	75.0	74.8	77.2	97.0	90.2	92.7	99.8	113.2	108.8
March	90.5	80.4	84.6	94.6	111.3	100.6	106.7	116.6	105.8	114.7
April	83.7	88.5	75.4	94.7	110.4	98.3	98.2	111.3	123.0	116.3
May	112.6	102.3	106.1	103.1	122.9	125.0	119.3	122.0	137.0	140.0
June	93.1	95.9	105.4	98.8	121.1	134.8	114.4	124.5	135.4	123.3
July	99.3	92.4	90.9	117.5	119.4	129.3	109.5	115.5	136.1	
August	87.6	97.0	91.1	108.3	112.0	112.6	109.5	126.1	134.6	
September	107.6	89.2	97.5	99.6	109.5	111.1	112.8	126.4	129.1	
October	114.3	102.0	110.6	115.0	121.3	113.3	106.9	122.4	143.1	
November	109.2	110.1	102.0	117.2	125.5	116.9	124.5	126.5	133.4	
December	117.7	107.1	100.8	117.3	127.5	119.6	131.3	122.8	128.9	
Annual Index	100.0	94.2	93.6	103.5	114.9	113.2	109.6	118.3	128.4	
Price Indexes										
IMPORTS:										
January	97.1	103.3	107.2	119.9	119.9	108.4	109.5	109.0	113.4	115.0
February	98.0	104.0	107.6	122.6	117.3	108.1	109.1	109.6	113.8	116.1
March	98.0	103.9	108.6	124.8	114.9	109.0	108.9	110.4	114.4	116.7
April	99.1	104.5	109.3	128.4	112.9	109.0	110.0	110.6	113.8	117.4
May	99.8	102.6	108.5	129.7	110.7	109.3	110.2	109.7	113.1	116.7
June	99.9	102.0	108.5	129.9	109.4	109.9	110.6	109.8	113.5	116.7
July	98.8	100.7	109.0	129.9	107.9	109.9	110.7	109.1	112.4	
August	99.5	100.7	110.8	127.3	106.6	110.2	110.3	109.6	112.4	
September	100.2	101.3	112.6	126.4	106.7	111.0	109.8	111.3	112.0	
October	101.7	102.0	114.0	124.1	107.7	110.7	109.4	112.1	112.8	
November	102.6	104.3	113.6	121.5	108.0	110.1	109.0	112.8	113.0	
December	102.8	107.0	116.4	121.5	108.4	110.0	109.0	113.6	113.5	
Annual Index	100.0	102.6	110.3	126.2	110.4	109.4	109.5	110.5	113.0	
Physical Volume Indexes										
January	96.6	98.5	90.0	124.3	116.4	136.1	116.2	127.5	161.6	181.0
February	84.6	90.2	84.7	101.9	109.1	130.0	121.7	127.1	161.2	168.4
March	91.5	103.4	99.5	125.0	128.8	149.9	147.2	152.7	183.6	182.3
April	104.0	105.7	96.2	139.4	130.4	163.2	143.5	156.3	210.9	207.7
May	102.6	111.2	121.8	142.0	157.8	174.3	148.3	178.4	219.3	215.4
June	106.1	111.9	118.5	126.1	134.4	167.6	170.6 ¹	164.5	195.2	176.6
July	103.7	104.4	108.4	129.9	144.5	167.6	139.4	153.6	194.0	
August	94.5	95.6	109.8	127.3	129.0	141.7	137.2	174.5	189.4	
September	100.6	99.5	113.1	111.9	148.4	149.4	132.4	168.6	175.2	
October	108.9	104.6	128.1	125.8	158.6	146.0	137.8	184.7	217.5	
November	105.7	104.6	131.3	121.7	152.2	144.9	154.7	178.2	209.1	
December	102.7	90.7	104.2	102.0	143.7	139.2	139.7	154.1	159.5	
Annual Index	100.0	102.0	109.2	122.7	138.0	151.0	141.0	160.3	190.0	

1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the volume index for that month by an amount estimated at not less than 10%. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.

TABLE XXIII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Quarters

Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Quarter	Domestic Exports					Imports				
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Price Indexes										
First Quarter	119.2	115.2	115.7	120.0	122.4	108.5	109.2	109.6	113.8	115.8
Second Quarter	119.0	116.3	117.8	121.8	122.3	109.2	110.3	110.1	113.4	116.9
Third Quarter	118.5	115.0	118.2	121.7		110.3	110.3	109.9	112.2	
Fourth Quarter	116.9	114.5	119.2	122.3		110.2	109.1	112.8	113.0	
Physical Volume Indexes										
First Quarter	98.2	96.1	106.9	112.2	116.6	138.7	128.3	135.9	168.9	177.5
Second Quarter	119.5	110.6	119.3	131.9	126.6	168.7	154.0 ¹	166.2	208.6	199.9
Third Quarter	117.9	110.4	122.6	133.4		152.5	136.4	165.8	186.4	
Fourth Quarter	116.9	121.0	124.0	135.2		143.4	144.2	172.3	195.5	

1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the volume index for the second quarter by an amount estimated at not less than 3%. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.

TABLE XXIV. Foreign Exchange Rates, by Months

Month	U.S. Dollar in Canada					Pound Sterling in Canada				
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Canadian cents per unit										
January	97.05	97.29	96.60	99.87	96.07	273.05	273.56	269.12	280.35	268.63
February	97.73	96.65	97.69	99.91	95.83	275.55	271.93	271.97	280.43	268.21
March	98.33	97.08	98.43	99.87	95.61	276.92	273.29	274.81	280.17	267.10
April	98.37	98.25	98.62	99.68	95.97	277.13	276.93	275.86	279.93	267.71
May	99.41	98.43	98.59	99.18	95.56	279.80	277.48	275.69	278.49	266.76
June	99.44	98.13	98.44	98.53	95.32	279.82	276.61	274.66	276.16	266.02
July	99.18	97.44	98.46	98.18		279.29	274.59	274.25	274.30	
August	98.83	97.02	98.51	98.12		278.25	272.95	274.56	273.11	
September	98.43	96.97	98.78	97.77		275.94	271.65	275.22	272.14	
October	98.25	96.98	99.53	97.32		275.76	271.34	277.96	271.06	
November	97.77	96.92	99.94	96.44		274.89	270.90	280.04	268.36	
December	97.31	96.80	99.95	96.05		273.52	269.88	280.15	267.54	
Annual Average	98.34	97.32	98.63	98.41		276.66	273.39	275.35	275.16	

Source: Bank of Canada. Noon average market rate for business days in month (year).

Note: Exchange rates for these and other currencies are published currently in *Prices and Price Indexes*, D.B.S., monthly and *Foreign Trade*, Department of Trade and Commerce, bi-weekly.

TABLE XXV. New Gold Production Available for Export, by Months

Month	Average 1935-39	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
\$'000,000										
January	10.0	9.7	15.8	17.3	13.3	16.0	11.5	11.5	12.5	13.9
February	9.4	9.6	11.7	11.7	13.0	16.1	10.2	14.7	12.7	12.5
March	11.6	12.1	13.5	8.4	15.0	15.6	12.8	12.2	12.4	12.1
April	8.4	9.8	11.4	16.2	11.2	11.7	13.8	10.9	12.5	10.8
May	9.8	12.4	15.8	13.0	8.5	12.0	13.7	15.0	14.0	15.4
June	10.7	9.8	15.0	13.8	14.6	13.7	15.6	13.3	12.9	5.2
July	9.2	9.4	14.8	13.4	14.9	9.3	13.6	11.9	11.1	
August	9.7	13.8	13.8	11.0	9.6	10.7	13.3	13.1	14.5	
September	10.9	11.2	10.8	10.8	12.8	10.4	11.9	12.2	12.2	
October	12.6	13.2	16.4	8.2	10.1	9.9	12.3	11.7	12.3	
November	11.2	15.4	12.3	7.7	13.6	9.1	12.3	15.0	12.3	
December	10.9	12.5	11.3	18.3	13.5	9.8	13.7	13.4	10.4	
Total	124.4	138.9	162.6	149.8	150.1	144.3	154.7	154.9	149.8	69.9

Note: Since March 21, 1956, mines not receiving aid under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act have been allowed to sell their gold to private residents and non-residents, either for export or for safe-keeping in Canada. Such sales, commencing in April, are now included in the figures for new gold production available for export.

E. TRADE BY THE STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION

TABLE XXVI. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports) to and Imports from All Countries, by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, by Half-Years, 1956-1957

Section and Division Codes	Title Description	Total Exports			Imports		
		1956		1957	1956		1957
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
0	Food	473,606	524,141	357,270	225,147	269,720	249,257
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	6,514	5,443	5,698	2,150	1,250	2,182
01	Meat and meat preparations	22,156	21,097	16,898	11,184	16,338	12,926
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	7,353	9,265	3,658	3,902	3,865	4,557
03	Fish and fish preparations	51,979	68,942	49,336	6,130	9,759	7,099
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	343,052	377,117	244,925	7,649	17,658	13,001
05	Fruits and vegetables	13,280	15,387	8,962	100,417	113,397	106,143
06	Sugar and sugar preparations	3,648	2,581	2,958	26,383	39,295	33,430
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	1,261	1,076	923	59,320	57,510	61,374
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	23,524	22,445	23,213	6,652	8,179	5,857
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	840	787	698	1,360	2,469	2,688
1	Beverages and Tobacco	40,635	49,456	44,812	11,080	15,340	11,888
11	Beverages	28,544	43,893	26,618	8,780	12,866	9,358
12	Tobacco and manufactures	12,111	5,563	18,194	2,300	2,473	2,530
2	Crude Materials, Inedible	621,732	756,640	658,087	237,998	256,776	224,620
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	19,217	17,987	19,779	15,783	12,697	16,033
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	24,507	29,967	55,476	16,568	20,897	13,931
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic ¹	267	236	263	21,280	18,889	21,097
24	Wood, lumber and cork	187,210	204,630	158,467	24,826	24,099	21,674
25	Pulp and waste paper	153,934	153,479	151,123	6,233	5,768	6,528
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	3,703	4,667	4,521	66,836	54,437	61,265
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers	61,161	70,199	62,682	26,707	33,491	24,929
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	160,791	259,901	195,524	48,181	76,099	46,362
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.	10,941	15,574	10,251	11,583	10,400	12,801
3	31 Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity	62,181	75,291	103,054	247,001	315,269	269,158
4	41 Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	5,204	9,517	7,194	13,844	13,463	11,271
5	Chemicals	134,073	132,212	118,258	153,352	144,827	154,606
51	Chemical elements and compounds	24,964	25,305	25,476	36,801	33,370	29,131
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	238	706	573	5,530	5,895	5,684
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	999	795	700	18,942	17,412	18,110
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	2,575	2,885	3,492	9,154	9,606	9,748
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	151	218	159	5,851	6,142	6,670
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	27,194	22,085	26,847	5,654	6,396	6,197
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals ²	77,951	80,220	61,009	71,419	66,007	79,065
6	Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material	757,462	828,227	812,926	628,124	625,125	636,778
61	Leather and products and dressed furs	5,446	5,257	5,469	7,546	7,230	7,537
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.	4,921	3,987	4,697	14,971	15,610	14,502
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture)	37,403	34,528	29,519	16,856	18,692	17,158
64	Paper, paperboard and products	359,154	379,460	370,932	27,383	28,347	27,548
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.	6,645	6,583	7,151	127,890	117,491	130,371
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.	7,684	10,038	5,887	55,162	57,512	47,842
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	8,113	7,834	7,668	20,367	19,875	16,777
68	Base metals (including iron)	319,142	372,490	371,134	215,083	213,951	234,715
69	Manufactures of metals	8,955	8,047	10,469	142,867	146,416	140,328
7	Machinery and Transport Equipment	177,395	142,055	189,833	1,030,665	895,264	1,048,202
71	Machinery other than electric	88,627	68,896	100,175	532,488	498,143	581,910
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	17,178	16,068	16,129	142,363	148,504	144,674
73	Transport equipment	71,590	57,091	73,530	355,813	248,618	321,618
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	15,672	20,139	17,709	196,278	193,696	200,250
81	Building fixtures and fittings	670	590	690	11,405	12,936	11,556
82	Furniture and related fixtures	341	416	302	8,498	8,107	8,194
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	24	44	21	3,001	3,713	3,284
84	Clothing	2,045	3,716	1,714	23,334	27,932	24,959
85	Footwear	832	1,780	695	5,659	4,935	5,012
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc.	5,443	5,748	6,706	42,389	42,856	45,730
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.	6,317	7,846	7,581	101,993	93,215	101,534
9	Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	16,030	21,457	21,372	101,731	130,681	98,033
91	Postal packages ²	31	55	2,491	24,212	25,159	26,060
92	Live animals not for food	413	640	652	1,116	802	1,196
93	Returned goods and special transactions	15,586	20,761	18,229	76,403	104,720	70,777
	Grand Total, Covered by S.I.T.C.	2,304,010	2,559,133	2,330,514	2,845,219	2,860,160	2,904,064

1. The provisions of the Statistics Act prevent the inclusion of exports of synthetic rubber in Division 23. They are included in Division 59.
2. Division 91 includes in the first half of 1957 a new account "Shipments under \$50.00 in value" which was established in the Canadian Export Statistical Classification as of January 1, 1957.

TABLE XXVII. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports) to and Imports from the United States, by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, by Half-Years, 1956-1957

Section and Division Codes	Title Description	Total Exports			Imports		
		1956		1957	1956		1957
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
0	Food	120,204	133,080	106,228	107,858	132,422	123,736
00	Live animals, chiefly for food.....	5,189	4,478	5,165	2,070	1,227	2,114
01	Meat and meat preparations	18,673	17,769	14,036	5,135	10,274	6,917
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	995	286	274	1,926	1,777	2,257
03	Fish and fish preparations	39,499	47,179	37,176	2,205	3,807	2,659
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	32,301	44,544	29,802	5,496	13,960	10,837
05	Fruits and vegetables.....	8,315	9,420	4,515	73,343	81,742	79,082
06	Sugar and sugar preparations.....	3,618	2,528	2,891	1,767	1,766	1,722
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices.....	544	265	654	8,160	7,657	9,923
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	10,895	8,416	11,515	6,646	8,167	5,848
09	Miscellaneous food preparations.....	176	194	189	1,110	2,045	2,378
1	Beverages and Tobacco	25,528	40,354	23,200	2,767	2,456	2,946
11	Beverages	25,503	40,336	23,178	1,150	687	1,245
12	Tobacco and manufactures.....	25	18	21	1,618	1,768	1,701
2	Crude Materials, Inedible	424,563	502,675	425,589	142,743	178,002	155,296
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	12,762	12,487	12,002	12,985	8,635	14,125
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	399	1,588	638	11,486	16,946	8,423
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic	267	230	253	8,381	6,981	8,725
24	Wood, lumber and cork	144,348	159,049	119,274	23,456	23,227	21,052
25	Pulp and waste paper	127,239	120,273	119,535	6,231	5,762	6,520
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	2,345	2,342	2,652	16,525	34,088	40,246
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers	39,774	39,969	39,037	20,397	26,106	20,538
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	88,112	153,474	123,680	35,477	50,316	26,477
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.	9,316	13,266	8,488	7,806	5,939	9,191
3	31 Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity	58,482	72,221	98,499	112,273	142,606	121,578
4	41 Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	793	1,121	875	8,221	6,920	6,734
5	Chemicals	83,619	77,637	59,607	133,260	122,101	134,801
51	Chemical elements and compounds	17,894	18,440	20,316	32,352	27,997	25,078
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	238	706	561	4,635	4,685	5,242
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	563	320	254	12,914	12,049	12,205
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	543	933	703	7,443	7,645	7,932
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	70	114	92	5,047	5,136	5,820
56	Fertilizers, manufactured.....	24,019	17,970	21,707	5,345	4,931	5,725
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals	40,293	39,155	15,974	65,525	59,658	72,798
6	Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material.....	547,093	577,247	556,645	432,491	410,027	438,389
61	Leather and products and dressed furs	2,834	2,645	2,520	4,308	4,169	4,386
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.	2,336	1,540	2,130	13,190	13,924	12,850
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture).....	31,900	28,639	23,990	9,697	10,099	9,375
64	Paper, paperboard and products	307,861	322,697	314,838	25,911	26,443	26,159
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.	3,555	3,396	2,751	63,336	55,881	63,994
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.	4,938	6,926	3,419	34,241	31,805	31,714
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	7,314	6,920	6,918	3,741	4,800	3,648
68	Base metals (including iron)	181,536	200,533	194,823	158,613	142,117	169,306
69	Manufactures of metals	4,819	3,950	5,257	119,454	120,789	116,956
7	Machinery and Transport Equipment.....	94,763	71,185	95,344	933,688	795,284	921,897
71	Machinery other than electric	63,521	41,503	70,106	490,989	450,632	526,491
72	Electric machinery and apparatus.....	8,942	8,763	7,422	122,793	125,251	121,889
73	Transport equipment	22,300	20,920	17,816	319,906	219,401	273,517
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	8,291	11,873	9,922	152,168	138,748	151,308
81	Building fixtures and fittings	89	111	89	9,956	11,236	10,217
82	Furniture and related fixtures	156	152	120	7,536	7,115	7,087
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	11	21	12	2,089	2,305	2,057
84	Clothing	967	2,469	891	10,547	10,005	10,425
85	Footwear.....	481	1,124	300	1,953	1,458	1,766
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc.	2,442	2,930	3,550	31,816	29,405	32,892
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.	4,146	5,064	4,960	88,271	77,224	86,863
9	Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	10,220	16,063	15,329	91,746	115,835	81,961
91	Postal packages	8	21	1,990	23,175	23,966	24,854
92	Live animals not for food	375	613	609	929	497	922
93	Returned goods and special transactions	9,836	15,430	12,730	67,641	91,374	56,184
	Grand Total, Covered by S.I.T.C.	1,373,556	1,505,458	1,391,239	2,117,215	2,044,402	2,138,645

1. The provisions of the Statistics Act prevent the inclusion of exports of synthetic rubber in Division 23. They are included in Division 59.

2. Division 91 includes in the first half of 1957 a new account "Shipments under \$50.00 in value" which was established in the Canadian Export Statistical Classification as of January 1, 1957.

TABLE XXVIII. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports) to and Imports from the United Kingdom, by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, by Half-Years, 1956-1957

Section and Division Codes	Title Description	Total Exports			Imports		
		1956		1957	1956		1957
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
0	Food	121,884	157,551	84,647	6,478	8,286	6,575
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	0	1	0	80	22	69
01	Meat and meat preparations	409	445	353	221	283	279
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	1,083	2,608	526	33	29	249
03	Fish and fish preparations	301	7,274	208	166	139	182
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	105,998	131,913	71,591	1,135	1,652	1,209
05	Fruits and vegetables	2,074	2,141	1,840	689	1,235	690
06	Sugar and sugar preparations	1	1	18	1,331	1,443	1,154
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	316	227	15	2,656	3,251	2,540
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	11,594	12,823	10,007	1	2	6
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	107	118	88	168	227	198
1	Beverages and Tobacco	9,754	3,806	15,501	4,118	6,467	4,348
11	Beverages	240	425	316	3,975	6,322	4,156
12	Tobacco and manufactures	9,514	3,381	15,185	143	144	193
2	Crude Materials, Inedible	90,482	110,773	87,890	13,840	13,512	14,326
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	3,534	2,685	3,911	1,177	2,092	1,093
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	10,763	12,105	15,208	2	0	19
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic ¹	0	1	1	210	461	155
24	Wood, lumber and cork	24,174	24,356	18,951	2	1	1
25	Pulp and waste paper	12,635	17,550	13,569	1	4	1
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	349	1,113	544	9,264	8,329	10,664
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers	5,268	5,913	4,042	1,343	1,509	1,548
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	33,279	46,053	31,280	616	84	128
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.	480	996	383	1,226	1,030	718
3	31 Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity	1,873	547	223	1,186	1,666	1,093
4	41 Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	1,461	3,678	3,462	394	303	352
5	Chemicals	13,816	14,758	12,772	11,573	12,372	11,503
51	Chemical elements and compounds	5,218	5,317	3,651	2,653	3,113	2,221
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	0	0	0	129	290	255
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	5	7	35	3,696	3,379	3,929
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	19	18	5	895	1,073	821
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	1	5	1	275	312	242
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	0	0	0	13	20	16
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals ²	8,575	9,410	9,081	3,912	4,185	4,018
6	Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material	127,083	149,436	131,017	108,319	108,133	105,561
61	Leather and products and dressed furs	778	775	635	2,661	2,492	2,581
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.	19	32	23	627	763	700
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture)	2,597	3,422	3,037	2,315	2,487	2,429
64	Paper, paperboard and products	25,207	25,251	26,347	992	953	830
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.	215	208	971	36,816	33,392	37,010
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.	1,280	1,202	1,198	12,615	12,399	10,098
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	279	220	245	11,074	10,179	8,281
68	Base metals (including iron)	96,522	118,140	98,355	28,234	30,517	30,543
69	Manufactures of metals	186	185	204	12,985	14,950	13,090
7	Machinery and Transport Equipment	3,034	4,356	3,730	69,764	66,785	89,443
71	Machinery other than electric	2,269	2,940	2,743	28,542	28,585	36,399
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	395	358	419	14,210	18,399	17,004
73	Transport equipment	370	1,058	568	27,012	19,801	36,040
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	1,334	1,189	1,020	19,266	21,979	19,312
81	Building fixtures and fittings	4	0	2	1,005	1,083	704
82	Furniture and related fixtures	36	8	3	456	350	420
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	1	0	1	452	585	537
84	Clothing	493	388	218	6,441	9,674	7,124
85	Footwear	94	175	76	1,902	2,128	1,858
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc. ..	372	382	329	2,565	2,055	2,698
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.	334	236	391	6,445	6,103	5,971
9	Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	693	926	729	3,855	6,383	7,538
91	Postal packages ³	1	1	43	605	633	664
92	Live animals not for food	8	12	5	104	154	138
93	Returned goods and special transactions	685	913	681	3,146	5,595	6,736
	Grand Total, Covered by S.I.T.C.	371,414	447,018	340,990	238,793	245,886	260,052

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. The provisions of the Statistics Act prevent the inclusion of exports of synthetic rubber in Division 23. They are included in Division 59.

3. Division 91 includes in the first half of 1957 a new account "Shipments under \$50.00 in value" which was established in the Canadian Export Statistical Classification as of January 1, 1957.

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REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE

FIRST HALF YEAR, 1958

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

International Trade Division

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
International Trade Division
External Trade Section

REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE
FIRST HALF YEAR, 1958

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CHAPTER I

LEADING DEVELOPMENTS AND GENERAL BACKGROUND

Leading Developments in the First Half of 1958

The total value of Canadian trade was 5.4% lower in the first half of 1958 than it had been in the corresponding period of 1957. On account of the strength of a limited number of commodities, total exports (domestic exports plus re-exports) were actually 2.2% higher in value than in the first half of 1957. However, the value of imports, reflecting the lower level of domestic economic activity, declined by 11.5%; and the import balance, which had been \$574 million in the first six months of 1957, fell to \$189 million. The overall decline in Canadian trade in the first half of 1958 compares with a slight increase recorded in the first half of 1957 when total exports had increased by just over 1% and imports by about 2%.

The price index for domestic exports in the first half of 1958 fell by 0.9% and that for imports rose by 1.3%, with the terms of trade deteriorating by 2.2%. The volume increase in domestic exports at 3.1%, was thus somewhat greater than the value change, and the decline in the volume of imports was 12.6%. On a seasonally adjusted basis total exports declined in the last quarter of 1957 and further in the first quarter of 1958: in the second quarter of 1958, however, they increased to an

annual rate of some \$5.0 billion. Imports declined in the last three quarters of 1957 and again in the first two quarters of 1958. The rate of decline between the first and second quarters of 1958 was lower than in previous inter-quarter movements and in the second quarter of 1958 seasonally adjusted imports were running at an annual rate of about \$5.1 billion. Taken as a whole, developments in Canadian trade in the first half of 1958 continued the trends which had become increasingly evident in the course of 1957; and the relative stability of exports, the marked decline in imports and the consequent change in the trade balance were in considerable contrast to the developments of 1955 and 1956. In these two years a high level of domestic economic activity, increased exploitation of Canadian natural resources, and expanding world markets were inter-related factors which greatly increased the value and volume of Canadian exports and imports.

The ranking of Canada's leading trading partners was unchanged in the first half of 1958, but there were differing changes in the magnitude of exports to and imports from different countries and areas. Both exports to and imports from the United States and Latin America declined; exports to and imports

TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canadian Trade

	1956		1957		1958	Change from 2nd half '56 to 2nd half '57	Change from 1st half '57 to 1st half '58
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
	\$'000,000					%	%
Value of trade:							
Total exports ¹	2,304.0	2,559.1	2,330.5	2,603.9	2,381.3	+ 1.8	+ 2.2
Domestic exports ¹	2,269.9	2,519.8	2,287.1	2,552.0	2,338.3	+ 1.3	+ 2.2
Re-exports ¹	34.1	39.3	43.4	51.9	43.0	+32.1	- 0.8
Imports	2,845.3	2,860.1	2,904.6	2,718.8	2,570.0	- 4.9	-11.5
Total trade	5,149.3	5,419.3	5,235.1	5,322.7	4,951.3	- 1.8	- 5.4
Trade balance	- 541.3	- 301.0	- 574.1	- 114.9	- 188.7	-	-
Price indexes:²							
	1948 = 100						
Domestic exports	120.9	122.1	122.2	120.9	121.1	- 1.0	- 0.9
Imports	113.6	112.7	116.5	116.7	118.0	+ 3.5	+ 1.3
Terms of trade ³	106.4	108.3	104.9	103.6	102.6	- 4.3	- 2.2
Volume indexes:							
	1948 = 100						
Domestic exports	122.1	134.3	121.8	137.3	125.6	+ 2.2	+ 3.1
Imports ⁴	188.8	190.9	188.5	175.9	164.8	- 7.9	-12.6

¹ Canadian export statistics exclude transfers of defence equipment and supplies to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriation Act which were as follows (values in \$'000,000):

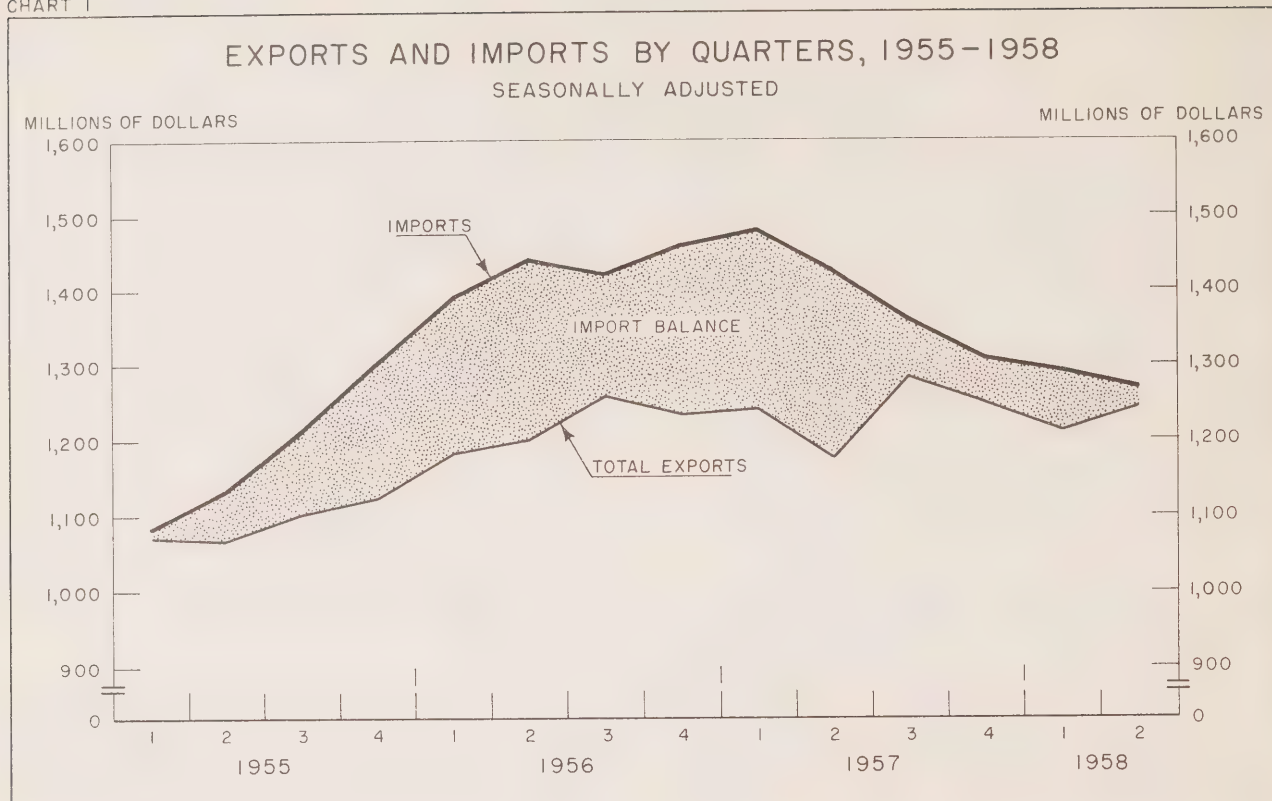
1956		1957		1958
Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
51.3	45.1	23.9	38.6	63.1

² Average of direct quarterly indexes.

³ Export price index divided by import price index.

⁴ Import price index divided into import value index based on total imports less goods for use of United Kingdom or other N.A.T.O. governments.

CHART I



from the United Kingdom both increased; and exports to the Commonwealth and Europe increased as imports from these areas declined. The United States was, of course, the largest single market for Canadian exports and the largest single source of Canadian imports and accounted for 64.3% of all Canadian trade. This compared with 67.4% in the first half of 1957, and the proportion of Canadian exports going to the United States declined from 59.7% in the same period to 57.5% in the first six months of 1958, as the proportion of Canadian imports coming from the United States fell from 73.5% to 70.7%. The United Kingdom, second only to the United States in quantitative importance, accounted for 12.9% of Canadian total trade in the first half of 1958 as compared to 11.5% in the corresponding period of 1957; and the proportion of exports going to and imports coming from the United Kingdom were also, at 15.5% and 10.4% respectively, somewhat higher in the first six months of 1958. The share of the Commonwealth countries in Canadian total trade rose somewhat to 5.2% as the proportion of total exports going to the Commonwealth increased from 5.1% to 6.7% and the proportion of imports coming from the Commonwealth was relatively unchanged at 3.9%. Europe accounted for 8.8% of Canadian total trade in the first half of 1958, the proportion of total exports shipped to Europe increased to 12.7% and the proportion of imports coming from Europe rose to 5.2%. The proportion of Canadian exports going to Latin America declined

somewhat to 3.9%, the share of imports from the same region in the total was unchanged at 6.4% and 5.2% of Canadian total trade was with Latin America.

On the basis of substantially complete statistics, the value of Canadian trade was fourth largest among the leading trading nations of the world in 1957 and was surpassed only by that of the United States, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany. This was similar to the position in 1954, when the Federal Republic of Germany finally regained its pre-war trading strength, and in all subsequent years. On the basis of trade per capita, however, Canada in 1957 was second only to Belgium among the leading trading countries and had been first in 1956. The high per capita level, which has been a traditional feature of Canadian trade, reflects the continued importance of foreign trade to the Canadian economy.

Among individual commodities, exports were sustained by large increases in the shipments of wheat, cattle, uranium ores, aircraft and parts, farm machinery, and, to a lesser extent, wheat flour, barley, dairy products and nickel. Largely offsetting these increases, there were sizeable declines in the export of crude petroleum, primary and semi-fabricated aluminum, newsprint paper, woodpulp, used ships, unmanufactured asbestos, copper, lead, zinc, abrasives, iron ore and planks and boards. Among imports there were very large declines in

non-farm machinery, automobile parts, rolling mill products, pipes, tubes and fittings, tractors and parts, petroleum and coal. Only somewhat reducing the aggregate of the large declines, there were increases in the imports of passenger automobiles, aircraft and parts, fresh vegetables and citrus fruits.

Main Export Changes¹

The most significant feature of the export situation in the first half of 1958 was the maintenance of a high value total in face of generally unfavourable world conditions and in particular the recession in the United States. As was to be expected, the value of exports of forest products and many minerals and metals declined; but, notwithstanding the relative importance of these products in Canadian exports, the aggregate reduction in value was insufficient to offset very considerable value increases in the export of a limited number of commodities, the more important of which were wheat, beef cattle, uranium and aircraft. Exports of wheat accounted for some 10% of all Canadian exports in the first six months of 1958 and at \$232.7 million were 40% higher than in the corresponding period of 1957. About one-half of the increase in the wheat total resulted from increased sales in regular commercial markets, most notably the United Kingdom, Japan, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Belgium; Canadian-financed shipments of wheat to India and Pakistan accounted for something under one-half; and shipments worth \$12 million to the Soviet Union, in part fulfillment of a trade agreement signed early in 1956, and \$4 million to China also contributed to the increase.

¹ For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Table IV.

Exports of beef cattle, which had amounted to \$1.2 million in the first half of 1957, rose to \$31.3 million in the same six months of 1958. Almost all of the cattle were exported to the United States and the large increase continued a movement which developed strongly in the second half of 1957 and was due to the building up of depleted feeder herds following the end of a long drought in the mid south-west United States. Uranium exports, which increased from \$45.2 million in the first half of 1957 to \$114.8 million in the same period of 1958, were also virtually all to the United States. Exports of aircraft and parts were valued at \$62 million in the first half of 1958 and were thus more than 400% higher than in the first half of 1957; and most of the increase was due to large shipments of military aircraft to the Federal Republic of Germany and Belgium. Thus, given the importance of wheat, beef cattle, uranium and aircraft in the export total, it is clear that the maintenance of the high level of the first half of 1958 is in some part due to fortuitous and not necessarily recurring factors; and given the magnitude of the increases in the exports of these four commodities and the smallness of the overall increase, it is evident that the total conceals some large declines.

In terms of commodity groups, classified on the basis of component material, agricultural and vegetable products, animals and animal products, non-ferrous metals, chemical products and miscellaneous commodities were all valued higher in the first half of 1958 than in the first half of 1957; and lower export values were recorded for fibres, textiles and products, wood, wood products and paper, iron and its products and non-metallic minerals. Exports of

TABLE 2. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas

	1955		1956		1957		1958
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total exports:							
United States	59.6	60.5	59.6	58.8	59.7	59.5	57.5
United Kingdom	18.7	16.9	16.1	17.5	14.6	15.4	15.5
Other Commonwealth and Ireland	5.8	5.8	5.8	4.7	5.1	4.9	6.7
Europe	8.0	9.5	11.0	10.9	11.2	11.3	12.7
Latin America	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.8	4.8	4.4	3.9
Others	4.1	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.5	3.7
Imports:							
United States	74.6	72.0	74.4	71.5	73.5	68.5	70.7
United Kingdom	8.3	8.7	8.4	8.6	9.0	9.6	10.4
Other Commonwealth and Ireland	4.3	4.6	3.5	4.3	3.8	4.8	3.9
Europe	3.7	4.9	4.5	5.9	5.0	6.1	5.2
Latin America	6.7	6.9	6.4	6.3	6.4	7.1	6.4
Others	2.4	2.9	2.8	3.4	2.3	3.9	3.4
Total trade:							
United States	67.4	66.5	67.8	65.5	67.4	64.1	64.3
United Kingdom	13.3	12.6	11.8	12.8	11.5	12.5	12.9
Other Commonwealth and Ireland	5.0	5.2	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.8	5.2
Europe	5.8	7.1	7.4	8.3	7.7	8.7	8.8
Latin America	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.7	5.8	5.2
Others	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.3	4.1	3.6

agricultural and vegetable products, which accounted for about 20% of all Canadian exports, totalled \$459 million in the first six months of 1958. This was some 16% higher than in the corresponding six months of 1957 and contrasted to a decline of about 14% recorded in that period. The increase in 1958 was, of course largely due to higher exports of wheat, which was the second largest export commodity in value terms, but exports of wheat flour increased by \$8.5 million (29%), those of barley by \$7 million (24%) and those of whisky by \$3 million (11%). In the same group, flaxseed exports fell by almost \$20 million or more than 45%.

Exports of animals and animal products were valued at \$165.7 million in the first half of 1958 and thus increased by more than 51%. This compared with a decline of about 11% in the same period of 1957 and was due mostly to the higher sales of beef cattle. Among other leading commodities in the group, fresh and frozen fish and cured fish also had higher export totals, but fur skin exports declined by some 10%. Forest products were again the largest export group and exports of wood, wood products and paper, notwithstanding a decline of more than 7% to \$658.2 million, accounted for more than 28% of all domestic exports. The decline in exports of forest products became evident in the second half of 1956, and in the first six months of 1958 the reduction was widely distributed among leading commodities in the group. Exports of newsprint paper, which accounted for more than 14% of the export total and which was again the largest export commodity in value terms, fell by almost 6% to \$333.5 million; exports of wood pulp declined by more than 11% to \$133.2 million, exports of planks and boards by over 3% to \$127.8 million, and exports of pulpwood and plywood and veneers by about 21% and 15% respectively.

Iron and its products accounted for almost 9% of Canadian exports in the first half of 1958 and exports of commodities in this group declined by more than 5% in value to \$202.2 million. The decline contrasted with a moderate increase in the first half of 1957 and was a result of the aggregate of decreases in most of the leading commodities in the group more than offsetting a large increase in exports of farm implements and machinery, which increased by almost 37% to \$55.2 million, and smaller increases in exports of internal combustion engines and passenger automobiles. Exports of iron ore, which tends, over the year as a whole, to be the leading commodity in the group, declined by almost 14% to \$28.8 million.

Compared to an increase of just over 11% in the first half of 1957, exports of non-ferrous metals increased by something over 2% in the same period of 1958 and, at \$515.1 million, accounted for some 22% of the export total. Exports of many of the commodities in this group were, of course, affected by the unsettled condition of the international markets in raw materials and it is, therefore, necessary to distinguish value and volume movements. The price

of uranium is fixed by contract and the value increase of more than 150% therefore reflects an equally large increase in volume; in value terms, it was the increase in uranium exports which was largely responsible for the very much smaller overall increase. Exports of nickel which remained relatively stable in price, also increased — by some 6% to \$134.5 million — and alone among leading commodities in the group surpassed uranium exports in value. Aluminum exports fell by more than 19% to \$101.9 million and, over the six months as a whole, the decline was largely in volume. Exports of copper were reduced in both price and volume and in value terms declined by over 12% to \$73.7 million. Both prices and volume of lead exports were lower in the first half of 1958 than in the first half of 1957 and they declined in value by about 34% to \$10.6 million. Zinc exports also fell in price, but remained relatively steady in volume and in value fell by 27% to \$25.5 million. Exports of platinum metals actually increased in volume, but a fall in prices was sufficient to reduce the value from \$13.2 million to \$12.5 million.

Exports of non-metallic minerals, which had risen by 28% in the first half of 1957, declined by 31.0% to \$119.5 million in the first half of 1958. Crude petroleum exports, which have been largest in value in this group since 1956, fell by more than 44% to \$44.4 million, and this compared to an increase of 72% in the previous year. Notwithstanding price increases, exports of unmanufactured asbestos decreased by more than 23% to \$36.8 million, and of abrasives by about 35% to \$10.8 million. Chemical exports, which had increased by some 9% in the first six months of 1957, rose by about 3% to \$101.6 million and among miscellaneous commodities there was a small decline in non-commercial items and a 60% decrease in sale of used ships. Transactions in used ships tend to be irregular and the large decrease reflects unusually high sales in the previous first half-year.

Main Import Changes¹

The decline in imports in the first six months of 1958 was widespread and among the main commodity groups only forest products and miscellaneous commodities, which between them accounted for some 15% of the import total, reached higher levels than in the first half of 1957. Imports of iron and steel goods, which provided about 38% of all imports into Canada, declined most absolutely and relatively and fell by almost 20% to \$962.4 million. In 1955 and 1956 the high rate of economic growth and especially in domestic resource development had led to significant increases in the import of virtually all the leading commodities in this group: since then, however, the rate of growth has been reduced and the demand for imports has consequently fallen to the point at which there has been some reduction in the high totals of 1955, 1956 and the first half of 1957. Imports of non-farm machinery,

¹ For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Table V.

TABLE 3. Leading Countries in World Trade, by Value of Trade and Trade per Capita, 1957

Exports f.o.b.			Imports c.i.f.			Total trade		
Country	1956	1957	Country	1956	1957	Country	1956	1957
Value of trade								
	U.S. \$'000,000			U.S. \$'000,000			U.S. \$'000,000	
World total¹	93,610	100,300	World total¹	98,117	107,300	World total¹	191,727	207,600
1. United States	19,097 ²	20,821 ²	1. United States ..	13,751	14,174	1. United States ..	32,848 ²	34,995 ²
2. United Kingdom ..	9,290	9,684	2. United Kingdom	10,881	11,412	2. United Kingdom	20,171	21,096
3. Germany, Federal Republic	7,358	8,575	3. Germany, Federal Republic ..	6,617	7,499	3. Germany, Federal Republic	13,975	16,074
4. Canada	5,288	5,467	4. Canada	6,270	6,346	4. Canada	11,558	11,813
5. France	4,541	5,111	5. France	5,558	6,170	5. France	10,099	11,281
6. Belgium and Luxembourg ..	3,162	3,186	6. Japan	3,230	4,284	6. Netherlands	6,588	7,203
7. Netherlands	2,863	3,098	7. Netherlands	3,725	4,105	7. Japan	5,731	7,142
8. Japan	2,501	2,858	8. Italy	3,174	3,626	8. Belgium and Luxembourg ..	6,434	6,618
9. Italy	2,145	2,540	9. Belgium and Luxembourg ..	3,272	3,432	9. Italy	5,319	6,166
10. Venezuela	2,116	2,366	10. Sweden	2,209	2,424	10. Sweden	4,154	4,561
11. Australia	1,887	2,203	11. India	1,698	2,154	11. Venezuela	3,365	4,234
12. Sweden	1,945	2,137	12. Switzerland	1,766	1,964	12. Australia	3,851	4,135
13. Switzerland	1,442	1,560	13. Australia	1,964	1,932	13. Switzerland	3,208	3,524
14. Brazil	1,482	1,392	14. Venezuela	1,249	1,868	14. India	2,986	3,504
15. Malaya and Singapore	1,361	1,363	15. Union of South Africa	1,524	1,696	15. Union of South Africa	2,707	2,995

Trade per capita³

	U.S. \$			U.S. \$			U.S. \$	
1. Venezuela	355	380	1. Belgium and Luxembourg ..	354	384	1. Belgium and Luxembourg ..	697	741
2. Belgium and Luxembourg ..	342	357	2. Canada	390	383	2. Canada	719	712
3. New Zealand	357	341	3. Switzerland	352	381	3. New Zealand	702	708
4. Canada	329	330	4. Netherlands	342	370	4. Switzerland	639	683
5. Switzerland	287	302	5. New Zealand	345	367	5. Venezuela	565	680
6. Trinidad and Tobago	260	299	6. Norway	350	363	6. Netherlands	605	649
7. Sweden	266	290	7. Hong Kong	327	349	7. Sweden	568	619
8. Netherlands	263	279	8. Sweden	302	329	8. Norway	573	597
9. Denmark	249	262	9. Denmark	294	303	9. Trinidad and Tobago	497	571
10. Sarawak	254	257	10. Venezuela	210	300	10. Denmark	543	566
11. Norway	223	234	11. Trinidad and Tobago	237	272	11. Hong Kong	558	554
12. Australia	200	228	12. Sarawak	241	238	12. Sarawak	495	495
13. Hong Kong	231	205	13. United Kingdom	211	221	13. Australia	408	429
14. Finland	181	192	14. Israel	201	209	14. United Kingdom	392	408
15. United Kingdom ..	180	187	15. Finland	206	207	15. Finland	387	398

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*, September, 1958; and United Nations Statistical Office, *Population and Vital Statistics Reports*, Series A, Vol. X, Nos. 2 and 3.

¹ World total exclusive of China, U.S.S.R., and those countries of Eastern Europe not reporting trade currently.

² Including military aid extended to other countries.

³ Trading countries as listed by I.M.F., except that Aden, Netherlands Antilles, and countries with neither exports nor imports of U.S. \$100 million in 1957 were excluded.

which accounted for about 10% of all imports and which had the highest value in both the iron and steel group and in all commodities, fell by 21% to \$275.9 million. Among other leading commodities in the group, imports of automobile parts declined by about 15% to \$133 million; of rolling mill products by 54% to \$57.4 million; of pipes, tubes and fittings by 20% to \$63.5 million; of tractors and parts by some 29% to \$61.9 million; of farm implements and machinery by almost 1% to \$47.8 million; of tools by about 4% to \$16.9 million; and of freight automobiles by 32.2% to \$12.4 million. Against this general trend, imports of internal combustion engines increased by almost 1% to \$71.4 million and imports of passenger automobiles by 13% to \$71.3 million. There is some evidence that the increased imports of passenger automobiles have reflected an increase of the proportion of British and European cars and a decrease in the proportion of Canadian and American cars being sold on the Canadian market. In the first six months of 1957, 243,716 cars became available (but were not necessarily sold) on the Canadian market and of these 84.3% had been produced in Canada, 4.8% were imported from the United States, 5.8% from the United Kingdom and 5.1% from Europe: in the same period of 1958, the number of cars made available fell to 221,237, of which 77.1% were produced in Canada, 4.5% were imported from the United States and 10.7% and 7.7% imported from the United Kingdom and Europe respectively. In value terms the proportion of automobile imports coming from the United States, the United Kingdom and Europe in the first half of 1957 was 56.9%, 27.6% and 15.5% respectively; and the relevant figures for the first half of 1958 were 39.1% for the United States, 39.1% for the United Kingdom and 21.7% for Europe.

Imports of agricultural and vegetable products accounted for almost 12% of Canadian imports in the first half of 1958 and declined by almost 2% to \$305.2 million. This compared with an increase of 5% in the first six months of 1957 and some at least of the decline was due to lower prices paid for sugar, coffee and rubber. In dollar values, imports of sugar fell by 15% to \$24.4 million, of rubber by

about 37% to \$13.6 million and of coffee by more than 3% to \$29.7 million. Among other leading commodities in the group, imports of fresh vegetables increased by almost 9% to \$29.8 million and imports of citrus fruits increased by about 12% to \$18.9 million. Fibre and textile imports provided about 8% of the import total and declined by almost 9% to \$197.2 million, and among the leading commodities in the group imports of cotton fabrics declined by more than 7% to \$34.3 million and imports of wool fabrics by almost 14% to \$18.9 million. Imports of raw cotton increased by just over 5% to \$28.5 million and imports of textile apparel were virtually stable at \$22 million.

Wood, wood products and paper accounted for almost 5% of Canadian imports in the first six months of 1958 and for the second successive first half-year changed relatively little in value, being, at \$114.9 million, some 2% higher than in the corresponding period of 1957. Non-ferrous metal imports provided more than 8% of the import total and declined by about 9% to \$217.1 million as imports of electrical apparatus declined by some 3% to \$124.7 million and those of bauxite and alumina by about 8% to \$14.6 million. Imports of non-metallic minerals were second only to iron and steel goods in value and accounted for some 12% of the import total. At \$304.9 million these imports were about 15% less than they had been in the first six months of 1957, when there had been an increase of some 4%. Imports of crude petroleum, which had risen by almost 23% in the first half of 1957, fell by about 11% to \$131.2 million. This decrease accounted for a significant part of the overall decline, but imports of coal, fuel oils and gasoline were also lower.

Chemical imports were about 6% of the total in the first half of 1957 and declined by almost 4% to \$145.2 million. Among other leading commodities, imports of aircraft and parts increased by 11.3% to \$57.5 million, and imports of tourist purchases, non-commercial items and refrigerators and freezers all declined.

General Background

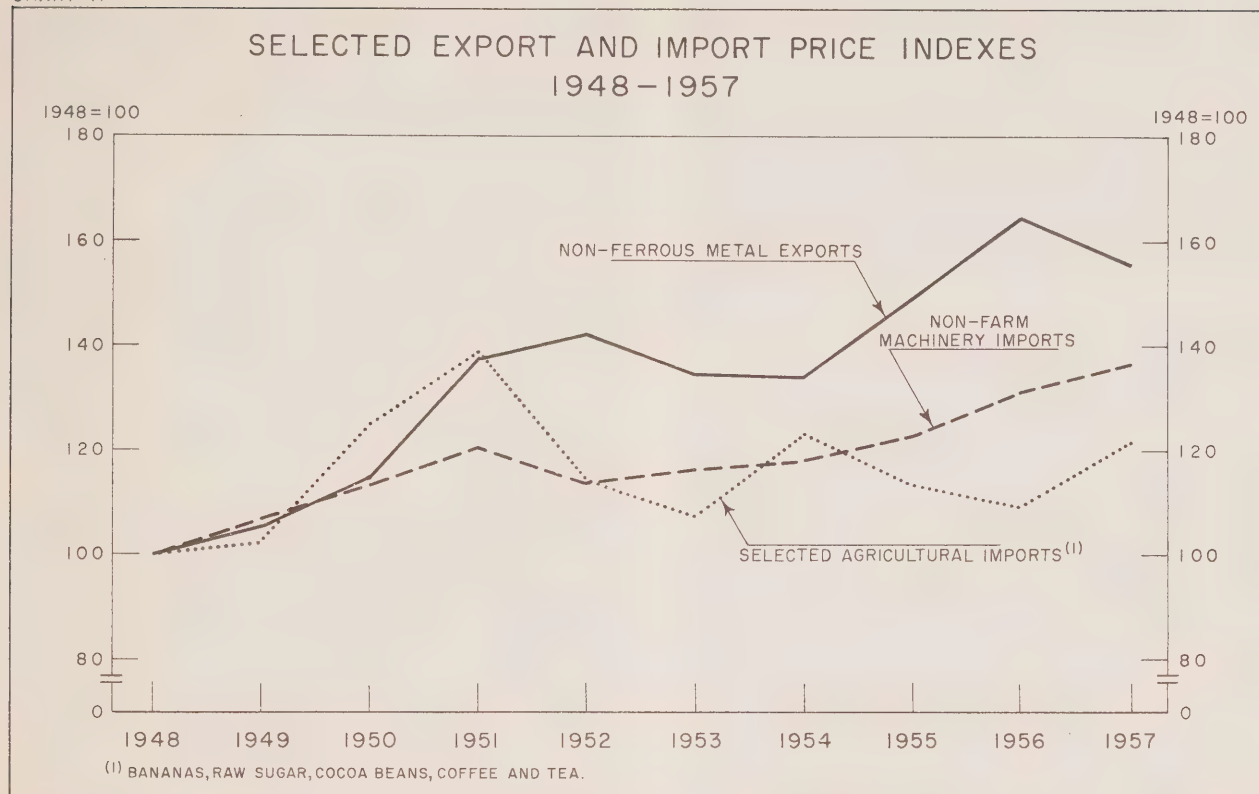
The magnitude, direction and character of Canadian trade in any given period are determined by a large number of factors, the more important of which are the quantity and quality of the human and material resources of the country; the extent to which these resources are employed; geographical location; and political relations. But Canadian trade is equally a function of these factors in other countries and the higher the general level of resource employment (and, therefore, levels of income), the more cordial political and commercial relations, then the higher are the levels which Canadian trade are likely to reach and the more soundly based the specialization underlying world trade is likely to be. For a country like Canada, which is greatly dependent on trade, world conditions are especially important, and in earlier issues of this *Review*¹ the

general trends in world trade and production in the post-war period have been described and discussed, and some account will be given of recent developments in Chapters II and III. The remainder of this chapter will discuss the post-war position of some primary commodities important in international trade.

The condition of these commodities in international trade is of great importance, for different reasons, to two broad groups of countries. On the one hand, the underdeveloped countries of Latin America, Africa and Asia are frequently dependent on the demand for a few commodities for their export earnings and thus their prospect of capital accumulation; and, on the other hand, highly industrialized countries (of which the United Kingdom is the example par excellence) greatly dependent on trade for their supply of foodstuffs and raw materials, also have a stake in the conditions of the commodity markets since a change in these markets, through

¹ See especially the *Review of Foreign Trade, First Half Year 1956*, pp. 12-15.

CHART II



its influence on the terms of trade, may significantly affect their balance of payments. Canada, of course, does not fit easily into either of these two groups of countries but shares to some extent the interests of both; and a significant proportion of Canadian imports consists of raw materials and basic foodstuffs, while even excluding forest products and uranium, a considerable part of Canadian exports are in the same category.

The uniqueness of the commodity problem arises mainly not from possible conflict of interest between the advanced and primary producing countries, but from price volatility. This greater price volatility is illustrated in Chart II, and historically, as between boom and recession the significant change in manufactured goods has been in output; but, in the short run, the output of many raw materials and foodstuffs has been affected much less by economic fluctuations and these fluctuations have consequently been reflected in sometimes quite violent price changes and sometimes in embarrassing surpluses of supply over effective demand. Although there is considerable danger in generalization, this survey will comprise a brief review of international commodity developments in general since the war and a somewhat closer look at two of the markets of particular interest to Canada.

The International Commodity Position in the Post-War Period

At the risk of concealing differences in the movement and prices of individual commodities and exaggerating differences between different periods,

international commodity developments since the war may be said to have gone through six phases. The first covers the immediate post-war years up to and including 1948 and was characterized by general shortage; the second consists of the years 1949 and 1950 in which the upward movement in demand seemed to be halted; the third is that of the Korean boom; the fourth that of 1951-1953 in which prices moved generally downward; the fifth covers from 1953 to sometime in 1956 and reflects the world-wide investment boom of that time; and the sixth is the period of the present recession in the commodity markets. In the immediate aftermath of the second world war, world demand for primary commodities, due to the needs of reconstruction, reconversion and the release of pent-up demand, increased greatly and quickly; and world supply, because of war damage, inadequate replacement of equipment and, in some cases, because of difficulties in transportation, lagged behind. The consequent shortages were general but were particularly severe in foodstuffs (especially grains) and an International Emergency Food Council was established to continue the allocation of foodstuffs that had taken place during the war; and even when production of a number of commodities increased, inflationary conditions and poor grain harvests aggravated the shortages and the prices of most commodities rose, in some cases very markedly. Notwithstanding the general excess of supply over effective demand a few commodities were in better balance or even in actual or potential surplus, like rubber and wool; and international discussion and agreement in this period was dominated by the

belief that, as following the first world war, the boom would be short-lived and that the disposition of surpluses would again be the problem.

Supplies of foodstuffs began to catch up with effective demand in 1948 as improved shipping and transportation facilities and larger wheat crops in Europe and the southern hemisphere relieved the effective shortage of cereals; and as the improvement became general for foodstuffs in 1949, the system of allocations was gradually abandoned. At the same time, the brief recession in the United States affected the volume and prices of a number of commodity imports, especially from the Sterling Area; although the revival of stock-piling in the United States increased the demand for some commodities, especially non-ferrous metals, and thus provided some offset to the effects of the recession. Not surprisingly, the fear of the widespread emergence of a surplus increased in this period and there was much inter-governmental discussion on possible co-operative measures in the production and marketing of wheat, cotton, tea, rubber, tin and sugar. In general, the more even balance of the period was partly due to increased supplies, but also to a more stable demand; and even where there was some evidence of surplus, as in the cotton, tin and rubber markets, it was relatively slight.

The prospect of equilibrium or surplus did not last long and in the first half of 1950 demand for primary commodities increased with economic activity in the United States and prices of raw materials rose; and following the outbreak of the Korean war in June 1950 the rise in commodity prices assumed boom proportions. As the war proceeded the scramble for supplies became more hectic, commodity prices rose still further and more government stock-piling led to still greater pressure on available resources. The principal impact of the Korean war was to focus attention on scarcity, rather than on the potential surplus and on the initiative of the United Kingdom, the United States and France, the International Materials Conference was formed early in 1951 to co-ordinate government action to increase production, conserve supplies and obtain the most effective distribution of available supplies among consuming countries. In the three years of its existence the Conference had the participation of some 28 governments and had Commodity Committees on copper, zinc, lead, cotton, manganese, nickel and cobalt, pulp and paper, sulphur, tungsten, molybdenum and wool. The work of the Conference and the reports of a number of national commissions, the best known of which was the Paley Commission in the United States, made it clear that the growth of productive capacity had not kept pace with the growth of demand in a number of primary products since 1945; and in subsequent years there has consequently been much resource development, especially in minerals.

The initiation of international collaboration and the introduction of national controls combined with a number of other factors, notably the expectation

of greater production, changes in stock-piling policy and the accumulation of certain manufactured goods, to halt the very rapid price increase which had reached its peak in the first quarter of 1951. During the remainder of 1951 the prices of many commodities declined although the International Materials Conference proceeded with recommendations for the allocation of a number of commodities. In 1952 the decline in prices became more general, partly as production increased, but also and even more importantly, as inventories accumulated during the boom were liquidated. By 1953 supplies of most commodities were approaching equilibrium with effective demand and the downward movement in prices was halted and not resumed even in face of an American recession. In the same year the activities of the International Materials Conference were discontinued.

From the latter part of 1953 to 1956 the dominant influence on the international commodity position was the character and extent of world economic expansion. Economic activity increased greatly throughout the world, but the demand for capital and durable consumer goods increased relatively more than the demand for other goods; and consequently there was a tendency for the demand for industrial materials to exceed supply. On the other hand, although the consumption of foodstuffs increased, the tendency here was for supply to out-run effective demand. Some very strong particular influences were at work in these years and there were sharp fluctuations in the prices of coffee, cocoa and tea in 1954 and 1955 and in the prices of copper and rubber in 1955 and 1956.

In the first part of 1956 there was evidence of a downward trend in many of the commodity markets and although the trend was interrupted by the Suez crisis and the consequent impetus to inventory accumulation and increase in shipping rates, it continued generally until the spring of 1958. Not all commodities were similarly affected, and in some cases the re-adjustment was reflected less in price changes than in changes in producers' inventories and in curtailment of production. In 1957 the demand for commodities for consumption was somewhat more than maintained, but total demand was less consistent as some consumption demand was met from private and public inventories. The international commodity recession must be seen in the context of the general reduction in economic activity in the United States and elsewhere. But it has been argued that the primary causes of change in the international commodity position pre-date the general recession; and whatever the exact causal relationships, it is plausible, for example, to see the changed position of many minerals as resulting from the effect of increased productive capacity (created subsequent to the Korean boom) being compounded by the impact of more immediate events. The general recession is itself one of the more immediate events which has had an obvious effect on total demand: changes in the strategic stock-piling of the American and British

governments which, in some cases, operated to increase supply and decrease demand were also of importance; and the prices of many metals had been raised to unusually high levels by a number of short-term factors in the period immediately before the recession.

The Wheat Situation

In the first decades of this century the production and marketing of wheat were strategic factors in the national economy and wheat was Canada's staple export; and in the 1920's Canada, on balance, supplied something over 35% of world wheat exports and was the leading exporter. In the 1930's, when wheat began to lose something of its importance in Canadian exports, the Canadian share of the world market declined to some 30%; and, on the average, the proportion has been relatively unchanged in the post-war period, when Canada has normally been second to the United States among the world's exporters. Since the war wheat has generally ranked second in value to newsprint paper among Canadian exports, and in 1957 accounted for some 8% of the export total. This contrasts markedly with the earlier years of the century when wheat had been responsible for 50% of Canadian exports; but wheat is still sufficiently important among Canadian exports for fluctuations in wheat shipments markedly to affect the total.

The wheat shortages of the immediate post-war years were largely overcome by 1948 and in subsequent years the world supply has been generally and increasingly in excess of effective demand so that by the end of the 1956-57 crop year the aggregate surplus in the hands of the major exporters — the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia — was estimated at more than one billion bushels. This result has been achieved despite acreage reduction in the United States, Canada and Australia and notwithstanding higher absolute levels of world consumption. There are a number of reasons for the large surplus, but the most important explanation is to be found in technological development and in weather conditions in North America, which have been reflected in increased yields. The Canadian yield had been about 12 bushels per acre on the average in the years 1935-1939, by 1945-49 it had risen to some 15 bushels per acre, by 1950-54 to about 21 bushels per acre and by 1955-57 to some 22 bushels per acre.

The higher yields meant that notwithstanding the decline in the relative importance of wheat in the Canadian economy, Canada has had a greater volume of wheat to dispose of in the post-war years than in the 1920's or 1930's. Whereas Canadian production was at an average of 310 million bushels in the immediate pre-war years, it has in the post-war years covered some 470 bushels annually. This relative abundance has become available at a time when a number of importing countries have been affected by dollar shortages and have consequently or for political reasons increased domestic pro-

duction; when competition on the world market has increased with the emergence of a number of new exporting countries; and when the United States has emerged as the world's leading exporter. Canada, it is true, has remained an efficient and low-cost producer and this, together with the quality of the wheat produced, has resulted in considerable comparative advantage; but it has by no means solved the marketing problem and it is not thus surprising that Canada has been keenly interested in the international agreements negotiated in the post-war years.

The first international wheat agreement was concluded in 1933 and three further agreements have been negotiated in the post-war period. The first was in force from August 1949 to August 1953, the second from then until July 1956, and the third came into force in August 1956 for a three year period. All three post-war agreements have provided for multilateral contracts for purchase and sale under which the exporting country undertakes to sell to participating import countries on their demand a specific quantity in each crop year at prices not higher than the agreed maximum; and the importing country undertakes to buy from exporting countries on their demand a specific quantity at prices not lower than the agreed minimum. The maximum and minimum prices have differed among the three agreements, being highest in the second; and only during the period of the first agreement (when outside prices were higher than the maximum and thus induced a number of importing countries to join the agreement) have prices, either within or outside the agreement, varied greatly from the average of the maximum and minimum. Since, in practice the agreement is most effective when the general price is close to either the maximum or minimum, and since the United Kingdom (the most important importer) withdrew from the scheme on the expiry of the first agreement, the proportion of world trade covered by the guaranteed quantities has been greatly reduced — from 61% in the period of the 1949 agreement to 43% in the period of the 1953 agreement and still further to 39% in the first year of the 1956 agreement. It is thus clear that the wheat agreements to date have failed to solve the problems of the imbalance between supply and effective demand, and these problems are still the subject of much study.

The Non-Ferrous Metals

Metal mining, which has a long history in Canada, has developed very considerably in recent years, and non-ferrous metals have become increasingly important Canadian exports — accounting, on the average, for something like 20% of the total in the years 1955-1957. Most of this group is comprised of six metals — nickel, aluminum, copper, uranium, zinc and lead — and these may be further distinguished by the fact that copper, lead and zinc are more sensitive in their price movements than the others: nickel and aluminum are the products of highly integrated industries with few producers and are, therefore, less liable to price fluctuation in

the short run; while uranium, the production of which is a very recent development, is something of a special case. Thus, although nickel, aluminum and uranium accounted for some 12% of total exports in 1957, it will be more useful to sketch the market problems of copper, lead and zinc (which, among them, were responsible for about 5% of all exports in 1957). Nor is this sketch completely irrelevant to the problems of other metals, since both nickel and aluminum, for example, are competitive substitutes for other base metals.

The copper, lead and zinc producing areas of the world were not seriously damaged during the Second World War, and as a consequence of this and the experience of the nineteen thirties, an early return to a position of surplus supplies was expected in the immediate post-war years and production policies were based on this assumption; and between 1945 and 1950 the development of new copper, lead and zinc resources was at its lowest level in some 50 years. With the Korean war, however, came the realization that supplies had, in fact, lagged behind effective demand, and in the years from 1950, the level of development has been extremely high. As a result of investment initiated subsequent to 1950, productive capacity began to grow in 1954 and by 1956 had increased sufficiently to affect the market. By this time, of course, other factors were at work and generally in this period

higher flows of supply were becoming available just at the time when levels of consumption were beginning to decline.

In the United States there is a high degree of vertical integration in the copper, lead and zinc industries, but integration is less marked elsewhere. It is, however, generally possible to distinguish producers and consumers: but with considerable integration on the supply side and a strong tendency toward the development of larger metal consuming units much of the trade in copper, zinc and lead is covered by contracts between large producers and large consumers. This, together with the fact that the United States has been transformed from a pre-war net exporter into a post-war net importer, has led to the suggestion that the copper, lead and zinc markets in the first post-war years lent themselves to administered prices, and that the prices thus established were, partly on account of strikes, unusually high. It is further suggested that, although the volume of metals actually traded is small, the freeing of the London Metal Exchange in 1953 has successfully re-established that Exchange as a price setter in the international markets; and that this, together with increases in productive capacity, has introduced much greater realism into the markets. Thus the present situation may be seen as an outcome of a number of factors including the growth of productive capacity, decreased demand, changes in stock-piling policy and changes in the market structure.

CHAPTER II

TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES

The United States and the United Kingdom are Canada's leading trading partners and together accounted for 77.2% of Canadian total trade in the first half-year 1958. This compared with 78.9% in the corresponding period of 1957; and the share of the United States in Canadian trade in the first six months of 1958 declined by some 3% to 64.3% as that of the United Kingdom increased somewhat to 12.9%. The United States provided a market for 57.5% of Canadian total exports in the first half-year 1958 as compared to 59.7% in the same six months of 1957; and the proportion of Canadian imports coming from the United States declined from 73.5% in the first half-year 1957 to 70.7% in the same period of 1958. The proportion of Canadian exports going to and of Canadian imports coming from the United Kingdom increased—exports from 14.6% in the 1957 period to 15.5% in 1958, and imports from 9.0% to 10.4%. In value terms both exports to and imports from the United States were lower in the first half-year 1958 than in the first six

months of 1957, but exports and imports to and from the United Kingdom were higher in the later period.

In addition to the United States and the United Kingdom, eleven other countries were responsible for 1% or more of Canadian exports or Canadian imports in the first six months of 1958. This compared with ten countries in the relevant period of 1957 and the composition of this group as between the two periods was changed only by the inclusion of India and Arabia and the exclusion of Italy in 1958. The Federal Republic of Germany was responsible for a larger share of Canadian total trade than any country other than the United States and the United Kingdom in the first six months of 1958 and like the United States, the United Kingdom and Japan accounted for more than 1% of Canadian exports and more than 1% of Canadian imports. As in previous periods, Venezuela accounted for the largest share in Canadian imports after the United States and the United Kingdom.

Trade with the United States

After the 1953-54 recession, output in the United States increased continuously until the third quarter of 1957. The rate of growth, however, began to decline in 1956 and continued to do so in the first three quarters of 1957 to the extent that by the summer of 1957 the gross national product had almost ceased to increase; and by the first quarter of 1958 the gross national product, in seasonally-adjusted value terms, was almost 5% below the peak reached in the third quarter of 1957. The decline seemed to end in the second quarter of 1958, possibly as a result of higher consumer and government expenditure, but the consequent increase in the gross national product was relatively small. United States exports to all countries were some 18% lower in value in the first half of 1958 than in the same period of 1957 (when, as a consequence of the Suez crisis, the level of exports had been exceptionally high); and imports from all countries declined by some 2% between the same periods. In

the first six months of 1958 Canada continued to be the most important single market for American exports and the leading single source of American imports. Canadian exports to the United States declined in value, but much less sharply than Canadian imports, with the result that the Canadian import balance, at \$447.8 million, was but 60% of what it had been in the first half of 1957.

Domestic Exports to the United States¹

Canadian exports to the United States were valued at \$1,333.1 million in the first six months of 1958 and were thus 1.7% and 1% lower than in the same periods of 1957 and 1956 respectively. The 1958 decline would have been much greater but for very large absolute and relative increases in

¹ For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Table VI.

TABLE 4. Trade of Canada with the United States

	1956		1957		1958	Change from 2nd half '56 to 2nd half '57	Change from 1st half '57 to 1st half '58
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
	\$'000,000					%	%
Domestic exports	1,345.4	1,473.3	1,355.7	1,511.9	1,333.1	+2.6	- 1.7
Re-exports	28.2	32.2	35.5	38.6	35.8	-	-
Imports	2,117.2	2,044.5	2,136.0	1,862.5	1,816.7	-8.9	-14.9
Total trade	3,490.8	3,549.9	3,527.3	3,412.9	3,185.6	-3.9	- 9.7
Trade balance	- 743.7	- 539.0	- 744.8	- 312.1	- 447.8	-	-

the export of beef cattle and uranium: the former, which had been valued at \$1.2 million in the first half of 1957, increased to \$31.3 million in the first six months of 1958, and the latter rose from \$45.3 million to \$114.7 million; and whereas beef cattle and uranium together had accounted for less than 4% of all Canadian exports to the United States in the first half of 1957, they were jointly responsible for almost 11% in the corresponding period of 1958.

Although exports to the United States declined overall in the first half of 1958 the changes in the nine commodity groups varied and were in some contrast to the changes that had taken place in the first half of 1957. Of the nine groups, only three changed in a similar direction in both periods: fibres and textiles and wood and paper products declined in 1957 and 1958 and non-ferrous metals increased. Agricultural, animal and chemical products, which had all declined in 1957, increased in 1958; and iron and steel goods, non-metallic minerals and miscellaneous commodities, which had all increased in the first half of 1957, declined in the same period of 1958. Exports of agricultural and vegetable products were valued at \$87.4 million in the first six months of 1958 and thus, at 19% higher than in the same period of 1957, accounted for 6.5% of Canadian exports to the United States. Among the leading export commodities in this group, oats and fodders declined by about 13% and 6% respectively, but these declines were more than offset by increased exports of whisky, barley and wheat, which rose by 16%, 5% and 15% respectively.

Exports of animals and animal products, which had declined by about 12% in the first half of 1957, increased by more than 60% to \$123.8 million and accounted for 9.3% of all Canadian exports to the United States. The higher exports of beef cattle accounted for something like three-quarters of the 1958 increase, but, with the exception of fur skins, there was a general increase among the leading commodities in the group. At \$539.5 million, exports of wood, wood products and paper were almost 7% less than in the first half-year of 1957. Notwithstanding the reduction, however, forest products were still the largest group in value terms among Canadian exports to the United States and were responsible for 40.5% of total exports to that country; and some 82% of Canadian exports of wood products to all countries was marketed in the United States. Newsprint paper, which is the most important Canadian export to all countries and to the United States, declined by some 6% to \$287.7 million, but still accounted for almost 22% of Canadian exports to the United States. As in the first six months of 1957, exports of other leading commodities in this group all declined: wood pulp by almost 4% to \$114.2 million, planks and boards by 5% to \$92.2 million, pulpwood by about 21% to \$13.7 million, shingles by almost 18% to \$7.4 million and plywoods and veneers by more than 18% to \$7.9 million.

Iron and steel exports were virtually unchanged in the first six months of 1958 and at \$108 million were responsible for 8.1% of Canadian exports to

the United States. Exports of iron ore which, like domestic production, had increased considerably in 1955 and 1956 and but slightly in the first six months of 1957, declined by almost 28% to \$18.7 million; and exports of non-farm machinery decreased by about one-third to \$7.8 million as exports of pigs, ingots, blooms and billets and ferro-alloys also dropped significantly. Contrary to the general trend and largely responsible for the relative stability of the total, exports of farm implements and machinery increased by 45% to \$51.1 million and those of internal combustion engines and parts by 37% to \$11.3 million.

Second in importance as a group only to forest products, exports of non-ferrous metals, which have risen in every year since 1955, increased by some 4% to \$300.1 million and accounted for 22.5% of total exports to the United States. The continued advance was due to the higher exports of uranium, which accounted for more than one-third of the group total, and the increase in which was more than five times greater than the increase in the group as a whole. Among the other leading commodities in the group, exports were generally reduced and exports of nickel fell by almost 17% to \$68.4 million, those of aluminum by more than 20% to \$42.3 million, those of copper by about 34% to \$26 million and those of zinc by some 23% to \$17.1 million. Exports of silver, lead and platinum metals also declined. Among non-metallic minerals, exports of crude petroleum, which had risen by more than 70% in the first half of 1957, declined by some 44% to \$44.4 million and thus contributed greatly to the decrease in the group as a whole. Total exports of non-metallic minerals fell by 32% (as compared to an increase of almost 35% in the first six months of 1957) and were valued at \$96.5 million—some 7% of Canadian exports to the United States.

Chemical and allied products accounted for 3.2% of Canadian exports to the United States in the first half of 1958 and increased by about 1% to \$42.5 million. Exports of chemical fertilizers, the leading commodity in the group rose by about 4% to \$22.4 million. Among other leading export commodities, non-commercial items decreased by some 13%, electrical energy by 32% and aircraft and parts by about 7%.

Imports from the United States¹

In the first six months of 1958 imports from the United States declined by almost 15% to \$1,816.7 million. This compared to a small increase in the corresponding six months of 1957 and the decline was widespread among the leading commodities and the main commodity groups. Among the main groups, the only increases were in forest products and miscellaneous commodities, and the largest relative and absolute decreases were in imports of non-metallic

¹ For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Table VII.

minerals and iron and steel goods. Reflecting the slackening in Canadian economic activity, imports of iron and steel goods declined by some 22% to \$804.5 million and this followed very large increases in 1955 and 1956, little change in the first half of 1957 and a substantial reduction in the second half of 1957. Notwithstanding the decline, however, iron and steel goods continued to be the most important group among imports from the United States and accounted for 44.3% of the total. Imports of non-farm machinery, the leading commodity in the group, had risen greatly in the boom of 1955 and 1956, but in the first six months of 1958 declined by almost 23% to \$238.6 million and thus contributed about one-third of the decline in the group as a whole. There were twelve other commodities in this group listed among the leading forty imports from the United States in the calendar year 1957, and all declined in value in the first half of 1958. Three of them—automobile parts, rolling mill products, and tractors and parts—declined absolutely by amounts in excess of \$20 million; and the others—internal combustion engines, pipes, tubes and fittings, farm implements and machinery, passenger automobiles, cooking and heating apparatus, iron ore, tools, freight automobiles, and scrap iron—declined by amounts varying between \$381 thousand (iron ore) and \$8.8 million (pipes, tubes and fittings).

Imports of agricultural and vegetable products declined by about 3% to \$156.3 million and accounted for some 9% of all imports from the United

States. All the leading commodities in this group were lower in the first six months of 1958 than in the same period of 1957, with imports of soybeans declining most absolutely and relatively. Imports of animals and animal products, which were responsible for 2.0% of the import total, declined by almost 10% to \$36.5 million and those of fibres, textiles and products by more than 7% to \$106.1 million, some 6% of the import total. Imports of wood and paper products increased very slightly and at \$102.6 million were responsible for almost 6% of all imports from the United States.

Non-ferrous metal imports, which accounted for 8% of the total, decreased by almost 14% to \$145.5 million, largely as the result of an 11% decline in imports of electrical apparatus. Imports of non-metallic minerals fell by about 27% to \$134.6 million and were responsible for 7.4% of all imports from the United States. Imports of all the leading commodities in this group declined, and coal imports were reduced by 29% to \$31.5 million and those of crude petroleum by almost 74% to \$4.4 million. Imports of chemical and allied products declined by more than 4% to \$126.9 million and were responsible for 7% of the total. Among other leading imports, aircraft and parts increased by 1% to \$41.2 million, parcels of small value increased by 2% to \$25.3 million, non-commercial items by 6% to \$19.4 million and medical, optical and dental goods by 14% to \$14.4 million.

Trade with the United Kingdom

Although the level of economic activity in the United Kingdom was comparatively high in the first half of 1958 the central tendencies, as measured by the statistics on unemployment and unfilled vacancies and by the index of industrial production, seemed to be downwards. Externally, however, the United Kingdom's earnings of foreign reserves in the first six months of 1958 were greater than those of any previous calendar year and some \$785 million was added to the gold and dollar reserves. This resulted from the unusual combination of a marked improvement in the British terms of trade and the absence of any great pressure on the sterling balances held in London.

In value terms, British exports to all countries were some 5% lower in the first six months of 1958 than in the same period of 1957, and imports were reduced by almost 12%. On the basis of the British statistics, Canada was second only to the United States as a source of British imports, and followed the United States, Australia and the Union of South Africa as a market for British exports. According to the Canadian statistics, Canadian exports to and imports from the United Kingdom both increased in the first half of 1958: exports, however, increased relatively more than imports and Canada's trade surplus with the United Kingdom consequently increased from \$80.9 million in the first six months of 1957 to \$103.1 million.

TABLE 5. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom

	1956		1957		1958	Change from 2nd half '56 to 2nd half '57	Change from 1st half '57 to 1st half '58
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
	\$'000,000					%	%
Domestic exports	369.0	443.7	338.5	399.0	366.9	-10.1	+8.4
Re-exports	2.5	3.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	—	—
Imports	238.8	245.9	260.1	261.9	266.6	+ 6.5	+2.5
Total trade	610.2	692.9	601.0	663.6	636.2	- 4.2	+5.9
Trade balance	+132.6	+201.2	+ 80.9	+139.8	+103.1	—	—

Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom¹

At \$366.9 million, Canadian exports to the United Kingdom were 8.4% higher in the first six months of 1958 than in the same period of 1957 (when there had been a decline of more than 8%); and among the main commodity groups only exports of iron and steel goods and of non-ferrous metals were lower than in the previous first half-year. Exports of agricultural and vegetable products accounted for almost 37% of all Canadian exports to the United Kingdom and increased by more than 15% to \$135.1 million. This compared to a decline of 17% in the first half of 1957 and wheat, wheat flour and barley exports were very largely responsible for the higher group total and increased, in the aggregate, by more than \$32 million. At \$72.4 million, wheat exports were almost 36% higher than in the first six months of 1957 and accounted for almost one-fifth of the export total; and barley exports more than doubled to \$20.4 million as exports of wheat flour increased by more than 28% to \$11.6 million. Among other leading commodities in the group, exports of soybeans and fresh apples also increased, but exports of flaxseed fell by more than 50%, those of oilseed cake by more than 70%, those of unmanufactured tobacco by almost 15%, and those of vegetable oils by about 52%.

Exports of animals and animal products which had been relatively unchanged in the first half of 1957, increased by more than 24% to \$8.1 million and were responsible for some 2% of the export total. Exports of wood, wood products and paper, which had declined by more than 4% in the first six months of 1957, rose by almost 3% to \$63.5 million and thus accounted for 17.3% of the export total. At \$20.7 million, exports of newsprint paper, the leading commodity in the group, were virtually unchanged, but exports of planks and boards, plywoods and veneers, and pulpwood all increased. Among other leading commodities in the group, exports of wood pulp, and pulpboard declined.

Iron and steel goods accounted for almost 3% of Canadian exports to the United Kingdom in the first six months of 1958 but, in contrast to a significant increase in the previous first half-year, declined by almost 21% to \$10.7 million. Non-ferrous metal exports, which had been proportionately greater than agricultural and vegetable exports in the first six months of 1957, declined by almost 6% to \$113.1 million and were thus responsible for 30.8% of the export total. Aluminum exports declined by some 22% to \$33.1 million and were thus surpassed in value by exports of nickel which increased by about 68% to \$35 million. Among the other leading commodities in the group, exports of copper, zinc and lead were reduced significantly while those of platinum metals increased.

Non-metallic mineral exports increased by some 28% to \$8.1 million and so accounted for 2.2% of the export total. Chemical exports were valued

at \$19.7 million, some 87% higher than in the first half of 1957, and accounted for 5.4% of the total. The miscellaneous commodities group which was responsible for less than 2% of the total, increased by more than 450% to \$7 million.

Imports from the United Kingdom¹

Imports from the United Kingdom increased by some 9% in the first six months of 1957 and, at \$266.6 million, were about 3% above the 1957 level in the first half-year 1958. As with imports from the United States, Canadian imports from the United Kingdom tend to be dominated by iron and steel goods and these accounted for 40.1% of the import total in the first six months of 1958. At \$106.8 million, iron and steel imports were almost 8% higher than in the corresponding period of 1957 and much of the increase was due to the higher imports of passenger automobiles which increased by more than 68% to \$26.8 million. Imports of internal combustion engines rose by some 52% to \$11.1 million and those of pipes, tubes and fittings by about 2% to \$12.9 million; but those of all other leading commodities in the group declined. Non-farm machinery, which has been the most important commodity in the group in recent years fell by almost 1% to \$23.2 million.

Agricultural and vegetable products, which had declined by almost 8% in the first six months of 1957, increased by about 32% to \$15.8 million and were thus responsible for 5.9% of all Canadian imports from the United Kingdom. Imports of whisky increased slightly, those of confectionery more significantly and those of cereal foods and bakery products by some 25%. At \$8.1 million, animal and animal products imports were some 9% higher than in the previous first half-year and accounted for 3% of the import total. Imports of fibres and textiles had increased somewhat in the first half-year of 1957, but in the same period of 1958 declined by almost 22% and at \$43 million were responsible for 16.1% of the import total. The 1958 decline was widespread among the leading commodities in the group and the only increase recorded was in coated cloth imports. Imports of wool fabrics, which normally rank second only to non-farm machinery among all leading commodities, declined by about 17% to \$15.2 million. Wood and paper products accounted for less than 2% of the import total, but increased by about 18% to \$3.4 million.

In contrast to decline of more than 10% in the first six months of 1957, non-ferrous metal imports increased by almost 12% to \$34.3 million and so accounted for 12.9% of the import total. Much of the increase was due to higher imports of electrical apparatus which increased by about 21% to \$17.5 million. Non-metallic minerals, which had fallen by some 17% in the previous first half-year, were

¹ For relevant statistics, see Part II, especially Table VIII.

¹ For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Table IX.

relatively unchanged and at \$13.9 million accounted for 5.2% of all imports from the United Kingdom. Chemical and allied products declined by about 7% to \$10.2 million and were thus responsible for 3.8%

of the import total. Among other leading commodities the most notable development was an increase of 49% (to \$16.2 million) in imports of aircraft and parts.

Trade with Other Leading Countries

Federal Republic of Germany

Exports to the Federal Republic of Germany increased from \$65.2 million to \$97.8 million and Canadian imports from that country rose from \$45.4 million to \$46.2 million. As a result of the relatively greater increase in exports, the Canadian export balance rose from \$20.2 million to \$51.9 million. Behind the large export increase were very much higher shipments of military aircraft and exports of aircraft and parts rose from \$79 thousand to \$35.1 million and thus displaced wheat as the leading commodity. Wheat exports were relatively stable at \$23.1 million. Exports of barley, rye, whisky, flax and rapeseed all declined significantly among agricultural and vegetable products, but those of fresh apples increased. There were diverse changes among other leading commodities, and exports of aluminum, copper, nickel, iron ore, pigs, ingots, blooms and billets and synthetic plastics increased considerably as those of scrap iron and steel, wood pulp, and asbestos declined.

Passenger automobiles were the principal Canadian import from the Federal Republic of Germany and increased by about 30% to \$13.2 million and thus by more than imports as a whole. Imports of electrical apparatus almost doubled at \$2.2 million; but those of non-farm machinery declined from \$6.5 million to \$5.9 million. Most of the other leading commodities in the iron and steel group, which tends to dominate imports from Western Germany, also decreased, with particularly heavy reductions in imports of rolling mill products and pipes, tubes and fittings.

Venezuela

At \$21.6 million, exports to Venezuela were almost 49% higher than in the first six months of 1957. Imports, on the other hand, fell by some 22% to \$96.7 million and the import balance was reduced from \$108.9 million to \$75.0 million. Petroleum imports were responsible for some 98% of the total and declined from \$121.9 million to \$94.9 million. The higher level of exports to Venezuela in the first six months of 1958 was largely due to considerable increases in the export of wheat, wheat flour, powdered, condensed and evaporated milk, and eggs in the shell. Wheat exports rose from \$43 thousand to \$1.0 million; those of wheat flour (the principal export) almost doubled to \$4.9 million; and those of milk and eggs increased by an aggregate of \$4.1 million.

Japan

A decrease of some 24% (to \$49.2 million) in exports to Japan and an increase of about 1% in imports (to \$29.8 million) reduced the Canadian

export balance with that country from \$35.4 million to \$19.4 million. Wheat exports, which rank first among the leading commodities, increased by some \$7 million to \$27.1 million. But this and much smaller increases in exports of iron ore and rapeseed were more than offset by reductions in exports of flaxseed, wood pulp, pig iron, aluminum, brass, copper and lead. Among the leading imports from Japan, pipes, tubes and fittings, which had recently been the principal import, fell from \$4.5 million to \$480 thousand, and rolling mill products from \$1.1 million to \$400 thousand. A wide range of other imports increased, however, and among the more important were canned fish, cotton fabrics, apparel, plywoods and veneers, non-farm machinery, electrical apparatus, and toys and sporting goods.

India

Exports to India increased by more than 340% to \$45.7 million as imports from India declined by almost 15% to \$13.4 million. As a consequence of these changes, what had been an import balance of \$5.4 million in the first six months of 1957 was transformed into an export balance of \$32.3 million in the same period of 1958. Some three quarters of the increase in exports resulted from Canadian-financed shipments of wheat which were valued at \$27.2 million and contrasted with a complete absence of wheat shipments in the previous first half-year. Exports of railway rails, which increased by \$5.2 million to \$6.0 million, copper, aircraft and parts and electrical apparatus were also higher and contributed significantly to the increase. Somewhat offsetting the increases, declines were recorded in exports of wood pulp, newsprint paper, aluminum and fertilizers. The reduction in imports was general, and imports of black tea, flax, hemp and jute fabrics, cotton fabrics, nuts and manganese ore all declined.

Netherlands

Canadian total trade with the Netherlands in the first six months of 1958 was significantly higher as exports increased by some 32% to \$39.4 million and imports by almost 10% to \$12.7 million. The export balance, because of the greater increase in exports, rose from \$18.2 million to \$26.7 million. Wheat exports rose from \$7.3 million to \$12.6 million, those of rapeseed from \$0.6 million to \$3.1 million, and those of copper from \$0.2 million to \$3.8 million; and taken together these three commodities increased by somewhat more than the export total. Exports of fresh apples and rye also increased significantly, while exports of barley, vegetable oils and flaxseed were considerably reduced. Among the leading imports, cocoa butter and paste, florist and nursery stock, and electrical apparatus contributed most to the increase.

TABLE 6. Trade of Canada with Eleven Leading Countries, by Half Years

Country	1956		1957		1958	Change from 2nd half '56 to 2nd half '57	Change from 1st half '57 to 1st half '58
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
	\$'000,000					%	%
Germany, Federal Republic:							
Total exports	54.2	80.6	65.6	89.4	98.1	+ 10.9	+ 49.4
Imports	39.1	50.2	45.4	52.2	46.2	+ 4.0	+ 1.8
Trade balance	+15.1	+ 30.3	+ 20.2	+ 37.1	+51.9	—	—
Venezuela:							
Total exports	15.5	18.9	14.6	25.6	21.6	+ 35.4	+ 48.5
Imports	93.3	115.1	123.5	124.6	96.7	+ 8.3	- 21.7
Trade balance	-77.8	- 96.2	-108.9	- 99.1	-75.0	—	—
Japan:							
Total exports	55.5	72.5	65.0	74.5	49.2	+ 2.8	- 24.3
Imports	29.0	31.8	29.6	32.0	29.8	+ 0.7	+ 0.8
Trade balance	+26.5	+ 40.7	+ 35.4	+ 42.5	+19.4	—	—
India:							
Total exports	16.1	9.8	10.4	19.7	45.7	+102.7	+340.8
Imports	16.0	14.9	15.8	13.4	13.4	- 9.4	- 14.8
Trade balance	+ 0.1	- 5.1	- 5.4	+ 6.3	+32.3	—	—
Netherlands:							
Total exports	21.2	33.8	29.8	40.7	39.4	+ 20.1	+ 32.1
Imports	10.5	13.3	11.6	13.8	12.7	+ 3.8	+ 9.5
Trade balance	+10.7	+ 20.6	+ 18.2	+ 26.9	+26.7	—	—
Belgium and Luxembourg:							
Total exports	25.9	32.3	27.7	33.1	38.6	+ 2.5	+ 39.2
Imports	22.6	30.1	23.8	20.3	13.5	- 32.8	- 43.4
Trade balance	+ 3.3	+ 2.2	+ 3.9	+ 12.8	+25.1	—	—
France:							
Total exports	25.6	28.1	33.0	25.0	26.6	- 11.0	- 19.4
Imports	14.8	17.8	17.0	19.2	14.7	+ 7.6	- 13.3
Trade balance	+10.9	+ 10.2	+ 16.0	+ 5.8	+11.9	—	—
Australia:							
Total exports	24.1	23.7	25.2	23.9	26.6	+ 0.9	+ 5.5
Imports	8.7	17.6	8.0	20.7	12.6	+ 17.8	+ 57.0
Trade balance	+15.4	+ 6.1	+ 17.2	+ 3.2	+14.0	—	—
Union of South Africa:							
Total exports	36.1	28.9	25.9	23.1	29.7	- 19.8	+ 14.9
Imports	3.2	5.2	3.3	3.6	2.2	- 32.0	- 33.6
Trade balance	+32.9	+ 23.7	+ 22.5	+ 19.6	+27.5	—	—
Norway:							
Total exports	26.8	30.9	27.3	28.4	29.4	- 8.3	+ 7.8
Imports	1.2	2.6	1.6	1.5	1.2	- 38.1	- 23.5
Trade balance	+25.5	+ 28.4	+ 25.7	+ 26.8	+28.2	—	—
Arabia:							
Total exports	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.1	- 23.0	+ 9.0
Imports	7.2	17.5	5.2	29.1	29.2	+ 65.7	+457.8
Trade balance	- 6.0	- 16.8	- 4.2	- 28.4	-28.1	—	—

Belgium and Luxembourg

An increase of more than 39% brought exports to Belgium and Luxembourg to \$38.6 million. Imports, however, declined by some 43% to \$13.5 million and the export balance consequently increased from \$3.9 million to \$25.1 million. Exports of aircraft and parts, which rose from \$18 thousand to \$14.6 million to become the leading item in the period, increased by more than exports as a whole

and wheat exports increased from \$11.8 million to \$13.1 million. Offsetting these large increases somewhat, there were significant declines in exports of flaxseed, rapeseed and asbestos. The import reduction was due chiefly to the decrease in rolling mill products, which fell from \$11.0 million to \$1.8 million. Among other leading commodities, imports of carpets and mats, unset diamonds and tin blocks, pigs and bars also declined, and those of plate and sheet glass increased.

France

Exports to France declined by about 19% to \$26.6 million and imports from France by about 13% to \$14.7 million. The greater decline in exports reduced the export balance from \$16.0 million to \$11.9 million. Against a general trend, copper exports increased from \$3.2 million to \$5.5 million to become the leading commodity, and aluminum and newsprint paper also increased significantly. Reductions in exports of wheat, which fell from \$3.7 million to \$159 thousand, flaxseed (from \$5.7 million to \$4.8 million), wood pulp (from \$2.5 million to \$942 thousand) and asbestos (from \$3.1 million to \$1.9 million) contributed most to the overall decline. The decrease in imports was heavily concentrated in rolling mill products, which declined from \$3.8 million to \$215 thousand. Among the other leading commodities, passenger automobiles and printed books increased, as did (to a lesser extent) brandy, wines, wool fabrics, non-farm machinery, electrical apparatus and plate and sheet glass; and rubber tires and tubes, unmanufactured leather and lace and embroidery declined.

Australia

At \$26.6 million, exports to Australia were about 6% higher than in the first six months of 1957. Imports, at \$12.6 million, were greater by some 57%; and the export balance declined from \$17.2 million to \$14.0 million. Canada does not normally ship wheat to Australia (which is generally a wheat exporter) but exports valued at \$2.5 million in the first six months of 1958 more than accounted for the increase in the export total. Among the other leading exports, non-farm machinery increased from \$560 thousand to \$1.1 million, passenger automobiles from \$1.0 million to \$1.2 million, automobile parts from \$3.6 million to \$3.8 million, aluminum from \$2.6 million to \$2.8 million, and asbestos from \$1.4 million to \$1.6 million; but planks and boards declined from \$4.0 million to \$3.8 million, and newsprint paper from \$4.0 million to \$3.7 million. The higher import total was very largely due to

increased imports of raw sugar, which rose from \$1.3 million to \$4.9 million. Dried fruits, vegetable oils, lamb and mutton and canned meats also increased, but imports of raw wool declined from \$2.6 million to \$2.0 million.

Union of South Africa

Exports to South Africa increased by some 15% to \$29.7 million, imports declined by about 34% to \$2.2 million, and the export balance rose in consequence from \$22.5 million to \$27.5 million. Exports were higher notwithstanding some decline in planks and boards and newsprint paper and mainly on account of higher shipments of passenger automobiles and railway rails. The former increased by \$1.4 million to \$6.8 million, and the latter, which had not been sold at all to South Africa in the first half of 1957, were valued at \$3.3 million.

Norway

From \$27.3 million in the first six months of 1957, exports to Norway increased by 8% to \$29.4 million. Imports declined by some 24% to \$1.2 million and the export balance thus rose from \$25.7 million to \$28.2 million. Exports to Norway have a somewhat special character in that much of the total is accounted for by exports of nickel in matte which are sent to Norway for refining. In the first half of 1958, such exports were valued at \$19.7 million compared to \$15.5 million in the corresponding period of 1957. Exports of wheat also contributed to the higher total and increased from \$1.8 million to \$2.7 million.

Arabia

Imports from Arabia (which for statistical purposes includes Kuwait and the other Shiekdoms), increased by almost 458% to \$29.2 million. The imports were virtually all of petroleum, and although exports increased by some 9% to \$1.1 million, the Canadian import balance with Arabia was increased from \$4.2 million to \$28.1 million.

CHAPTER III

TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

Canadian trade with Europe and the Commonwealth was higher in value in the first six months of 1958 than in the same period of 1957, but the value of trade with Latin America was reduced. As a consequence of these and other developments the proportion of all Canadian trade conducted with Europe and the Commonwealth increased moderately to 8.8% and 5.2% respectively and the Latin American share of Canadian total trade declined slightly to 5.2%. The level of trade with Europe was higher as exports to that region increased more

absolutely (and relatively) than imports from the area declined. Notwithstanding an increase in imports, total trade with the Commonwealth had decreased in the first six months of 1957. In the same period of 1958, however, imports declined significantly, but exports rose by a wider margin and total trade was thus increased. Both exports to and imports from Latin America declined in the first six months of 1958, whereas both had risen in the corresponding months of 1957.

Trade with Europe¹

Canadian trade with the communist countries of Europe increased in the first six months of 1958 and imports from these countries increased by some 4% to \$4.0 million and formed some 3% of all Canadian imports from Europe. Canadian exports to this group of countries rose by more than 59% and at \$19.3 million were responsible for about 6% of the export total. Exports to the non-communist countries in Europe increased by some 14% to \$280.6 million, but imports from these countries declined by almost 8% to \$130.2 million. With the exception of exports to France, Canadian exports to the leading countries in the non-communist group all increased in the first six months of 1958 and those to Western Germany and Belgium-Luxembourg relatively and absolutely most of all. Import changes were somewhat more varied with imports from France, Belgium-Luxembourg and Italy being reduced and those from Western Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland being increased. Western Germany was again the most important single market for Canadian goods and the most important single source of Canadian supplies in the region and accounted for 32.5% of all exports to Europe and 34.3% of all imports from Europe.

Canadian exports to Europe as a whole were valued at \$300.8 million in the first six months of 1958 and were thus almost 16% higher than in the previous first half-year. This compared to an increase of 3% in the first six months of 1957 and to an increase of 52% in the corresponding months of 1956. These fluctuations partly reflected changes in wheat shipments which had been high in the 1956 period, considerably reduced in the following year and were again somewhat higher in the first six months of 1958. In the latter period, wheat exports increased by almost 5% to \$76.6 million, as a result of higher shipments to Norway, the Netherlands, and the Soviet Union, and in accounting for almost 26% of the total, remained Canada's most important single export to Europe. Agricultural and vegetable products as a whole declined by some 7% to \$114.1 million and were thus responsible for 37.9% of all Canadian exports to Europe. Other than wheat and rye (which accounts for but a small proportion of the group total) exports of all the leading com-

modities in the group declined, especially those of flaxseed which had more than tripled in the 1957 period but which in the first half of 1958 fell by almost 40% to \$15.2 million.

Exports of animals and animal products increased by more than 30% but, at \$8.8 million, still only accounted for 2.9% of the export total. Wood and paper products were relatively insignificant in Canadian exports to Europe and declined by almost 29% to \$7.5 million.

Iron and steel exports, which had increased by approaching 30% in the first six months of 1957, fell by more than 5% to \$17.9 million, to 6.0% of the export total. The majority of leading commodities in the group either declined in value or increased but little in absolute terms. The overall reduction, however, would have been much greater but for a 93% increase in the sale of pigs, ingots, blooms and billets which at \$6.7 million became the leading commodity in the group. Exports of non-ferrous metals accounted for 23.7% of the export total and at \$71.4 million were some 25% higher than in the previous first half-year. This was roughly similar to the rise recorded in the earlier period and resulted from widespread increases among the leading commodities in the groups with the more important single contributions being made by nickel and copper. Nickel exports rose by more than 31% to \$30.1 million and those of copper by almost 80% to \$21.3 million. Against the general trend in this group, aluminum exports fell by about 6% to \$13.8 million.

Accounting for 2.2% of the total, non-metallic mineral exports declined by about 52% to \$6.5 million. Chemical and allied products declined by almost 11% to \$19.6 million and thus accounted for 6.5% of the export total. Among other leading commodities the most significant change was in the export of aircraft which increased from \$295 thousand in the first half of 1957 to \$50.2 million

¹ Except Commonwealth countries and Ireland. For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, X and XI.

TABLE 7. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

	1956		1957		1958	Change from 2nd half '56 to 2nd half '57	Change from 1st half '57 to 1st half '58
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June		
	\$'000,000					%	%
Domestic exports	251.0	276.9	257.8	291.6	300.8	+5.3	+16.7
Re-exports	1.1	1.9	2.0	3.9	1.6	—	—
Imports	128.5	168.1	145.7	167.1	134.8	-0.6	- 7.5
Total trade	380.6	447.0	405.5	462.6	437.2	+3.5	+ 7.8
Trade balance	+123.5	+110.8	+114.0	+128.5	+167.7	—	—

in the same period of 1958. Aircraft exports thus increased by more than Canadian exports to Europe as a whole and accounted for an unusually high 16.7% of the total. The much higher total for aircraft was very largely the result of greatly increased shipments of military aircraft to Belgium and Western Germany.

Canadian imports from Europe had risen by some 13% in the first six months of 1957, but declined by about 8% to \$134.8 million in the same period of 1958. Although a majority of the main commodity groups increased in value, fibres and textiles, iron and steel goods and miscellaneous commodities, which among them accounted for almost 60% of the total, declined. Iron and steel goods alone accounted for 34.1% of the total and fell by 25% to \$45.9 million. This contrasted with an increase of almost 34% in the first half of 1957 and of the leading commodities in the group only passenger automobiles and internal combustion engines increased. Passenger automobiles increased by about 52% to \$14.7 million and thus accounted for 10.9% of the import total and became Canada's most important single import from Europe. In absolute terms, Western Germany benefitted most from the boom in the Canadian market for European cars and imports from that country increased from \$8.3 million in the first half of 1957 to \$12.8 million in the same period of 1958. Much greater relative gains resulted in more modest absolute increases in imports of automobiles from France, Czechoslovakia, Italy and Sweden. Imports of non-farm machinery, which normally account for the largest single share of the total, declined by almost 15% to \$12.9 million. Rolling mill products, which have ranked second to non-farm machinery in recent years, fell by about 85% to \$2.8 million and thus more heavily than the group as a whole.

Imports of agricultural and vegetable products, which had fallen by more than 10% in the previous

first half-year, increased by some 24% and at \$12.7 million accounted for 9.3% of the import total. All the leading commodities in the group had higher totals. Imports of animals and animal products accounted for 4.1% of all imports from Europe and increased by about 18% to \$5.5 million. Following an increase of more than 17% in the first half of 1957, imports of fibres and textiles declined by almost 13% to \$16.7 million and were thus responsible for 12.4% of the import total. The decline was shared by all the main commodities in the group and there were lower imports of wool, cotton and synthetic fabrics and carpets and apparel. Wood, wood products and paper increased for the second successive first half-year and at \$5.7 million were some 10% higher than in the previous first six months, thus accounting for 4.2% of the total.

In contrast to a reduction of more than 10% in the first half of 1957, non-ferrous metal imports increased by more than 18% and at \$16.0 million accounted for 11.9% of all imports from Europe. Imports of electrical apparatus increased by 78% to \$8.1 million and thus rose by more than the group as a whole. Non-metallic minerals, which had declined by more than 25% in the first six months of 1957, increased by 14% to \$9.5 million or 7.0% of the import total. Imports of plate and sheet glass rose by about 46% to \$3.2 million as those of unset diamonds declined by some 20% to \$2.1 million. Imports of chemical and allied products rose for the second successive first half-year, but the rate of increase was considerably reduced at about 3%; and at \$6.8 million imports in this group accounted for 5.0% of the total. Miscellaneous commodities declined by some 6% to \$16.0 million and accounted for 11.9% of the import total. Non-commercial items, which decreased by more than 35% to \$4.0 million, declined by twice as much as the group total.

Trade with the Commonwealth and Ireland¹

Canadian trade with the Commonwealth is generally characterized by the export of manufactured goods and wheat and the import of primary products, and is frequently affected by two factors which may differ considerably in successive periods in their impact on the magnitude and rel-

ative distribution of trade. These are the shipment of Canadian goods to Commonwealth countries under the Colombo Plan and other arrangements for

¹ Except the United Kingdom. For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, XII and XIII.

financing exports by the Canadian Government, and the price sensitivity of Commonwealth raw materials to changes in international conditions. Both factors were at work in the first half of 1958, the former in greatly increased exports of wheat to India (under credit) and Pakistan (under grant) and the latter in lower prices for sugar, tea, coffee, bauxite, rubber and wool. Although exports to the Commonwealth as a whole increased by about one-third in the first six months of 1958 and imports declined by about one-tenth, the changes in Canadian trade with different regions of the Commonwealth varied considerably. Canadian exports to the Commonwealth countries in the Caribbean region were virtually unchanged at \$22.4 million and accounted for 14.2% of exports to all Commonwealth countries and Ireland. Imports, from countries in the Caribbean region on the other hand, accounted for 34.2% of total imports from the Commonwealth after declining some 15% to \$34.1 million. The lower total was due mostly to a reduction in the value of imports from the territories of the West Indies Federation.

Exports to Commonwealth countries in Asia, which were responsible for 40.4% of the total, increased by 166% to \$63.9 million on account of higher shipments to the Colombo countries. Imports from the Asian countries, however, declined by some 20% to \$33.0 million—or 33.1% of the total. The largest relative and absolute decline was in imports from Pakistan and this, together with a considerable decline in imports from India, was largely responsible for the overall decline. About one-fifth of all Canadian exports to Commonwealth countries was shipped to countries in Africa; and exports to these countries increased by about 9% to \$33.3 million, chiefly on account of increased sales to the Union of South Africa. Imports from African countries accounted for 10.1% of the total and declined by 24% to \$10.1 million. The lower total reflected reductions in imports from Ghana, the Union of South Africa, Mauritius and the Seychelles. Exports to the Commonwealth countries in Oceania increased by about 3% to \$34.3 million and were responsible for 21.7% of Canadian exports to all Commonwealth countries; and 21.9% of Canadian imports from the Commonwealth came from the same region as the value of such imports increased by more than 36% to \$21.8 million.

India, which received 28.7% of total exports and supplied 13.4% of total imports, was Canada's leading trading partner in the Commonwealth in the first six months of 1958 (mainly because of large Canadian-financed shipments of wheat); and was followed in importance by the West Indies Federation, whence came 27.1% of total imports; Australia, which accounted for 16.8% and 12.6% of exports and imports respectively; and the Union of South Africa, which was responsible for 18.7% of the export total, but only 2.2% of the import total. The net effect of the various changes in Canadian trade with the different countries and regions of the Commonwealth was to increase the Canadian export balance from \$6.2 million in the first half of 1957 to \$58.3 million in the corresponding period of 1958.

Canadian exports to the Commonwealth and Ireland as a whole increased by some 35% to \$158.0 million. This contrasted with a decline of almost 12% in the first six months of 1957 and the change was very largely due to greatly increased exports of wheat, which rose by 62.1% to \$36.4 million. Behind this very large increase were special shipments to India (\$27.2 million), and Pakistan (\$3.9 million), but also included were wheat exports, valued at \$2.5 million, to Australia as a result of the drought in that country. Exports of agricultural and vegetable products as a whole increased by about 187% to \$50.9 million and accounted for 32.2% of all exports to the Commonwealth. In addition to the higher exports of wheat, exports of wheat flour increased by some 31% to \$8.9 million.

Animals and animal products increased by about 9% to \$9.6 million and thus accounted for 6.1% of the total. Exports of wood, wood products and paper were reduced by about 11% to \$24.2 million and were responsible for 15.3% of the total. The reduction was fairly general among leading commodities in the group and exports of planks and boards declined by 11% to \$11.3 million, and those of newsprint paper by more than 13% to \$8.8 million.

At \$39.9 million, exports of iron and steel goods were some 30% higher than in the previous first half-year and accounted for 25.3% of the total. This compared with a decline of 29% of the relevant

TABLE 8. Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

	1956		1957		1958	Change from 2nd half '56 to 2nd half '57	Change from 1st half '57 to 1st half '58
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
	\$'000,000					%	%
Domestic exports	132.5	120.9	117.2	124.3	158.0	+2.8	+34.8
Re-exports	1.1	0.9	1.5	2.0	1.0	—	—
Imports	98.0	123.6	111.0	129.1	99.7	+4.4	-10.2
Total trade	231.5	245.5	229.7	255.4	258.6	+4.1	+12.6
Trade balance	+ 35.6	- 1.9	+ 7.7	- 2.7	+ 59.3	—	—

1957 total on that of 1956 (when the group total had been unusually high because of large shipments of Colombo plan locomotives to India) and much of the 1958 increase was the result of higher exports of rolling mill products. These increased from \$2.1 million to \$11.5 million as exports of railway rails to India and the Union of South Africa increased by \$4.5 million and \$3.3 million respectively. Among other leading commodities in the group, exports of passenger automobiles rose by more than 7% to \$10.6 million, with significant increases in exports to the Union of South Africa and Australia; but those of most other commodities declined more or less significantly.

Non-ferrous metal products accounted for 8.7% of the total and decreased by 9% to \$13.8 million. Exports of aluminum declined by 26% to \$6.4 million and those of primary and semi-fabricated copper by some 4% to \$2.2 million; exports of electrical apparatus, however, increased by more than 30% to \$3.6 million. At \$3.0 million, exports of non-metallic minerals were some 24% higher than in the previous first half-year and accounted for 1.9% of the total. Chemical and allied products decreased by almost 30% to \$1.6 million and were responsible for 3.4% of the total, while 6.2% of all Canadian exports to the Commonwealth were classified as miscellaneous commodities. Prominent among the latter were aircraft and parts (exports of which tend to fluctuate within a wide margin from year to year), which increased by more than 400% to \$3.5 million.

As has already been pointed out, primary products dominate Canadian imports from Commonwealth countries and it is, therefore, important in any significant analysis of import changes to pay close attention to price and quantity movements. In the table which follows, quantity and price detail are given for a representative selection of imports from the Commonwealth in the first six months of 1957 and the first six months of 1958; and from this information it is possible to determine the value and volume changes which took place between the two years. Comparison of columns 1 and 2 indicate the quantity change between the two periods and comparison of column 2 and 3 the corresponding price change.

Commodity	'57 Quantity at '57 Prices	'58 Quantity at '57 Prices	'58 Quantity at '58 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Sugar, unrefined	24.6	27.1	20.7
Bauxite and alumina for aluminum	12.6	13.6	13.3
Tea, black	13.3	11.4	10.3
Rubber, crude, etc.	12.1	8.1	6.6
Jute fabrics, etc.	4.7	4.7	4.7
Wool, raw	5.9	4.4	3.9
Cocoa beans	2.5	1.8	3.4
Vegetable oils	1.5	3.4	3.2
Mutton and lamb, fresh	1.6	2.8	2.7
Coffee, green	2.6	2.5	2.4
Nuts	1.7	1.1	1.1
Total	83.1	80.9	72.4

The commodities listed in the table were responsible for 74.8% of total imports in the first half of 1957 and 72.7% in the same period of 1958. As a group, the eleven commodities in question declined by 12.8% in value between the two periods as a result of a decrease of 2.6% in quantity and a reduction of 10.5% in price. The price movements were generally downward, the quantity movements mostly so, and the resulting value changes were varied. Alone of the group, cocoa beans rose in price—by 88.9%—and, notwithstanding a reduction of 28% in quantity, increased by 36% in value. Unrefined sugar, which represented something like 30% of the total in value terms, decreased by more than 10% in value as a similar increase in quantity was more than offset by a reduction of some 24% in price. Crude rubber, black tea, raw wool, and green coffee all declined in price, volume and value; and bauxite, vegetable oils, and mutton and lamb rose in value as increases in quantities more than compensated for price reductions. Imports of jute fabrics were unchanged in price and quantity and those of nuts declined equally, in the absence of price change, in value and volume.

Total imports from the Commonwealth declined by about 10% to \$99.7 million in the first six months of 1958. Much of the overall reduction was due to a decrease of about 11% in agricultural and vegetable imports which, at \$57.0 million, accounted for 57% of the total. Raw sugar, the leading import from the Commonwealth, decreased by almost 16% to \$20.7 million and was thus responsible for about one-half of the reduction for the group as a whole. Sugar imports, however, actually increased in quantity and the reduction was due wholly to lower prices; and in value terms decreases in imports from Mauritius and the Caribbean countries were more than sufficient to offset significant increases in imports from Australia and the Fiji Islands. In absolute terms, imports of crude rubber declined most in the group and among all the leading commodities and at \$6.6 million were some 45% less than in the previous first half-year. The lower total reflected reductions in both volume and price and was due mainly to a fall of more than \$5 million in imports from Malaya. Imports of crude rubber from Ceylon increased significantly to total more than \$1 million. Again as a consequence of lower price and volume, black tea imports (which come mainly from India and Ceylon) declined by 22% to \$10.3 million. Among other leading commodities in the group, imports of vegetable oils increased considerably in volume and by 110% (or \$1.7 million) in value and this, together with a significant increase in imports of dried fruits and smaller increases in a number of other food imports, did something to offset the large decreases mentioned above.

Animals and animal products, which accounted for 7.9% of the total, increased by some 38% to \$7.9 million and imports of fibres and textiles declined by about 14% to \$12.5 million to account for 12.5% of the total. Flax, hemp and jute fabrics and raw wool, the leading commodities in this group, both declined, the former slightly and the

latter, as a result of smaller quantities being imported at lower prices, by about one-third. At \$16.3 million, imports of non-ferrous metals were some 13% lower than in the previous first half-year and accounted for 16.3% of the import total. Notwithstanding a slight fall in price, imports of bauxite and alumina (which comes mostly from Jamaica and is the leading commodity in the group)

increased by more than 5% in value to \$13.3 million. Most of the other leading commodities in the group were, however, reduced. Non-metallic minerals decreased by some 41% to \$3.1 million and thus accounted for 3% of all imports from the Commonwealth. Contributing largely to the group reduction, petroleum imports, entirely from Trinidad, declined by almost 37% to \$2.0 million.

Trade with Latin America¹

Although Latin American countries are generally dependent on the export of primary products, there is considerable variation in conditions as among the different countries of the region: Mexico, Brazil and Argentina, for example, are the more industrialized of the Latin American countries (without manufactured products as yet being significant exports); and there is considerable diversity in standards of living, economic structures and composition of trade in the region. It is not, therefore, surprising that an overall decline in both exports and imports should conceal differences in the development of Canadian trade with the various countries. Venezuela is Canada's leading trading partner in the region, and in the first six months of 1958 exports to that country increased by almost 50% to \$21.5 million and accounted for 23.3% of the total. Imports from Venezuela, some 59.0% of the total, declined by about 22% to \$96.7 million. Mexico was second in importance to Venezuela, both as a market for Canadian goods and as a source of Canadian imports; and exports to Mexico declined by some 13% to \$19.8 million (about one-fifth of the total) as imports increased by about 84% to \$17.3 million (about one-tenth of the total). Among other leading countries in the region, Brazil and Argentina both accounted for a smaller proportion of Canadian trade than in the previous first half-year, and exports to Panama, which had been mostly of used ships in the earlier period, fell by some 85%.

Canadian exports to Latin America as a region declined by almost 18% to \$92.2 million. This contrasted with an increase of approaching 40% in the first six months of 1957, and both the contrast and the 1958 reduction were to a large extent due to fluctuations in the sales of used ships to Panama. These had been valued at \$1.5 million in the first half of 1956 and at \$18.8 million in the same period of 1957; but in the 1958 period, they were again reduced—to \$1.6 million. A considerable reduction in exports of iron and steel goods also contributed to the lower total of the first six months of 1958.

Exports of agricultural and vegetable products increased by about 48% to \$18.4 million and thus accounted for 19.8% of the total. Exports of wheat and wheat flour—which increased by about 100% and 88% to \$4.5 million and \$8.7 million respectively—together increased by more than the group as a whole due to considerably higher exports of wheat to Peru and Venezuela and of wheat flour to

Venezuela. Malt exports also increased—by some 11% to \$2.1 million—but exports of most other leading commodities in the group declined. Animals and animal products, which had decreased by almost 30% in the first six months of 1957, increased by more than 80% to \$10.9 million or 11.8% of the export total. Exports of powdered milk, which increased by 108% to \$3.4 million, and of eggs in the shell, which increased from \$93 thousand to \$2.7 million and went very largely to Venezuela, more than accounted for the increase. Wood, wood products and paper were virtually unchanged at \$15.8 million and accounted for 17.1% of all Canadian exports to Latin America. Notwithstanding the relative stability of the total, exports of newsprint paper, the leading commodity in the group and among all exports to Latin America, increased by some 7% to \$12.4 million. Exports of newsprint paper to Brazil fell considerably, but this decrease was more than offset by significant increases in exports to Argentina, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico and Venezuela. Exports of the other leading commodities in the group all declined.

In contrast to an increase of some 92% in the first six months of 1957, exports of iron and steel goods declined by more than 45% to \$16.8 million and accounted for 18.2% of the total. Most of the reduction resulted from lower exports of locomotives and parts and of rolling mill products—the former declining by about 97% to \$175 thousand and the latter by some 84% to \$1.2 million. By their nature, exports of locomotives and some rolling mill products tend to be discrete in their movements from year to year and the lower totals of these products in the first six months of 1956 were due chiefly to greatly reduced exports of locomotives to Argentina and Brazil and of railway rails to Mexico. Most of the other leading commodities in the group also declined, but exports of non-farm machinery, the principal commodity, increased by about 13% to \$8.4 million.

At \$13.8 million, non-ferrous metal exports accounted for 14.9% of the total and were almost 24% higher than in the first six months of 1957. Aluminum exports rose by some 24% to \$5.5 million and exports of electrical apparatus by more than 63% to \$5.0 million. Exports of primary copper and nickel also increased, but not greatly in absolute terms. Non-metallic mineral exports declined by

¹ For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, XIV and XV.

TABLE 9. Trade of Canada with Latin America

	1956		1957		1958	Change from 2nd half '56 to 2nd half '57	Change from 1st half '57 to 1st half '58
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
	\$'000,000					%	%
Domestic exports	80.6	95.8	111.8	112.9	92.2	+ 17.8	- 17.5
Re-exports	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.9	—	—
Imports	182.4	179.4	186.5	193.4	164.0	+ 7.8	- 12.0
Total trade	263.4	275.8	299.3	307.5	257.1	+ 11.5	- 14.1
Trade balance	- 101.4	- 83.1	- 73.7	- 79.4	- 71.0	—	—

about 12% to \$3.1 million and were thus responsible for 3.4% of the export total. Exports of chemical and allied products, which accounted for 9.7% of the total, also declined by 9% to \$8.9 million—and those of miscellaneous commodities fell by almost 86% to \$10.0 million. The latter decline was chiefly due to smaller exports of used ships to Panama.

Canadian imports from Latin America are similar to those from the Commonwealth countries in that both are composed mostly of primary commodities. It is, therefore, again important to pay close attention to price and volume changes; and the following table gives data which makes it possible to analyse the quantity and value changes for the leading commodities.

Commodity	'57 Quantity at '57 Prices	'58 Quantity at '57 Prices	'58 Quantity at '58 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Petroleum, crude, etc.	121.9	93.2	94.9
Fuel oils	1.3	1.2	1.1
Sub-Total	123.2	94.4	96.0
Coffee, green ..	27.0	29.1	25.3
Bananas, fresh	12.0	12.5	11.5
Cotton, raw.....	0.2	6.4	5.8
Vegetables, fresh	2.7	3.1	5.4
Sugar, unrefined	4.1	5.7	3.7
Nuts	2.3	1.4	1.4
Manila, sisal fi- bres	1.8	1.3	1.2
Sub-Total	50.1	59.5	54.4
Total	173.2	153.9	150.4

In value terms, the commodities listed were responsible for 91.7% of all imports from Latin America in the first six months of 1958 as compared to 93.0% in the same period of 1957. Between the two periods, the value of the commodities considered as a group declined by about 13% as a fall of some 11% in volume was compounded by a reduction of about 2% in price. Crude petroleum, by

far the most important commodity in the group, declined by 22% in value as an even greater decrease in volume was tempered by a slight increase in price. Fuel oils and manila fibres declined in price, quantity and therefore value, and fresh vegetables increased on all three counts. Of the other commodities in the group, green coffee, bananas and raw sugar all declined in value as increases in volume were more than offset by reductions in price; and raw cotton showed a very large value increase as a very large volume increase much more than compensated for a lower price, while nuts declined equally in volume and value as price remained constant.

Total imports from Latin America, which had increased slightly in the first six months of 1957, declined by some 12% to \$164.0 million. This was largely due to a fall of almost 22% in the import of non-metallic minerals which, at \$96.6 million, accounted for 58.9% of all imports and decreased by more than imports as a whole. Petroleum, which comes entirely from Venezuela and was responsible for more than 50% of the import total, dominates the non-metallic minerals and in declining by about 22% to \$94.9 million, fell by slightly more than the group as a whole. Agricultural and vegetable products increased by about 4% to \$55.1 million and were thus responsible for 33.6% of the total. The increase was the net balance of diverse movements in the leading commodities in the group; and the most significant increase was in the import of fresh vegetables, while green coffee, bananas and raw sugar (all on account of price reduction) declined considerably.

Imports of fibres and textiles increased by 113% to \$8.0 million to account for 4.9% of the total. Behind this increase was an even greater rise in raw cotton imports from Mexico (whence imports had been very low in the corresponding period of 1957 as a result of diversion to the United States as a source of supply).

CHAPTER IV

THE SEASONAL PATTERN OF CANADIAN TRADE¹

Canadian trade statistics, as published in the *Trade of Canada* reports are not always an end product but rather, for some purposes, raw material which requires further processing. One of the more interesting and important uses of the trade statistics is as an indicator of general economic development, and it is the purpose of this Chapter to describe and discuss in a general way some of the adjustments to the statistics that this can entail. Specifically, an attempt will be made to derive average seasonal patterns for domestic exports and imports in the post-war period; to consider the meaning and limitations of the derived statistics;

The Derivation of the Seasonal Patterns

Underlying the attempts to measure seasonal variation is a basic assumption that economic time series may be meaningfully and statistically analyzed into a number of components. These components are generally recognized as being (i) the secular trend or general direction in which the series is moving in the long run (however defined); (ii) oscillations about the trend which are of greater or less regularity and which are normally further subdivided into cyclical and seasonal: the cyclical fluctuations are those reflecting the recurring movements of aggregate economic activity through phases of recession, contraction, revival and expansion which, together, last several years; the seasonal movements are periodic within the space of each year; and (iii) random or irregular movements which are not thought to be capable of theoretical explanation, but which may be sufficiently strong in effect, as, for example, the impact of a major war, to become a terminal point for the secular trend and oscillations. It should be emphasized that, although not capable of theoretical interpretation, random or irregular factors may be of great importance in practice and further examples of such factors are a protracted strike in a major industry, wide variation in the onset of winter and abrupt changes in consumer taste. As a matter of method, the derivation of a seasonal pattern normally consists in averaging deviations (from an estimated trend-cycle) for each of the months and quarters in the different years of the period. Although the seasonal pattern can be of great interest in itself, the necessity for its isolation arises from the fact that it may obscure and distort a movement in the trend and/or cycle, and thus make the interpretation of the statistics difficult.

Before it is realistic to assume that a seasonal trade pattern may be derived with precision for any given period, at least two conditions must be satisfied: the trade structure must be reasonably consistent over the period; and the period must be sufficiently long to make it plausible to assume that random or irregular factors will cancel out. The first condition subsumes a number of other conditions (like, for example, the absence of technological changes which would markedly affect the

to compare the present patterns with patterns derived earlier in the post-war period; and briefly to survey possible refinements in technique that would accompany the systematic production of seasonally adjusted trade series. Whatever, of course, the prospects for the successful measurement of seasonal influences their importance cannot be questioned; and among the more obvious seasonal factors in Canadian trade are the importance of agricultural products, the effect of the climate on transportation and other forms of economic activity and the fact that consumer demand is regularly heavier at some times of the year than at others.

seasonal flows of exports and imports) and, on the level of the trade totals, is concerned with consistency in the seasonal movements of commodities and commodity groups as well as with consistency in their relative shares of the trade totals. More generally, an attempt may be made to derive a seasonal pattern if the relative importance of the factors giving rise to seasonal variations in exports and imports remains reasonably constant in the period being examined.

As a working hypothesis it is assumed at this stage that the period 1946-58 sufficiently satisfies the conditions to permit the derivation of seasonal patterns of domestic exports and imports. The raw data for this study are thus provided by the monthly and quarterly trade statistics for the period from the second half of 1946 to the first half of 1958 and the results, due to the use of moving averages, cover the period 1947-1957. It seemed appropriate, in a general study of this kind, to keep the statistical methods used as simple as possible and in particular, since the immediate concern is with the seasonal pattern rather than the trend and since the study is descriptive rather than analytical, the method of moving averages has been preferred to the use of a mathematical trend line. Methods which call for subjective judgement have, as far as possible, been similarly avoided.

Thus, the method actually adopted comprised the following calculations and stages:

(i) The trend/cycle was approximated by running a twelve-month moving average through the original data and centring the average on individual months;

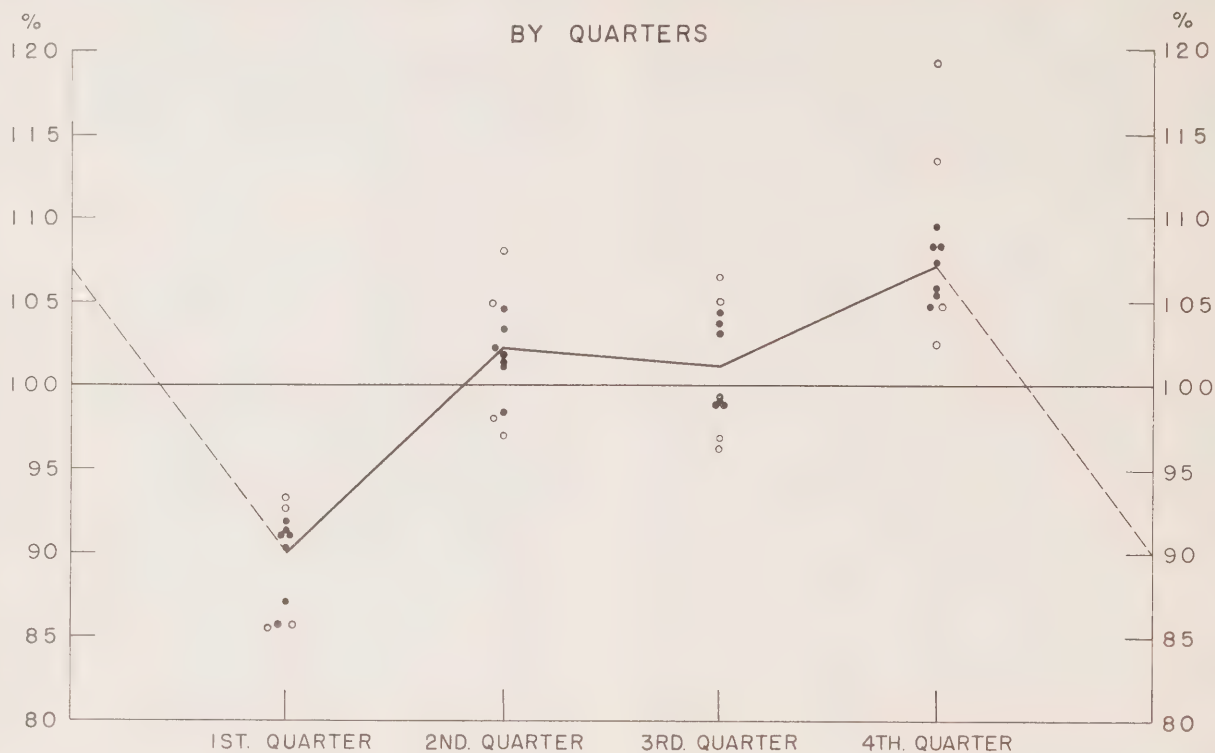
(ii) The original data for each month was then expressed as a percentage of the appropriate centred moving average and the result was taken as the measure of seasonality for each month;

¹ See also "The Seasonal Pattern of Canadian Trade" in the *Review of Foreign Trade*, Calendar Year 1954, pp. 33-37, and "Seasonal Influences on Canadian Trade" in the *Review of Foreign Trade*, First Half Year 1953, pp. 24-29. For a general discussion of problems and methods, see *Seasonally Adjusted Economic Indicators 1947-55* (DBS Reference Paper, No. 77).

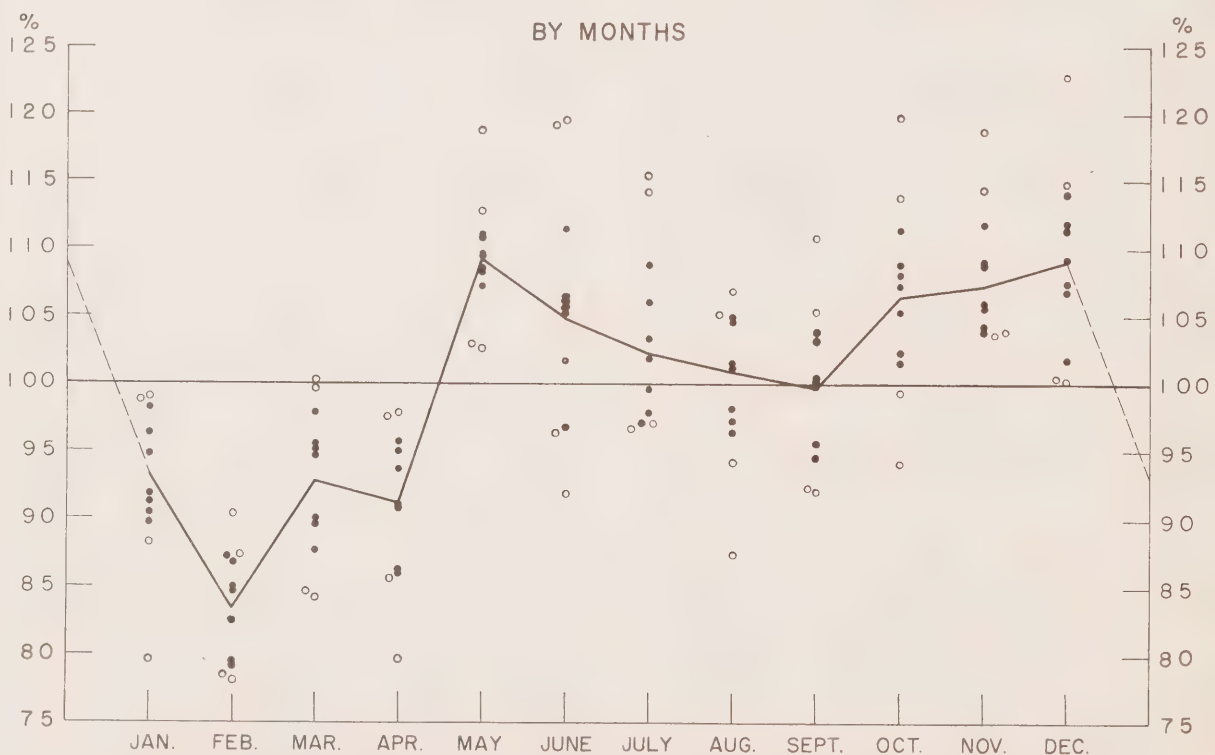
CHART - III

DOMESTIC EXPORTS
AVERAGE VALUE SEASONAL PATTERN, 1947-1957
 SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF OBSERVED RATIOS - TO - TREND ABOUT THE AVERAGE⁽¹⁾

BY QUARTERS



BY MONTHS



(1) THE EXTREME HIGH AND LOW OBSERVATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN EXCLUDED FROM THE CALCULATION OF THE AVERAGE ARE INDICATED THUS: °

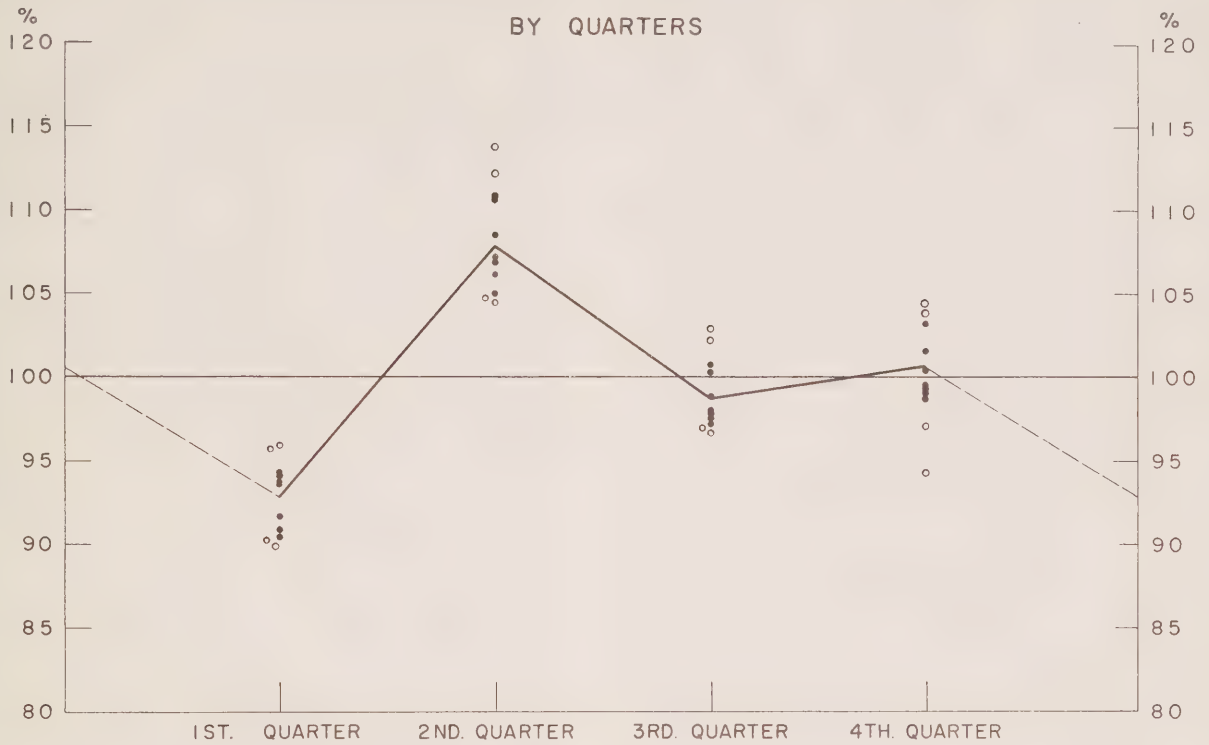
CHART - IV

IMPORTS

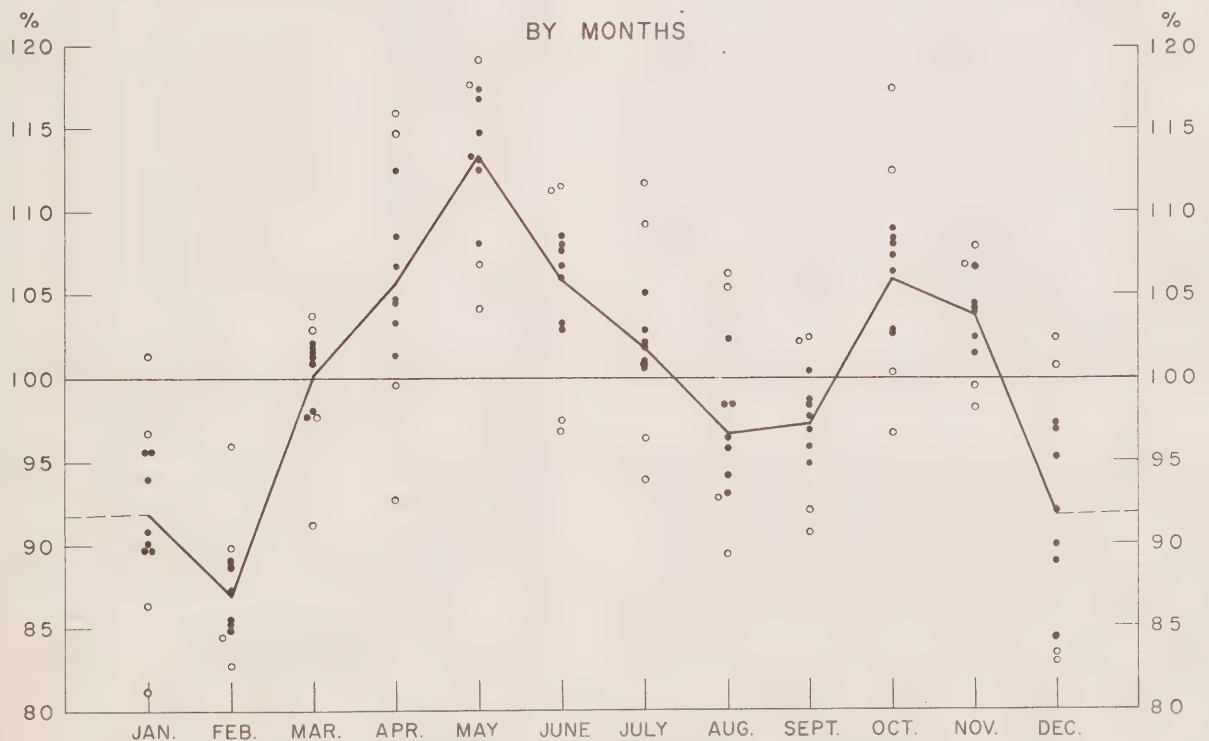
AVERAGE VALUE SEASONAL PATTERN, 1947-1957

SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF OBSERVED RATIOS-TO-TREND ABOUT THE AVERAGE⁽¹⁾

BY QUARTERS



BY MONTHS



⁽¹⁾ THE EXTREME HIGH AND LOW OBSERVATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN EXCLUDED FROM THE CALCULATION OF THE AVERAGE ARE INDICATED THUS: ○

assumptions as to the dating of cyclical turning points. From inspection, however, it seemed reasonable to conclude that the trend and cyclical movements are presented with sufficient accuracy to make further discussion of the seasonal patterns derived from them worthwhile: and it may be noted in passing that the centred moving average for imports gave a smoother curve than the export average and thus, the presumption is, a more satisfactory measure; and that there was some evidence of seasonality remaining in the export curve.

The information necessary to a discussion of the elimination of random or irregular influences and of the dispersion of individual observations about their average is presented graphically in Charts III and IV. The monthly and quarterly average seasonal patterns for domestic exports are given in Chart III and the eleven observed ratios for each month and quarter are also plotted and their distribution about the average thus revealed. For the second, third and fourth quarters, the elimination of the four extreme observations seems adequate allowance for random or irregular influences since the remaining observations are reasonably symmetrical in their distribution about the mean without being unduly wide in their dispersion. The pattern for the first quarter is less satisfactory: the elimination of the four extremes leaves five observations ranged closely above the mean with but two observations ranged more widely below the mean. The best monthly results, judged by the same standards of symmetry and dispersion, are obtained for May; and the least satisfactory results are for June, where the distribution is markedly skewed and the dispersion rather high. The results for the other months are reasonably symmetrical in their spread about the mean but the range they encompass is typically wide. From inspection of Chart IV the results for imports are generally more satisfactory. Although the distribution of the observations for the third and fourth quarters is still somewhat skewed after the elimination of the four extremes, the range of their dispersion is small. The monthly observations are generally symmetrical and well concentrated in the region of the mean, with the results for March, April, May, June and December being rather less satisfactory than those for other months.

On the whole the monthly and quarterly patterns for domestic exports and imports seem, so far, to be adequate at least as general guides to seasonal movements. The imperfections that are evident may be due in part to lack of refinement in the techniques used, but they may also be due in part to influence of structural changes over the period. As a measure of such influence, the individual monthly and quarterly observations may be examined for evidence of consistent change, subsidiary patterns may be calculated for selected sub-periods, and the present patterns may be compared with patterns calculated earlier but on a similar basis. Based on the mid-three of five observations, subsidiary patterns for domestic exports and imports in the periods 1947-51, 1948-52, 1949-53,

1950-54, 1951-55, 1952-56, and 1953-57 were calculated; and seasonal patterns for the post-war period calculated in 1953, 1954 and 1958 were compared. Although the evidence could be clearer, an examination of the individual observations and of the subsidiary patterns does suggest change, particularly in the seasonal movement of exports. There is fairly strong evidence of upward movements in the seasonal index for exports in the second and third quarters and for the months of June and July, similar evidence of downward movements in the fourth quarter and the months of January, October, November and December, and a slighter suggestion of upward movement for February, August and September. On the import side the patterns for the sub-periods are more stable, although there is a hint of downward movement in the first quarter and in the month of October and some indication of upward movement in the months of August and December. Given, however, that this evidence may throw some doubt on the validity of the average export pattern as a measure of the magnitude of monthly and quarterly seasonal variation in the post-war period there is as yet little cause to question the usefulness of the pattern as an indicator of the direction of the month to month and quarter to quarter seasonal changes.

Thus, when all the evidence is in, it seems not unreasonable, subject to certain qualifications to be discussed below, to conclude that the average patterns of seasonal variations in domestic exports and imports do reasonably well as general indications of how, in the post-war period, the annual trade flows have been distributed among the different months and quarters. Nor is this conclusion, nor the fact that the import pattern is the more reliable of the two, inconsistent with what is known of changes in the trade structure in the period being considered¹. If the commodities entering into trade are classified on the basis of origin, changes in the proportional composition of the trade totals are seen to be greater for domestic exports than for imports, although in both cases the significant changes result from the declining and increasing importance of goods of farm and mineral origin respectively. The (smaller) increase in the importance of mineral goods in imports may be traced to the pace of recent economic development; and the (larger) increase in the importance of these goods in domestic exports reflects this development and is shown in the greatly increased exports of petroleum, iron ore, uranium and other non-ferrous metals. The impact of these changes on the total trade patterns is limited—partly by the fact that even for domestic exports the change only affects some 20% of the total over a period of four or five years.

Notwithstanding the utility of the seasonal patterns, it is important to stress their limitations. The more important of these are that, at best, the

¹ No attempt is made here to examine the consistency of the patterns with what is known of changes in other relevant factors, (e.g. modes of transportation, the seasonal pattern of consumer expenditure etc.) but such examination would be an important part of a fuller study.

results are only approximate and that, again at best, they are more useful as a guide to the past than as an indicator of the future. Even in terms of the particular patterns they yield the results are clearly not perfect: the measure of the trend/cycle is by no means exact; the distribution of individual values about the mean is neither fully symmetrical nor completely concentrated; and the patterns have been affected by changes in the structure of trade. Beyond this, further limitation is imposed by the method used and the nature of the general assumptions. An unweighted moving average would yield an exact measure of the trend only if the original series consisted of a regular trend and a single perfectly regular oscillation. This is clearly not the case in the trade statistics and if the measure of the trend is approximate, so also, it follows, is the measure of seasonality. Nor does it seem likely, whatever the apparent precision of the statistics, that an attempt to resolve an economic time series into its various components can be anything more than approximate: secular, cyclical, seasonal and random factors interact and their separate analysis is no more than an effort broadly to delimit what part each plays in the total outcome. It incidentally follows from this that even where measures of seasonality are felt to be sufficiently accurate to be used in systematic deseasonalization, the seasonally adjusted figures probably do not indicate what the figures would have looked like if there had been no seasonal influences at work.

As far as the export seasonal pattern is concerned, there is a further distorting factor which should be mentioned. Trade statistics are based on the date of the receipt of the relevant customs documents at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and not on the actual date of the export or import. This is not normally a matter of great importance since the movement of goods is not generally in advance of the receipt of the documents by more than two or three days. In the case of goods exported by sea from the major Canadian ports, however, the time-lag between the date of the actual export and the date of the covering documents reaching the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is itself subject to seasonal and random variation and, from an inspection of returns from Montreal, may, at its peak, be as long as from four to six weeks. There is as yet no general measure of the importance of this factor, but details are available for wheat exports for several past years, showing that a significant proportion of wheat exports recorded in any month may have in fact been shipped one, two or three or more months previously. The movement of wheat exports may not, of course, be representative of the movement of all commodities exported by sea, but wheat is sufficiently important in Canadian exports and the details on wheat are sufficiently revealing to suggest that the problem is one of some importance.

From what has been said, it is clear that the quarterly patterns are more reliable than the monthly averages: both because they are internally more consistent and because the export pattern will not

be so greatly affected by the distorting factor resulting from lagged customs returns. Canadian imports are at their lowest in the first quarter when, from transportation difficulties and a decline in demand they regularly run at some 5% to 10% below normal¹. In the second quarter, with improved transportation and higher demand, imports are at their highest, at 5% to 10% above normal. Imports tend to decline to somewhat below normal in the third quarter and to rise to somewhat above normal in the fourth quarter. Domestic exports, again reflecting the influence of transportation problems, are also at their lowest—somewhere in the region of 8% to 12% below normal—in the first quarter. They then rise sharply to somewhat above normal in the second quarter as accumulated stocks are moved and accumulated demand satisfied, fall somewhat in the third quarter and rise, from the seasonality of some of the major export commodities and from the stockpiling of goods which are expensive to move in winter, to a peak of between 5% and 10% above normal in the fourth quarter. The differences in the export and import patterns should not be overlooked in any examination of month to month changes in the balance of trade.

Turning to the monthly pattern for imports, this, at very least, may be taken as indicating that imports are seasonally low in December, January, February, August and September; that imports are seasonally high in April, May, June, July, October and November; and that imports are at their lowest seasonally, in February and at their highest in May. The pattern for domestic exports suggests low months in January, February, March, April and September; high months in May, June, July, October, November and December; and a low point in February and high points in May and November-December.

Constant seasonal indexes are generally recognized as being an improvement over earlier techniques of making allowance for seasonal influences. As the present study illustrates, however, they are still somewhat imperfect; and although some of the imperfection no doubt springs from the complexity of the problem, some of it could equally be removed by the use of superior techniques. It will, therefore, be useful briefly to describe a more refined technique of adjustment now widely used in the United States, Canada and elsewhere. It may first be pointed out that the defects of the patterns derived above are due in part to the failure to make allowance for the fact that the number of working days varies from month to month and as between the same month in different years, and that this variation will be reflected in the volume of data processed in each month. Allowance may easily be made for this factor by prorating the raw data for any month according to the actual number of working days in the month and subsequently treating the adjusted material as before. A similar allowance

¹ Normal here is a statistical concept and represents what the quarterly flow of imports would be if the annual flow were distributed evenly among the four quarters. The index would be 100.

might be made for the time-lag in the receipt of customs documents covering exports moving from the main ports by sea: but, on the assumption that the length of the time-lag fluctuates irregularly, this may be done satisfactorily only in retrospect; and the existence of this time-lag would be something of an intractable problem in any attempt to deseasonalize the trade statistics on a systematic and current basis.

The aim of all methods of time series analysis is to delimit as accurately as possible the various components of the series and the specific limitations of a simple moving average and constant seasonals are that the calculation of the trend/cycle is unduly approximate, irregular factors may have undue weight, and no account is taken of structural changes. Allowance may be made for the latter factor in any moving seasonal technique, but attention will be concentrated here on the most sophisticated technique now in use. This is the Univac Method II of the US Bureau of the Census in which the problem of slow structural change is quite adequately dealt with. The Univac is a digital computer which performs arithmetical computations accurately, relatively cheaply and at a very high rate of speed and has, therefore, considerable potential as a manipulator of statistical data.

The basic logic of the Univac II method of seasonal adjustment is identical to that of earlier techniques, and still rests on the assumption that a time series may be analyzed into the components defined above, and that more specifically an estimate may be made of the seasonal component and this component subsequently eliminated from the original data. It differs, however, from the method of calculating constant seasonal indexes in that explicit allowance is made for the fact that time series do not generally consist of a regular trend and a single perfectly regular oscillation; in its elaborate technique for identifying and eliminating irregular items in the calculation of the seasonal factors; and in its use of a moving seasonal average. In essence, the Univac II method is an iterative procedure: an estimate of the trend/cycle is made by using a 12-month moving average and the results divided into the original data to obtain a series comprised approximately of seasonal and irregular components; a series for the seasonal component alone is then calculated and this is divided into the original series to obtain a pre-

liminary estimate of the trend/cycle irregular components; the preliminary series is further smoothed by means of a weighted moving average; a second estimate is then made of the seasonal-irregular factors and a control-chart procedure used to identify extreme items, the weight of which is systematically reduced in subsequent calculations of the seasonal factors by means of a weighted moving average; and the seasonal factors thus calculated are divided into the original data to obtain the final seasonally-adjusted series. The repeated use of moving averages in the method would normally reduce the period for which seasonally adjusted data would be available; but in using a 15-month moving average to smooth the preliminary seasonally-adjusted series, and in using a weighted moving average (and thus allowing for gradual structural change) in the calculation of the seasonal factor, average values are extrapolated at the ends of the series and the full period for which data is available is thus covered.

Notwithstanding the fact that both methods rest basically on the same assumptions, there are significant differences between the use of constant seasonals and the Univac II method. The Univac method implicitly recognizes a model for time-series of greater complexity than the technique of constant seasonals; and in assuming a prototype in which the oscillations about the trend are by no means regular, in which the irregular factors are not thought hopefully to cancel out almost automatically, and in which the seasonal pattern is expected to change gradually over time, the Univac method is clearly tackling a more realistic problem. To the extent that it solves this problem, the Univac Method is more flexible and less mechanical than that of constant seasonals: but it is also—especially in its extrapolation—less objective, and it is here, perhaps, that most caution is still necessary. It is, however, generally recognized that this refined technique yields seasonally adjusted series which give earlier and better indications of the cause of economic development than other methods of time-series analysis. It should, though, be clear that, whatever the sophistication of the technique, seasonal adjustment is an aid to, and not a substitute for analysis; and that full exploitation of seasonally adjusted trade figures is only possible in conjunction with continuous and critical scrutiny of all factors bearing on seasonal variation.

CHAPTER V

STATISTICAL NOTES AND EXPLANATIONS

Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics — Methods and Concepts

Canadian foreign trade statistics are based on information recorded when goods move through Canadian customs ports. Record is kept of value and also, where possible, of quantity, but the statistics do not necessarily reflect the financial transactions relating to the movement of goods, the method and time of payment being affected by many other factors. The documents received by the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue are the source of information on values and quantities, and for the correct interpretation of the data the following should be noted:

(1) **Values and Quantities** are based on the declarations of exporters and importers as subsequently checked (and sometimes revised) by customs officials.

(2) **Domestic Exports** or Exports of Canadian Produce include all Canadian products exported, and also all exports of foreign commodities which were changed in form by further processing in Canada. These exports are valued at the actual amount received or to be received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges. In effect, export values are taken f.o.b. point of shipment for export.

(3) **Re-Exports** or Exports of Foreign Produce include any goods previously imported which are exported from Canada unchanged in form. Their value is the actual amount received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges.

(4) **Imports** or Imports Entered for Consumption include all goods which enter Canada and are cleared for domestic sale or use by customs officials: in effect, imports on which all duties were paid and which passed from customs control into the possession of the importer. Canadian import statistics do not include goods entering customs warehouses, only those released for domestic consumption; if the goods are re-exported without being cleared for domestic consumption they enter neither the import nor the re-export statistics.

It should be emphasised that the fact that imports have been "entered for consumption" does not imply that the goods will all be consumed in Canada, but only that they are free to be consumed in Canada without further customs formalities.

The statistical value of imports is the value as determined for customs duty purposes. This is basically the fair market value at which equivalent goods would be sold for home use in the country from which the goods were received. These values therefore exclude all costs of transporting the goods

to Canada as well as any export duties or import duties which must be paid on them; they represent only the cost of the goods alone, f.o.b., original point of shipment to Canada. In most cases the customs value of imports corresponds to the invoice value of the goods. It happens occasionally, however, that low end-of-season or end-of-run invoice values for manufactured goods are replaced by values based on the average price of the goods over a preceding period.

In cases where goods are invoiced in a currency other than Canadian dollars, that currency is converted to Canadian dollars at exchange rates authorized by law and orders-in-council. These rates generally correspond to the commercial rates prevailing on the date the goods were shipped to Canada.

(5) **Trade is credited to countries** on the basis of consignment. Exports are credited to the country to which they are consigned whether or not that country has a seaboard. The country of consignment is that country to which goods exported from Canada are, at the time of export, intended to pass without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to another.

Imports are credited to the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods came without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to another. These countries are not necessarily the countries of actual origin of the goods, since goods produced in one country may be imported by a firm in another country and later re-sold to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment to which the goods would be credited.

There is one exception to this rule. In the case of imports an attempt is made to classify by country of origin goods produced in Central and South America and consigned to Canada from the United States. The effect of this procedure is discussed below.

(6) **The time periods** "month" and "year" in Canadian trade statistics are not precisely the same as calendar months and years. The trade recorded for any calendar period is that trade for which the relevant customs forms have been received at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics during that calendar period. Most commodity movements actually lead the receipt of the customs forms by only a few days. As the overall effect of this procedure on different months and years is approximately constant, the statistics generally give an adequate picture of the

TABLE 11. Imports Recorded as from Central and South America, by Country of Consignment
Calendar Years, 1956 and 1957

Country and commodity	1956				1957				
	Total imports	Consigned from		Proportion consigned from U.S.	Total imports	Consigned from		Proportion consigned from U.S.	
		United States	Country credited			United States	Country credited		
A. By principal countries of Central and South America									
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	
Total, Commonwealth countries	63, 673	410	63, 263	0. 6	80, 059	77	79, 982	0. 1	
Barbados	4, 634	5	4, 629	0. 1	7, 628	7	7, 621	0. 1	
British Guiana	20, 498	333	20, 165	1. 6	21, 003	3	21, 000	1	
Jamaica	24, 633	11	24, 622	1	40, 210	8	40, 202	1	
Leeward and Windward Islands	2, 193	1	2, 192	1	2, 387	0	2, 387	0. 0	
Trinidad and Tobago	11, 051	11	11, 040	0. 1	8, 205	18	8, 187	0. 2	
Total, other oil-exporting countries	246, 521	4, 045	242, 476	1. 6	287, 414	3, 682	283, 732	1. 3	
Netherlands Antilles	38, 119	2, 342	35, 777	6. 1	39, 269	264	39, 005	0. 7	
Venezuela	208, 401	1, 702	206, 699	0. 8	248, 145	3, 418	244, 727	1. 4	
Total, other countries	158, 428	59, 674	98, 754	37. 7	136, 638	40, 738	95, 900	29. 8	
Argentina	4, 626	1, 078	3, 548	23. 3	4, 702	613	4, 089	13. 0	
Brazil	34, 832	9, 884	24, 948	28. 4	35, 325	10, 946	24, 379	31. 0	
Chile	1, 704	238	1, 466	14. 0	1, 622	373	1, 249	23. 0	
Colombia	23, 056	8, 125	14, 931	35. 2	18, 190	8, 865	9, 325	48. 7	
Costa Rica	3, 893	508	3, 385	13. 0	8, 606	980	7, 626	11. 4	
Cuba	12, 279	1, 323	10, 956	10. 8	13, 866	1, 183	12, 683	8. 5	
Dominican Republic	1, 346	929	417	69. 0	1, 274	930	344	73. 0	
Ecuador	4, 498	2, 822	1, 676	62. 7	4, 428	3, 500	928	79. 0	
El Salvador	1, 133	191	942	16. 9	1, 312	473	839	36. 1	
Guatemala	3, 227	933	2, 294	28. 9	3, 470	1, 324	2, 146	38. 2	
Haiti	1, 683	1, 273	410	75. 6	1, 494	1, 236	258	82. 7	
Honduras	7, 079	1, 428	5, 641	20. 3	4, 575	1, 153	3, 422	25. 2	
Mexico	41, 699	27, 877	13, 822	66. 9	21, 113	6, 505	14, 608	30. 8	
Panama	7, 585	841	6, 744	11. 1	7, 198	1, 118	6, 080	15. 5	
Peru	2, 766	623	2, 143	22. 5	2, 799	281	2, 518	10. 0	
Puerto Rico	1, 054	117	937	11. 1	972	112	860	11. 5	
Surinam	3, 925	536	3, 389	13. 7	3, 899	643	3, 256	16. 5	
Uruguay	1, 157	542	615	46. 8	809	173	636	21. 4	
B. By principal import statistical items with codes									
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	
Crude petroleum, for refining	7153	205, 765	1, 276	204, 489	0. 6	245, 120	2, 406	242, 714	1. 0
Coffee, green	283	54, 228	16, 893	37, 335	31. 2	52, 197	19, 635	32, 562	37. 6
Sugar, for refining	262	33, 250	0	33, 250	0. 0	45, 289	243	45, 046	0. 5
Bauxite and alumina	6001-2	25, 078	790	24, 288	3. 2	36, 163	643	35, 520	1. 8
Bananas, fresh	3	23, 416	5, 288	18, 128	22. 6	24, 385	6, 242	18, 143	25. 6
Light fuel oils, Nos. 1-3	7171-2	24, 377	810	23, 567	3. 3	23, 991	657	23, 334	2. 7
Gasoline	7164	10, 627	814	9, 813	7. 7	9, 168	264	8, 904	2. 9
Cotton, raw	3001	29, 160	24, 847	4, 313	85. 2	4, 796	2, 507	2, 289	52. 3
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	3413	3, 809	3, 121	688	81. 9	3, 825	3, 409	416	89. 1
Iron ore	5001	1, 791	650	1, 141	36. 3	3, 793	634	3, 159	16. 7
Peanuts, green	94	3, 121	260	2, 861	8. 3	3, 055	187	2, 868	6. 1
Diesel fuel	7174	3, 487	323	3, 164	9. 3	3, 004	12	2, 992	0. 4
Tomatoes, fresh	127	2, 042	202	1, 840	9. 9	2, 661	229	2, 432	8. 6
Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	6217	1, 721	199	1, 522	11. 6	2, 210	0	2, 210	0. 0
Molasses of cane, n.o.p.	252	1, 027	0	1, 027	0. 0	2, 157	15	2, 142	0. 7
Cocoa butter	273	699	68	631	9. 7	1, 476	201	1, 275	13. 6
Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	9270	1, 648	1, 347	301	81. 7	1, 391	991	400	71. 2
Castor oil, inedible	1601	662	223	439	33. 7	1, 092	355	737	32. 5
Cocoa beans, not roasted	271	1, 830	482	1, 348	26. 3	1, 079	419	660	38. 8
Yarns of synthetic textile fibres	3369	2, 235	32	2, 203	1. 4	965	33	932	3. 4
Total imports from Central and South America	468, 621	64, 129	404, 492	15. 7	504, 111	44, 497	459, 614	8. 8	

¹ Less than 0.1%.

TABLE 12. Imports from Selected Countries in Central and South America, by Principal Statistical Items, 1957-58

Country and commodity	1957						1958		
	January-June			July-December			January-June		
	Consigned from		Proportion consigned from U.S.	Consigned from		Proportion consigned from U.S.	Consigned from		Proportion consigned from U.S.
	United States	Country credited		United States	Country credited		United States	Country credited	
	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000	%
BRAZIL									
Total imports	5,229	10,773	32.7	5,717	13,606	29.6	5,705	7,234	44.1
Cocoa beans, not roasted..... 271	86	37	69.9	25	365	6.4	183	0	100.0
Cocoa butter and cocoa paste..... 273-4	34	307	10.0	196	516	27.5	278	311	47.2
Coffee, green..... 283	3,230	9,257	25.9	2,541	8,997	22.0	4,077	5,951	40.7
Castor oil, inedible..... 1,601	160	167	48.9	195	570	25.5	91	97	48.4
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres..... 3,413	866	74	92.1	779	176	81.6	574	0	100.0
Iron ore..... 5,001	129	552	18.9	505	2,500	16.8	0	291	0.0
Manganese ore..... 6,216	6	0	100.0	667	0	100.0	0	0	0.0
Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p..... 9,270	522	225	69.9	396	172	69.7	345	203	63.0
COLOMBIA									
Total imports	4,056	5,204	43.8	4,809	4,121	53.9	5,435	2,955	64.8
Bananas, fresh..... 3	5	253	1.9	0	0	0.0	0	12	0.0
Coffee, green..... 283	4,048	4,938	45.0	4,807	4,087	54.0	5,398	2,919	64.9
COSTA RICA									
Total imports.....	582	3,376	14.7	398	4,256	8.6	178	2,901	5.8
Bananas, fresh..... 3	433	3,056	12.4	252	4,159	5.7	23	2,456	0.9
Coffee, green..... 283	149	312	32.3	143	96	59.8	155	444	25.9
CUBA									
Total imports	638	5,823	9.9	545	6,860	7.4	984	4,599	17.6
Pineapples, fresh..... 16	397	23	94.5	45	7	86.5	438	5	98.9
Sugar, for refining..... 262	0	3,698	0.0	243	5,709	4.1	64	3,148	2.0
Cigar leaf, stemmed..... 1,782	30	249	10.8	75	159	32.1	49	200	19.7
Yarns, synthetic, for tire fabric..... 3,369	33	701	4.5	0	231	0.0	32	134	19.3
ECUADOR									
Total imports	1,300	341	79.2	2,200	587	78.9	1,649	84	95.2
Bananas, fresh..... 3	1,065	356	74.9	1,956	227	89.6	1,501	3	99.8
Coffee, green..... 283	22	118	15.7	163	308	34.6	22	78	22.0
MEXICO									
Total imports	2,520	6,918	26.7	3,985	7,690	34.1	6,718	10,634	38.7
Pineapples, canned..... 56	7	63	10.0	14	652	2.1	0	81	0.0
Peanuts, green..... 94	149	1,998	6.9	38	870	4.2	27	1,091	2.4
Tomatoes, fresh..... 127	181	2,274	7.4	17	154	9.9	33	5,050	0.6
Sugar, refined..... 264	0	0	0.0	105	1,486	6.6	0	250	0.0
Coffee, green..... 283	1,125	939	54.5	652	683	48.8	1,561	542	74.2
Cotton, raw..... 3,001	74	31	70.5	2,335	2,259	50.8	2,374	1,141	67.5
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres..... 3,413	238	17	93.3	259	33	88.7	150	8	94.9

movement of goods in given calendar periods. However, exports moving by sea from the main ports sometimes lead the receipt of the documents by several weeks or more and, since the length of the

lag varies with the port and time of year, the effect on some commodities — wheat, for example — is more significant.

Imports from Central and South America

Beginning in July 1946, goods consigned to Canada from the United States but originating in Central and South America (including Bermuda and the West Indies) have been credited to the country in which they were produced rather than, as previously, the United States. This has substituted the country of origin for country of consignment, although for goods consigned directly to Canada (even when shipped via the USA) from any Central and South American country classification is still by country of consignment. Thus goods of Paraguayan origin consigned to Canada by a merchant in Uruguay would be credited to Uruguay. If, however, the same goods were consigned from the United States they would be credited to Paraguay.

The immediate significance of this change was not great since, in the early post-war years, most Canadian imports from Central and South America were consigned directly. Subsequently, however, a much larger proportion came from entrepot markets in the United States and in 1953 a continuing study was begun to determine the amount of imports which, although credited to Central and South America, was actually consigned to Canada from the United States. From 1954, the results of this study have been published on a regular basis.

Part A of Table 11 shows imports from each Central or South American country for which the total exceeded \$1 million in 1956 or 1957 and these are further classified as coming from the United States or the country credited; and it is evident

that the effect of the departure from recording imports according to the country of consignment is uneven. Imports from the Commonwealth countries are but slightly affected; those from the oil-exporting countries of the Netherlands Antilles and Venezuela little more so; and those from the Latin American countries other than Venezuela substantially. These differences may be partly explained by the tariff clause which denies preferential treatment to imports from the Commonwealth which arrive in Canada via a non-Commonwealth country; by the fact that shipping facilities are better between Canada and the West Indies than between Canada and other countries in the area, and by the fact that petroleum purchases are normally made in bulk and shipped directly to Canada by tanker or by tanker and pipeline. Part B of Table 11 lists all commodities imported from Central or South America which were valued at more than \$1 million in 1956 or 1957 and shows the value of these consigned from the United States and from the country credited respectively. There is again considerable variation among commodities and, in some cases, in individual commodities between the two years. This diversity in effect is further illustrated in Table 12, where imports are listed from six leading countries for 1957 and the first half of 1958. Although the modification to the system of recording imports on a country of consignment basis has resulted in significantly higher figures for a number of the Latin American countries, the import total for the United States has not been greatly affected; the effect on some individual commodities coming from the United States has been more considerable.

Reference Material Included In Preceding Issues

Change in Classification of Exports of Uranium Ores and Concentrates (First Half Year, 1957, p. 27)
 Imports from Central and South America (Calendar Year, 1956, p. 49)
 Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year, 1956, p. 42)
 Changes in the Structure of Canadian Imports, 1926-1954 (First Half Year, 1956, p. 31)
 Changes in the Structure of Canadian Exports, 1926-1954 (First Half Year, 1955, p. 27)
 The Seasonal Pattern of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year, 1954, p. 33)
 Export and Import Price and Volume Indexes, 1926-1953 (First Half Year, 1954, p. 23)
 Tariff Relations with Countries Distinguished in Canadian Trade Statistics (First Half Year, 1954, p. 33)
 Discrepancies in Reciprocal Records of Foreign Trade (First Half Year, 1953, p. 32)
 Price Indexes and the Structure of Trade (Calendar Year, 1952, p. 36)
 Commodity Movements and Trade Statistics (First Half Year, 1952, p. 34)
 Newfoundland and Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year, 1949, p. 54)

Statistical Information on Canadian Foreign Trade

Current Publications

Monthly Summaries:

Domestic Exports
Imports for Consumption
Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Monthly Reports:

Exports of Canadian Produce and Foreign Produce
Imports Entered for Consumption

Quarterly Reports:

Articles Exported to Each Country
Articles Imported from Each Country
Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments

Annual and Special Publications

Annual Reports:

Trade of Canada, Vol. I, Summary and Analytical Tables
Vol. II, Exports
Vol. III, Imports
The Canadian Balance of International Payments

Special Reports:

Exports of Canadian Produce to Overseas Countries via the United States and via Canadian Ports, Calendar Year 1957.
The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1926 to 1948.
The Canadian Balance of International Payments in the Post-War Years, 1946-1952.
Canada's International Investment Position, 1926-1954.

PART II
STATISTICAL TABLES

A. DIRECTION OF TRADE

TABLE I. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1954-58

Year and quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth ¹ and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
Domestic exports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1954	3,881,272	2,317,153	653,408	203,867	341,335	186,662	178,847
1955	4,281,784	2,559,343	769,313	249,929	376,078	160,830	166,292
1956	4,789,746	2,818,655	812,706	253,360	527,893	176,436	200,695
1957	4,839,094	2,867,608	737,530	241,516	549,387	224,659	218,394
1954 1Q	851,025	526,534	134,683	37,896	59,175	38,128	54,509
2Q	988,879	594,005	149,911	57,685	82,390	56,230	48,657
3Q	976,654	581,443	174,331	51,681	85,473	46,867	36,859
4Q	1,064,714	615,171	194,483	56,604	114,297	45,437	38,722
1955 1Q	951,349	566,811	182,802	53,966	70,591	38,394	38,785
2Q	1,080,526	636,317	201,823	64,346	93,646	39,394	45,001
3Q	1,113,770	661,944	197,991	73,827	96,747	43,156	40,106
4Q	1,136,139	694,271	186,697	57,791	115,094	39,886	42,399
1956 1Q	1,035,127	628,414	179,792	59,425	93,506	35,698	38,291
2Q	1,234,798	716,959	189,170	73,044	157,449	44,867	53,309
3Q	1,248,201	725,644	219,012	60,584	142,654	43,142	57,165
4Q	1,271,620	747,637	224,732	60,307	134,284	52,730	51,930
1957 1Q	1,097,203	643,136	160,505	55,511	126,435	55,278	56,338
2Q	1,189,937	712,554	177,975	61,691	131,315	56,478	49,923
3Q	1,282,691	767,445	206,001	55,331	131,888	57,020	65,007
4Q	1,269,263	744,474	193,049	68,984	159,748	55,883	47,126
1958 1Q	1,070,967	637,783	156,563	75,444	114,070	45,533	41,574
2Q	1,267,321	695,328	210,295	82,563	186,779	46,659	45,696
Total exports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1954	3,946,917	2,367,439	658,315	205,396	345,634	188,297	181,836
1955	4,351,284	2,612,182	773,994	251,493	383,457	162,160	167,999
1956	4,863,143	2,879,014	818,432	255,322	530,918	177,373	202,084
1957	4,934,380	2,941,675	742,687	245,056	555,286	226,845	222,831
1954 1Q	866,289	537,177	139,889	38,320	60,848	39,244	54,810
2Q	1,005,024	607,638	151,137	58,073	82,950	56,316	48,910
3Q	993,133	594,785	175,568	52,009	86,332	47,048	37,391
4Q	1,082,471	627,838	195,721	56,994	115,505	45,688	40,725
1955 1Q	966,630	579,765	183,804	54,333	71,033	38,729	38,966
2Q	1,096,638	649,041	202,738	64,691	94,852	39,687	45,629
3Q	1,133,757	675,713	199,349	74,180	100,511	43,490	40,515
4Q	1,154,258	707,662	188,103	58,289	117,061	40,254	42,889
1956 1Q	1,051,464	641,647	180,932	60,118	94,101	35,861	38,804
2Q	1,252,545	731,909	190,481	73,432	157,991	45,093	53,640
3Q	1,266,728	740,825	220,711	60,863	143,497	43,337	57,495
4Q	1,292,406	764,633	226,307	60,910	135,329	53,082	52,145
1957 1Q	1,118,467	660,867	161,602	56,277	127,402	55,662	56,657
2Q	1,212,047	730,372	179,387	62,377	132,360	57,127	50,424
3Q	1,310,634	788,516	207,268	56,397	132,645	57,504	68,304
4Q	1,293,232	761,921	194,429	70,005	162,879	56,553	47,446
1958 1Q	1,091,771	655,592	157,917	75,850	114,656	45,815	41,940
2Q	1,289,561	713,325	211,755	83,119	187,756	47,233	46,372

¹ Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1958 are included in the total for previous years.

TABLE I. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters — Concluded

Year and quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth ¹ and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
Imports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1954	4,093,196 ²	2,961,380 ²	392,472 ²	182,853	178,565	284,405	93,523
1955	4,712,370	3,452,178	400,531	210,010	204,343	319,256	126,053
1956	5,705,449	4,161,667	484,679	221,647	296,647	361,850	178,960
1957	5,623,410	3,998,549	521,958	240,080	312,777	379,907	170,139
1954 1Q	925,865	690,081	88,219	29,247	31,608	70,222	16,489
2Q	1,124,247 ²	812,701 ²	115,910 ²	52,454	48,099	74,640	20,443
3Q	1,001,226	707,214	96,514	52,914	47,544	69,464	27,577
4Q	1,041,858	751,384	91,829	48,238	51,314	70,079	29,014
1955 1Q	990,710	745,674	85,433	35,720	32,119	68,222	23,543
2Q	1,218,704	903,569	97,449	59,417	50,576	79,040	28,652
3Q	1,216,655	878,431	110,558	57,934	53,853	83,255	32,624
4Q	1,286,301	924,505	107,090	56,939	67,795	88,738	41,233
1956 1Q	1,272,210	961,474	97,795	39,161	46,250	91,307	36,223
2Q	1,573,050	1,155,770	140,998	58,794	82,298	91,096	44,093
3Q	1,393,898	981,257	124,496	64,752	80,680	93,162	49,550
4Q	1,466,291	1,063,165	121,389	58,940	87,418	86,285	49,094
1957 1Q	1,359,310	1,029,277	113,741	41,848	57,151	88,041	29,252
2Q	1,545,264	1,106,742	146,311	69,154	88,594	98,428	36,036
3Q	1,396,050	960,561	131,640	67,388	84,750	103,631	48,079
4Q	1,322,786	901,969	130,265	61,691	82,283	89,807	56,771
1958 1Q	1,189,207	859,225	116,170	36,214	54,075	82,396	41,128
2Q	1,380,788	957,507	150,391	63,465	80,678	81,616	47,132
Trade balance							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1954	-146,280 ²	- 593,941 ²	+265,843 ²	+22,543	+167,070	- 96,108	+88,313
1955	-361,086	- 839,997	+373,463	+41,483	+179,114	-157,096	+41,946
1956	-842,306	-1,282,653	+333,753	+33,676	+234,272	-184,477	+23,124
1957	-689,030	-1,056,874	+220,729	+ 4,976	+242,509	-153,062	+52,692
1954 1Q	- 59,576	- 152,904	+ 47,670	+ 9,073	+ 29,240	- 30,978	+38,322
2Q	-119,223 ²	- 205,062 ²	+ 35,227 ²	+ 5,619	+ 34,851	- 18,324	+28,467
3Q	- 8,094	- 112,429	+ 79,054	- 905	+ 38,788	- 22,415	+ 9,813
4Q	+ 40,613	- 123,546	+103,892	+ 8,756	+ 64,191	- 24,391	+11,711
1955 1Q	- 24,080	- 165,908	+ 98,370	+18,614	+ 38,914	- 29,493	+15,423
2Q	-122,065	- 254,528	+105,289	+ 5,274	+ 44,276	- 39,353	+16,977
3Q	- 82,898	- 202,718	+ 88,791	+16,246	+ 46,657	- 39,765	+ 7,890
4Q	-132,042	- 216,842	+ 81,013	+ 1,350	+ 49,267	- 48,484	+ 1,655
1956 1Q	-220,746	- 319,827	+ 83,138	+20,957	+ 47,852	- 55,446	+ 2,581
2Q	-320,505	- 423,862	+ 49,483	+14,638	+ 75,692	- 46,003	+ 9,547
3Q	-127,170	- 240,433	+ 96,215	- 3,889	+ 62,817	- 49,825	+ 7,944
4Q	-173,885	- 298,532	+104,918	+ 1,970	+ 47,911	- 33,204	+ 3,052
1957 1Q	-240,843	- 368,411	+ 47,861	+14,429	+ 70,251	- 32,379	+27,405
2Q	-333,217	- 376,370	+ 33,076	- 6,777	+ 43,766	- 41,301	+14,388
3Q	- 85,416	- 172,046	+ 75,627	-10,990	+ 47,895	- 46,128	+20,225
4Q	- 29,554	- 140,048	+ 64,164	+ 8,313	+ 80,596	- 33,254	- 9,325
1958 1Q	- 97,436	- 203,633	+ 41,748	+39,636	+ 60,581	- 36,581	+ 813
2Q	- 91,227	- 244,181	+ 61,364	+19,654	+107,078	- 34,383	- 759

¹ Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1958 are included in the total for previous years.² The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in the second quarter by an amount estimated at not less than \$40 million (some \$30 million of which represented imports from the United States, and some \$5 million imports from the United Kingdom). The trade balance was affected by the same amount. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

TABLE II. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports

Country	1955		1956		1957		1958
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America:							
United States	1,203,128	1,356,215	1,345,374	1,473,281	1,355,690	1,511,918	1,333,112
Alaska	547	674	1,741	1,387	1,963	846	342
St. Pierre and Miquelon	709	673	661	738	946	780	782
Greenland	27	59	59	117	0	76	104
Total, North America	1,204,410	1,357,621	1,347,835	1,475,523	1,358,599	1,513,620	1,334,339
Central America and Antilles:							
Belize	1,489	1,521	1,296	1,604	1,336	1,670	1,639
Costa Rica	142	162	109	139	122	162	116
Cuba	1,606	1,125	1,082	1,221	1,259	1,330	1,303
West Indies Federation	15,125	18,823	16,484	20,368	17,302	22,974	17,301
Jamaica	(1,863)	(2,404)	(2,070)	(2,651)	(1,899)	(2,766)	(1,957)
Trinidad	(5,398)	(7,509)	(8,527)	(8,695)	(7,833)	(11,654)	(7,845)
Leeward and Windward Islands	(2,621)	(2,128)	(2,110)	(2,171)	(2,111)	(2,202)	(2,046)
Trinidad and Tobago	(5,843)	(6,782)	(5,640)	(6,851)	(5,459)	(6,352)	(5,453)
American Virgin Islands	113	77	65	65	73	53	59
Guatemala	1,558	2,018	1,355	1,388	1,166	1,203	1,453
Honduras	7,765	6,144	6,785	8,586	7,400	9,489	7,845
Dominican Republic	1,960	2,208	2,438	2,547	2,446	2,578	2,767
El Salvador	1,075	733	1,203	1,092	1,315	1,100	1,171
French West Indies	12	11	7	10	14	25	8
Guatemala	1,086	1,422	1,344	1,659	1,526	1,681	2,265
Honduras	950	1,496	1,493	1,424	1,132	1,109	1,228
Honduras	318	270	388	480	577	484	589
Guatemala	16,275	20,851	17,967	21,418	22,765	19,848	17,590
Guatemala	730	714	643	706	630	700	891
Nicaragua	917	852	797	605	759	783	972
Panama	1,235	1,589	2,304	5,444	20,800	9,865	3,088
Costa Rica	5,146	4,579	5,694	4,727	5,702	6,908	6,429
Commonwealth Countries	17,762	21,633	20,833	23,333	20,019	26,136	20,358
Other Countries	39,132	42,963	42,483	50,151	66,304	55,826	46,355
Total, Central America and Antilles	56,894	64,597	63,316	73,484	86,323	81,962	66,713
South America:							
British Guiana	1,339	1,628	2,018	2,333	2,346	2,723	2,013
Falkland Islands	0	274	1	11	1	2	49
Guatemala	2,770	4,063	2,247	3,936	8,690	5,509	4,676
Paraguay	436	650	912	577	635	314	187
Peru	6,584	4,936	5,551	7,475	10,619	15,179	9,402
Uruguay	1,699	2,121	1,684	2,736	2,368	1,993	1,801
Venezuela	12,259	10,432	9,885	7,704	6,683	7,944	6,321
Argentina	2,726	2,227	3,008	1,336	1,176	1,610	1,199
French Guiana	1	2	1	1	2	3	2
Paraguay	74	17	177	61	101	71	131
Peru	2,533	3,466	4,522	6,815	5,190	4,918	7,553
Uruguay	312	459	534	491	433	396	482
Uruguay	978	1,377	1,029	1,729	1,961	1,828	409
Venezuela	14,586	16,170	15,477	18,858	14,447	25,397	21,546
Commonwealth Countries	1,339	1,902	2,018	2,344	2,347	2,724	2,062
Other Countries	45,156	45,922	45,025	51,720	52,305	65,163	53,709
Total, South America	46,497	47,823	47,043	54,064	54,652	67,888	55,771

¹ Less than \$500.00.

TABLE II. Direction of Trade—Domestic Exports—Continued

Country	1955		1956		1957		1958
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	384,625	384,688	368,961	443,745	338,481	399,049	366,858
Austria	1,293	4,732	1,926	3,288	3,333	3,379	3,119
Belgium and Luxembourg	24,058	29,326	25,815	32,037	27,470	32,932	38,365
Denmark	1,274	1,898	1,280	2,236	1,690	1,842	1,829
France	19,984	22,579	25,502	27,654	32,731	24,775	26,385
Germany, Federal Republic	39,108	51,643	53,941	80,157	65,213	86,726	97,784
Iceland	237	268	153	139	112	159	150
Ireland	6,375	6,433	4,754	5,390	5,031	3,368	3,310
Netherlands	20,538	27,151	21,064	33,495	29,546	40,303	39,256
Norway	20,543	26,488	26,753	30,929	27,214	28,334	29,401
Sweden	3,525	4,097	3,063	4,831	5,247	6,864	5,124
Switzerland	15,249	10,391	16,950	16,585	17,268	7,777	17,844
Commonwealth Countries	384,625	384,688	368,961	443,745	338,481	399,049	366,858
Other Countries	152,186	185,004	181,201	236,743	214,855	236,458	262,565
Total, North-Western Europe	536,810	569,692	550,162	680,488	553,336	635,508	629,423
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar	130	156	106	134	166	106	102
Malta	1,748	2,186	1,318	2,746	1,494	1,261	733
Greece	1,856	2,442	1,501	1,022	2,335	1,786	2,958
Italy	10,415	17,238	18,223	19,521	29,077	33,765	14,653
Portugal	750	1,804	601	1,095	1,408	1,197	768
Azores and Madeira	135	176	102	129	84	130	118
Spain	1,721	2,489	2,921	2,132	2,508	3,407	2,844
Commonwealth Countries	1,878	2,342	1,424	2,880	1,661	1,366	835
Other Countries	14,876	24,150	23,348	23,900	35,411	40,286	21,341
Total, Southern Europe	16,754	26,491	24,772	26,780	37,072	41,652	22,176
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	¹	¹	¹	0	¹	¹	¹
Bulgaria	1	1	104	1	3	116	42
Czechoslovakia	294	768	11,352	13,206	779	643	625
Finland	1,075	661	1,285	667	376	564	903
Germany, Eastern	32	2,229	1,457	1	24,887	¹	¹
Hungary	124	41	1,911	2	13	279	220
Poland	25	3,980	16,770	1,148	10,713	5,956	196
Roumania	250	147	123	1	169	260	739
U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	1,523	1,157	18,000	6,606	351	10,309	17,377
Yugoslavia	227	136	157	56	86	134	151
Total, Eastern Europe	3,550	9,121	51,161	21,685	12,515	18,260	20,252
Middle East:							
Aden	13	3	8	1	2	¹	1
Arabia	691	553	1,118	824	1,031	633	1,120
Egypt	722	569	1,739	800	302	919	420
Ethiopia	38	35	78	43	33	107	62
Iran	414	230	451	339	998	719	977
Iraq	346	824	451	206	648	422	688
Israel	1,808	2,750	1,148	1,577	3,090	1,960	2,017
Italian Africa	0	¹	2	4	6	0	0
Jordan	24	25	47	50	17	81	63
Lebanon	753	540	629	691	388	728	1,719
Libya	40	34	16	85	123	80	39
Sudan	3	1	53	21	179	34	121
Syria	814	231	395	324	416	396	538
Turkey	380	267	632	255	296	187	1,075
Commonwealth Countries	13	3	8	1	2	¹	1
Other Countries	6,032	6,060	6,757	5,221	7,528	6,267	8,838
Total, Middle East	6,045	6,063	6,765	5,222	7,529	6,268	8,839

¹ Less than \$500.00.

TABLE II. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports — Concluded

Country	1955		1956		1957		1958
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	1,654	1,017	1,903	1,438	2,243	970	4,085
Hong Kong	3,779	3,474	3,387	3,639	4,254	3,341	3,268
India	9,044	15,625	16,074	9,640	10,086	18,905	45,378
Malaya and Singapore	1,690	1,731	2,261	1,653	1,742	1,574	1,565
Pakistan	2,547	3,655	5,918	4,584	5,579	5,816	9,497
Other British East Indies	8	45	96	31	77	110	64
Afghanistan	7	13	11	3	21	67	14
Burma	238	242	44	244	74	170	306
China, except Taiwan	1,002	14	438	1,989	313	1,079	4,311
Taiwan	796	431	367	384	770	878	584
Indo-China	157	180	356	190	695	325	85
Indonesia	383	561	435	808	888	745	948
Japan	45,313	45,580	55,487	72,383	64,749	74,403	48,777
Korea	2,637	4,877	1,894	970	4,284	3,018	2,551
Philippines	9,793	8,343	7,855	10,205	8,518	9,022	5,483
Portuguese Asia	66	108	238	216	301	160	149
Thailand	1,378	963	911	1,025	1,129	917	638
Commonwealth Countries	18,722	25,547	29,639	20,986	23,982	30,715	63,856
Other Countries	61,770	61,313	68,036	88,417	81,744	90,781	63,846
Total, Other Asia	80,492	86,860	97,674	109,404	105,725	121,498	127,702
Other Africa:							
British East Africa	272	330	170	245	497	291	324
Mauritius and Seychelles			19	89	45	101	37
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	1,895	2,428	2,414	2,265	2,213	2,743	2,381
Union of South Africa	29,855	26,171	36,060	28,556	25,596	22,845	29,613
Other British South Africa	1	4	4	2	1	¹	4
Gambia	29	48	38	22	5	8	11
Ghana	427	1,034	514	967	692	562	473
Nigeria	366	524	358	392	1,381	129	130
Sierra Leone	263	335	368	246	299	194	296
Other British West Africa	21	12	24	16	11	13	1
Belgian Congo	1,851	1,683	1,391	1,395	1,250	1,373	1,480
French Africa	747	429	505	532	501	363	618
Liberia	1,075	1,381	42	1,739	1,473	80	312
Madagascar	38	33	18	29	24	7	12
Morocco	781	1,010	1,510	518	455	278	901
Portuguese East Africa	1,174	870	1,191	1,006	1,262	877	684
Portuguese West Africa	168	106	96	77	105	114	134
Canary Islands	0	0	0	3	0	0	1
Spanish Africa	2	0	1	10	6	9	¹
Commonwealth Countries	33,130	30,884	39,969	32,800	30,740	26,885	33,269
Other Countries	5,836	5,512	4,754	5,310	5,074	3,104	4,141
Total, Other Africa	38,965	36,397	44,723	38,111	35,814	29,989	37,411
Oceania:							
Australia	28,267	30,215	24,030	23,717	25,034	23,849	26,479
Fiji	299	756	455	666	324	255	445
New Zealand	10,444	11,900	9,279	8,716	8,016	8,948	7,379
Other British Oceania	82	2	61	57	46	67	12
French Oceania	287	190	277	205	203	183	191
Hawaii	1,920	2,004	2,294	1,565	1,850	1,901	1,082
United States Oceania	158	177	79	133	101	108	72
Commonwealth Countries	39,091	42,874	33,824	33,156	33,420	33,119	34,316
Other Countries	2,365	2,371	2,650	1,904	2,154	2,192	1,345
Total, Oceania	41,457	45,244	36,474	35,060	35,574	35,311	35,661
Total, Commonwealth Countries	496,560	509,873	496,676	559,246	450,651	519,997	521,554
Total, United States and Dependencies	1,211,001	1,363,727	1,355,246	1,481,159	1,365,378	1,521,736	1,341,096
Total, All Countries	2,031,875	2,249,909	2,269,925	2,519,821	2,287,140	2,551,954	2,338,288

¹ Less than \$500.00.

TABLE III. Direction of Trade — Imports

Country	1955		1956		1957		1958
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America:							
United States	1,649,243	1,802,935	2,117,244	2,044,423	2,136,019	1,862,530	1,816,732
Alaska	1,824	2,108	1,538	2,254	1,691	2,928	1,705
St. Pierre and Miquelon	10	42	17	21	31	60	8
Greenland	7	6	5	5	5	50	1
Total, North America	1,651,084	1,805,092	2,118,805	2,046,701	2,137,745	1,865,570	1,818,446
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda	139	119	129	144	99	148	140
British Honduras	38	126	91	80	154	56	78
Bahamas	148	124	130	91	47	120	132
West Indies Federation	18,475	17,624	19,209	23,302	31,627	26,803	27,099
Barbados	(4,018)	(4,218)	(1,985)	(2,649)	(2,808)	(4,820)	(2,163)
Jamaica	(7,514)	(8,053)	(10,562)	(14,071)	(20,432)	(19,778)	(18,769)
Leeward and Windward Islands	(1,795)	(661)	(1,419)	(774)	(1,888)	(499)	(1,334)
Trinidad and Tobago	(5,148)	(4,692)	(5,243)	(5,808)	(6,499)	(1,706)	(4,833)
American Virgin Islands	¹	0	0	0	5	¹	¹
Costa Rica	3,018	2,930	1,231	2,662	3,952	4,654	3,079
Cuba	5,800	4,225	7,543	4,736	6,461	7,405	5,583
Dominican Republic	1,167	362	870	476	417	857	1,905
El Salvador	2,120	842	844	289	584	728	659
French West Indies	1	157	¹	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	3,002	1,543	1,976	1,251	2,380	1,090	1,695
Haiti	692	905	953	730	625	869	775
Honduras	609	1,057	2,291	4,788	3,234	1,341	2,808
Mexico	10,207	18,607	32,397	9,302	9,438	11,675	17,352
Netherlands Antilles	12,544	18,178	17,121	20,998	13,468	25,801	14,733
Nicaragua	344	1,085	486	169	206	349	2,538
Panama	4,133	4,904	5,383	2,202	3,226	3,972	4,061
Puerto Rico	359	735	474	580	428	544	498
Commonwealth Countries	18,800	17,993	19,558	23,617	31,928	27,127	27,449
Other Countries	43,996	55,530	71,570	48,183	44,423	59,285	55,688
Total, Central America and Antilles	62,796	73,523	91,127	71,801	76,351	86,411	83,137
South America:							
British Guiana	5,372	12,935	5,509	14,989	8,017	12,986	6,646
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0	¹	0	2
Argentina	1,834	2,580	1,938	2,688	2,003	2,700	2,196
Bolivia	3	16	59	29	32	116	70
Brazil	12,612	18,135	16,200	18,632	16,002	19,323	12,939
Chile	232	18	515	1,189	1,411	211	662
Colombia	9,171	13,049	12,529	10,527	9,260	8,930	8,390
Ecuador	2,949	2,238	2,272	2,226	1,641	2,787	1,733
French Guiana	¹	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraguay	96	141	86	56	82	196	170
Peru	306	563	1,067	1,699	1,584	1,215	587
Surinam	1,243	2,403	1,538	2,387	1,652	2,247	1,239
Uruguay	266	217	500	657	432	377	139
Venezuela	88,700	98,577	93,263	115,138	123,500	124,645	96,669
Commonwealth Countries	5,372	12,935	5,509	14,989	8,017	12,986	6,647
Other Countries	117,413	137,936	129,966	155,230	157,599	162,746	124,793
Total, South America	122,785	150,872	135,475	170,218	165,615	175,733	131,441

¹ Less than \$500.00.

TABLE III. Direction of Trade — Imports — Continued

Country	1955		1956		1957		1958
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	182,883	217,648	238,793	245,886	260,052	261,906	266,560
Austria	1,303	1,406	1,848	2,065	2,055	2,376	2,258
Belgium and Luxembourg	11,833	17,218	22,613	30,115	23,822	20,244	13,489
Denmark	1,614	2,655	2,666	3,516	3,163	5,453	3,517
France	10,390	14,626	14,752	17,848	16,981	19,202	14,720
Germany, Federal Republic	21,752	33,851	39,117	50,231	45,410	52,236	46,215
Iceland	8	2	4	5	6	41	8
Ireland	169	167	256	159	318	901	572
Netherlands	8,660	12,291	10,501	13,275	11,619	13,777	12,717
Norway	1,001	1,365	1,238	2,542	1,573	1,572	1,204
Sweden	5,260	6,892	7,045	10,258	8,767	6,801	6,356
Switzerland	8,298	11,067	10,202	12,099	11,148	13,512	12,780
Commonwealth Countries	182,883	217,648	238,793	245,886	260,052	261,906	266,560
Other Countries	70,287	101,540	110,242	142,115	124,862	136,116	113,836
Total, North-Western Europe	253,169	319,189	349,035	388,001	384,914	398,022	380,397
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar	1	1	1	1	8	1	1
Malta	22	40	21	32	35	52	35
Greece	124	156	120	154	195	261	157
Italy	6,728	11,774	10,085	14,882	12,963	20,049	12,672
Portugal	821	1,120	1,040	1,232	1,013	1,651	1,300
Azores and Madeira	87	113	80	84	59	90	75
Spain	2,780	3,440	3,120	2,607	2,880	2,716	2,994
Commonwealth Countries	22	41	22	32	41	53	36
Other Countries	10,540	16,602	14,445	18,960	17,109	24,769	17,197
Total, Southern Europe	10,562	16,642	14,467	18,992	17,151	24,820	17,234
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	1	2	1	4	1	1	2
Czechoslovakia	1,174	1,706	2,094	3,581	2,590	2,455	2,169
Finland	161	223	224	303	203	279	249
Germany, Eastern	204	368	205	574	262	445	351
Hungary	56	68	80	129	240	168	286
Poland	181	414	706	1,479	452	658	407
Roumania	0	1	1	3	1	1	3
U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	84	551	487	524	151	2,658	422
Yugoslavia	177	339	321	586	193	385	401
Total, Eastern Europe	2,037	3,672	4,118	7,182	4,091	7,049	4,291
Middle East:							
Aden	20	28	42	31	37	14	39
Arabia	4,223	2,763	7,167	17,545	5,242	29,075	29,238
Egypt	239	55	83	83	110	220	162
Ethiopia	29	61	84	41	28	35	18
Iran	991	1,073	453	604	211	335	427
Iraq	533	766	250	691	99	336	971
Israel	598	568	918	593	798	789	966
Italian Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jordan	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Lebanon	6,394	11,526	9,708	9,893	14	29	21
Libya	3	0	1	1	0	1	1
Sudan	49	48	51	46	13	32	28
Syria	11	1,048	915	436	131	111	110
Turkey	434	309	353	353	241	600	156
Commonwealth Countries	20	28	42	31	37	14	39
Other Countries	13,504	18,218	19,981	30,288	6,888	31,565	32,098
Total, Middle East	13,524	18,246	20,023	30,319	6,925	31,579	32,137

1 Less than \$500.00.

TABLE III. Direction of Trade—Imports—Concluded

Country	1955		1956		1957		1958
	Jan.- June	July- Dec.	Jan.- June	July- Dec.	Jan.- June	July- Dec.	Jan.- June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	7,901	7,680	7,826	8,738	7,731	7,185	6,113
Hong Kong	3,051	2,824	3,082	2,617	3,461	3,762	4,283
India	18,608	16,539	16,029	14,869	15,773	13,475	13,441
Malaya and Singapore	13,569	15,241	14,575	13,893	14,123	13,233	8,887
Pakistan	339	477	661	645	302	202	292
Other British East Indies	42	29	56	66	42	78	29
Afghanistan	¹	6	0	0	0	0	0
Burma	7	0	¹	¹	¹	9	2
China, except Taiwan	1,824	1,301	4,317	1,404	3,609	1,695	2,808
Taiwan	78	77	63	49	55	138	46
Indo-China	31	141	12	4	1	6	2
Indonesia	806	195	452	691	591	374	145
Japan	13,905	22,813	28,987	31,839	29,558	32,047	29,791
Korea	221	259	2	6	30	5	22
Philippines	962	1,065	1,245	1,222	2,662	1,314	1,629
Portuguese Asia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Thailand	504	638	552	551	389	241	264
Commonwealth Countries	43,511	42,789	42,229	40,918	41,433	37,933	33,045
Other Countries	18,339	26,494	35,629	35,767	36,897	35,825	34,710
Total, Other Asia	61,849	69,284	77,858	76,686	78,329	73,759	67,756
Other Africa:							
British East Africa	5,042	8,116	4,455	2,834	3,121	1,868	3,006
Mauritius and Seychelles			1,567	6,191	2,165	8,113	1,148
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	106	378	167	553	528	567	723
Union of South Africa	2,566	3,689	3,212	5,189	3,329	3,530	2,212
Other British South Africa	¹	¹	2	6	2	¹	2
Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	1,488	2,287	1,270	2,793	3,047	2,942	1,787
Nigeria	742	116	648	338	1,061	1,294	1,191
Sierra Leone	6	2	18	0	5	4	1
Other British West Africa	0	0	0	0	¹	¹	1
Belgian Congo	1,648	1,025	595	2,149	1,475	1,863	270
French Africa	1,304	1,963	779	1,296	858	1,417	702
Liberia	0	214	273	168	0	7	¹
Madagascar	1	13	22	16	11	12	23
Morocco	82	113	53	143	111	181	85
Portuguese East Africa	24	104	239	131	17	24	11
Portuguese West Africa	21	23	42	52	0	33	2
Canary Islands	15	10	13	11	10	10	2
Spanish Africa	16	0	¹	0	2	0	0
Commonwealth Countries	9,950	14,586	11,340	17,904	13,257	18,320	10,072
Other Countries	3,111	3,464	2,017	3,966	2,484	3,547	1,094
Total, Other Africa	13,061	18,051	13,357	21,870	15,741	21,867	11,166
Oceania:							
Australia	8,454	17,841	8,729	17,581	8,010	20,718	12,579
Fiji	1,617	3,399	2,055	4,212	1,714	5,504	2,468
New Zealand	7,222	5,094	8,215	4,106	6,247	5,523	6,611
Other British Oceania	0	0	0	142	0	0	160
French Oceania	0	0	0	¹	0	19	¹
Hawaii	1,253	2,052	1,996	2,378	1,740	2,263	2,173
United States Oceania	0	0	0	¹	0	0	0
Commonwealth Countries	17,293	26,335	19,000	26,040	15,971	31,745	21,818
Other Countries	1,253	2,052	1,996	2,378	1,740	2,282	2,173
Total, Oceania	18,546	28,387	20,996	28,418	17,711	34,026	23,991
Total, Commonwealth Countries	277,850	332,355	336,492	369,419	370,376	390,083	365,667
Total, United States and Dependencies	1,652,679	1,807,831	2,121,253	2,049,633	2,139,883	1,868,266	1,821,108
Total, All Countries	2,209,414	2,502,956	2,845,260	2,860,189	2,904,575	2,718,835	2,569,995

¹ Less than \$500.00.

B. TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS AND LEADING COMMODITIES

TABLE IV. Domestic Exports to All Countries

Commodity rank in 1957	Group and commodity	1956		1957		1958	Change from 1st half '57 to 1st half '58
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	460,614	514,350	395,365	436,214	459,044	+ 16.1
2	Wheat	258,250	254,831	165,256	215,159	232,689	+ 40.8
12	Barley	31,978	62,999	30,201	37,321	37,326	+ 23.6
14	Whisky	26,779	41,881	24,663	42,331	27,481	+ 11.4
16	Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	21,511	22,113	43,138	21,581	23,536	- 45.4
18	Wheat flour	35,932	35,617	29,235	31,940	37,740	+ 29.1
38	Oats	2,313	7,003	8,410	13,980	8,723	+ 3.7
40	Tobacco, unmanufactured	11,921	5,399	18,088	3,817	14,670	- 18.9
	Animals and animal products	123,639	136,610	109,500	192,551	165,741	+ 51.4
17	Fish, fresh and frozen	24,381	35,213	25,324	37,862	29,027	+ 14.6
23	Cattle, chiefly for beef	350	280	1,197	40,481	31,327	+ ¹
34	Fur skins, undressed	13,656	12,237	14,169	11,775	12,748	- 10.0
36	Fish, cured	10,131	12,704	9,913	14,600	11,088	+ 11.9
²	Molluscs and crustaceans	11,554	9,000	9,961	10,452	11,356	+ 14.0
	Fibres, textiles and products	10,330	12,238	11,522	15,640	10,399	- 9.7
	Wood, wood products and paper	736,331	778,127	710,072	746,053	658,241	- 7.3
1	Newsprint paper	344,990	363,395	354,530	360,960	333,546	- 5.9
3	Wood pulp	152,427	152,109	149,847	142,559	133,234	- 11.1
4	Planks and boards	161,992	164,453	131,999	149,682	127,841	- 3.2
21	Pulpwood	18,674	31,120	19,350	29,109	15,244	- 21.2
39	Plywoods and veneers	17,063	11,957	11,873	10,463	10,119	- 14.8
	Iron and its products	199,351	259,498	213,782	305,053	202,183	- 5.4
8	Iron ore	32,281	112,162	33,365	118,916	28,794	- 13.7
13	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	47,155	16,782	40,410	26,929	55,262	+ 36.8
19	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	19,927	27,203	28,500	28,677	24,754	- 13.1
22	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	7,491	13,258	11,554	30,672	10,173	- 12.0
27	Rolling mill products	11,747	13,972	17,176	15,867	16,058	- 6.5
31	Scrap iron and steel	10,103	20,324	9,206	19,414	4,570	- 50.4
33	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	7,471	10,143	12,390	14,345	16,255	+ 31.2
37	Automobiles, passenger	9,351	4,676	13,551	9,078	13,853	+ 2.2
	Non-ferrous metals and products	452,760	506,711	502,908	503,278	515,089	+ 2.4
5	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	114,012	108,897	126,705	121,548	134,540	+ 6.2
6	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	98,629	136,177	126,036	103,350	101,949	- 19.1
7	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	94,346	99,860	84,065	78,044	73,770	- 12.2
10	Uranium ores and concentrates	21,992	23,785	45,289	82,646	114,797	+153.5
15	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	31,309	42,702	34,896	30,025	25,485	- 27.0
30	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	13,317	21,708	16,165	13,231	10,629	- 34.2
32	Platinum metals, unmanufactured	20,764	14,892	13,242	14,579	12,540	- 5.3
35	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	11,334	10,073	11,036	14,150	12,841	+ 16.4
	Non-metallic minerals and products	135,134	156,966	173,247	174,458	119,459	- 31.0
9	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	46,305	57,618	79,976	60,999	44,427	- 44.4
11	Asbestos, unmanufactured	46,921	52,974	47,998	59,060	36,828	- 23.3
26	Abrasives, artificial, crude	13,940	14,449	16,682	17,229	10,794	- 35.3
²	Gas, exported by pipeline	²	²	918	1,404	8,118	+784.3
	Chemicals and allied products	93,898	88,956	99,123	96,180	101,587	+ 2.5
20	Fertilizers, chemical	27,162	22,049	26,755	22,203	24,356	- 9.0
29	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	12,692	13,885	14,286	15,356	14,809	+ 3.7
	Miscellaneous commodities	57,868	66,365	71,621	82,526	106,543	+ 48.8
24	Non-commercial items	14,376	19,624	17,333	23,621	17,220	- 0.7
25	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	25,972	23,573	10,678	29,232	62,010	+480.7
28	Ships, sold	1,500	5,363	21,989	8,816	8,628	- 60.8
	Total domestic exports to all countries	2,269,925	2,519,821	2,287,140	2,551,954	2,338,288	+ 2.2
	Total of commodities itemized	1,883,999	2,111,460	1,907,355	2,133,463	1,981,155	
	Percent of domestic exports itemized	83.0	83.8	83.4	83.6	84.7	

¹ Over 1000%.

² Not included among leading forty exports in 1957.

TABLE V. Imports from All Countries

Commodity rank in 1957	Group and commodity	1956		1957		1958	Change from 1st half '57 to 1st half '58
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	294,877	333,900	310,108	342,117	305,182	- 1.6
14	Sugar, unrefined	21,800	34,028	28,722	46,910	24,403	-15.0
19	Coffee, green	32,230	30,427	30,741	28,379	29,720	- 3.3
25	Vegetables, fresh	26,719	16,975	27,441	14,173	29,837	+ 8.7
27	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	21,522	19,088	21,602	17,499	13,597	-37.1
35	Citrus fruits, fresh	17,373	15,223	16,835	16,029	18,876	+12.1
¹	Fruit juices and syrups	10,324	8,802	10,510	10,173	13,888	+32.1
¹	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	11,087	10,537	8,801	12,202	11,884	+35.0
	Animals and animal products	57,855	64,299	62,898	61,719	62,845	- 0.1
	Fibres, textiles and products	217,416	198,974	216,121	192,530	197,225	- 8.7
17	Cotton fabrics	35,106	27,024	36,877	28,172	34,254	- 7.1
23	Cotton, raw	31,933	26,815	27,118	22,369	28,494	+ 5.1
24	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	20,533	24,260	21,983	25,051	22,032	+ 0.2
26	Wool fabrics	19,949	20,242	21,887	19,051	18,852	-13.9
	Wood, wood products and paper	112,849	115,359	112,912	112,976	114,931	+ 1.8
18	Paperboard, paper and products	30,720	31,234	30,197	31,830	31,866	+ 5.5
33	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	17,764	16,671	17,407	18,320	18,395	+ 5.7
36	Logs, timber and lumber	21,176	19,379	17,457	14,125	16,521	- 5.4
37	Books, printed	12,859	15,091	15,313	16,155	16,664	+ 8.8
	Iron and its products	1,167,642	1,063,712	1,199,487	931,543	962,548	-19.8
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	309,544	318,977	348,568	283,031	275,906	-20.8
3	Automobile parts (except engines)	157,477	127,311	156,375	103,700	133,000	-14.9
5	Rolling mill products	120,830	113,879	124,965	96,292	57,445	-54.0
6	Pipes, tubes and fittings	57,752	65,336	79,297	68,430	63,490	-19.9
7	Tractors and parts	90,928	68,699	87,653	40,005	61,931	-29.3
8	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	63,537	57,449	70,848	53,022	71,374	+ 0.7
9	Automobiles, passenger	94,255	31,284	63,156	43,440	71,339	+13.0
15	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	43,553	28,969	48,217	26,355	47,821	- 0.8
29	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	19,145	22,572	16,977	21,288	16,779	- 1.2
31	Iron ore	11,116	27,606	10,635	25,752	6,117	-42.5
32	Tools	16,449	16,330	17,612	18,615	16,946	- 3.8
38	Automobiles, freight	25,170	20,676	18,309	11,018	12,420	-32.2
	Non-ferrous metals and products	236,701	254,838	238,720	246,143	217,051	- 9.1
4	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	125,754	131,538	128,970	120,358	124,655	- 3.3
28	Bauxite and alumina for aluminum	6,718	17,917	15,949	22,882	14,623	- 8.3
	Non-metallic minerals and products	344,314	421,657	357,545	420,116	304,925	-14.7
2	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	120,055	151,236	147,183	158,374	131,157	-10.9
11	Coal, bituminous	43,251	53,265	44,286	46,406	31,461	-29.0
13	Fuel oils	33,931	47,868	26,989	49,215	21,973	-18.6
30	Gasoline	14,511	20,706	12,941	24,243	12,111	- 6.4
	Chemicals and allied products	148,492	140,094	150,842	142,979	145,166	- 3.8
20	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	31,519	30,352	25,445	29,042	20,645	-18.9
22	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	24,172	22,920	27,005	22,742	27,109	+ 0.4
40	Drugs and medicines	15,041	11,519	16,310	12,419	17,866	+ 9.5
	Miscellaneous commodities	265,116	267,353	255,942	268,714	260,121	+ 1.6
10	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	54,371	36,933	51,676	42,015	57,519	+11.3
12	Tourist purchases	27,844	47,361	29,554	47,849	29,013	- 1.8
16	Non-commercial items	35,677	47,421	31,406	40,922	27,634	-12.0
21	Parcels of small value	24,212	25,159	26,060	25,922	26,711	+ 2.5
34	Refrigerators and freezers	29,572	15,050	22,558	12,555	19,179	-15.0
39	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	13,878	12,255	14,782	14,161	16,719	+13.1
	Total imports from all countries	2,845,260	2,860,189	2,904,575	2,718,835	2,569,995	-11.5
	Total of commodities itemized	1,941,357	1,886,384	1,996,617	1,780,491	1,742,226	
	Percent of imports itemized	68.2	66.0	68.7	65.5	67.8	

¹ Not included among forty leading imports in 1957.

TABLE VI. Domestic Exports to the United States

Commodity rank in 1957	Group and commodity	1956		1957		1958	Change from 1st half '57 to 1st half '58	United States share of item total 1st half '58
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
	Agricultural and vegetable products	86,657	112,677	78,829	112,886	87,353	+ 10.8	19.0
11	Whisky	23,926	38,541	21,380	39,230	24,830	+ 16.1	90.4
20	Barley	13,198	24,273	4,636	19,871	4,903	+ 5.8	13.1
23	Oats	1,598	6,033	7,559	12,186	6,593	- 12.8	75.6
29	Wheat	12,892	5,067	8,996	7,151	10,350	+ 15.1	4.4
32	Fodders, n.o.p.	5,615	6,277	7,254	6,679	6,810	- 6.1	79.1
	Animals and animal products	87,360	90,108	77,139	141,942	123,880	+ 60.6	74.7
10	Fish, fresh and frozen	24,180	34,516	25,066	37,304	28,766	+ 14.8	99.1
15	Cattle, chiefly for beef	336	230	1,190	40,419	31,292	+ ¹	99.9
22	Fur skins, undressed	10,585	10,246	10,159	10,299	8,873	- 12.7	69.6
24	Molluscs and crustaceans	11,387	8,411	9,834	9,801	11,018	+ 12.0	97.0
33	Beef and veal, fresh	1,330	1,962	1,421	11,662	8,483	+497.0	98.3
39	Pork, fresh	6,857	5,682	5,440	4,703	7,775	+ 42.9	99.6
	Fibres, textiles and products	5,265	6,039	4,834	5,557	4,314	- 10.8	41.5
	Wood, wood products and paper	611,668	637,250	578,577	593,326	539,497	- 6.8	82.0
1	Newsprint paper	299,980	315,962	307,493	302,797	287,689	- 6.4	86.3
2	Wood pulp	125,901	119,180	118,369	116,889	114,229	- 3.5	85.7
3	Planks and boards	123,061	129,533	97,130	107,846	92,207	- 5.1	72.1
16	Pulpwood	17,501	23,776	17,316	22,142	13,748	- 20.6	90.2
26	Shingles	11,706	12,151	9,078	9,600	7,479	- 17.6	97.4
28	Plywoods and veneers	15,296	10,323	9,789	8,151	7,988	- 18.4	78.9
	Iron and its products	107,280	153,385	108,292	160,466	107,997	- 0.3	53.4
7	Iron ore	25,709	87,807	25,931	84,249	18,727	- 27.8	65.0
12	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	40,835	11,966	35,246	22,404	51,107	+ 45.0	92.5
21	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	7,540	11,453	11,827	10,366	7,824	- 33.8	31.6
27	Engines, internal combustion, and parts ..	3,578	6,321	8,219	10,181	11,257	+ 37.0	69.3
35	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	6,329	10,070	2,705	10,083	2,398	- 11.3	23.6
37	Ferro-alloys	6,882	7,247	5,794	5,938	1,491	- 74.3	50.2
	Non-ferrous metals and products	259,909	275,850	287,945	293,723	300,107	+ 4.2	58.3
4	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	75,615	67,897	82,128	70,742	68,351	- 16.8	50.8
6	Uranium ores and concentrates	21,992	23,785	45,289	82,645	114,662	+153.2	99.9
8	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated ...	40,394	56,147	53,262	47,639	42,289	- 20.6	41.5
9	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	48,077	50,222	39,436	30,401	25,964	- 34.2	35.2
14	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	24,016	30,665	22,238	19,402	17,099	- 23.1	67.1
31	Silver, unmanufactured	8,055	9,368	7,912	7,566	7,656	- 3.2	93.1
34	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	6,302	6,375	6,743	6,093	6,043	- 10.4	56.9
38	Platinum metals, unmanufactured	9,092	5,947	4,799	5,372	3,671	- 23.5	29.3
40	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals	2,020	4,422	6,179	2,437	2,222	- 64.0	77.8
	Non-metallic minerals and products	105,363	119,477	141,941	127,713	96,507	- 32.0	80.8
5	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	46,305	56,728	79,976	60,696	44,427	- 44.4	100.0
13	Asbestos, unmanufactured	26,755	25,263	26,224	24,799	21,335	- 18.6	57.9
18	Abrasives, artificial, crude	11,793	12,889	15,490	15,133	8,866	- 42.8	82.1
36	Lime, plaster and cement	4,318	5,342	3,885	8,804	3,713	- 4.4	99.2
¹	Gas, exported by pipeline	0	0	918	1,404	8,118	+784.3	100.0
	Chemicals and allied products	47,277	37,698	42,035	35,928	42,477	+ 1.1	41.8
17	Fertilizers, chemical	23,986	17,934	21,615	17,061	22,362	+ 3.5	91.8
	Miscellaneous commodities	34,594	40,798	36,097	40,377	30,978	- 14.2	29.1
19	Non-commercial items	8,968	14,508	12,001	16,981	10,388	- 13.4	60.3
25	Electrical energy	6,058	9,135	10,251	8,914	6,974	- 32.0	100.0 ³
30	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	15,375	13,236	8,001	8,136	7,418	- 7.3	12.0
	Total domestic exports to the United States	1,345,374	1,473,281	1,355,690	1,511,918	1,333,112	- 1.7	57.0
	Total of commodities itemized	1,175,343	1,296,889	1,198,180	1,344,176	1,187,395		
	Percent of domestic exports itemized	87.4	88.0	88.4	88.9	89.1		

¹ Over 1000%.² Not included among leading forty exports in 1957.³ A very small amount of electrical energy was also exported to Alaska.

TABLE VII. Imports from the United States

Commodity rank in 1957	Group and commodity	1956		1957		1958	Change from 1st half '57 to 1st half '58	United States share of item total 1st half '58
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	151,712	170,053	161,308	162,072	156,346	- 3.1	51.2
20	Vegetables, fresh	24,632	16,468	24,622	13,658	24,117	- 2.1	80.8
26	Citrus fruits, fresh	17,102	13,714	16,592	14,213	16,559	- 0.2	87.7
35	Soybeans	8,014	16,362	7,220	16,506	5,165	-28.5	100.0 ¹
40	Rubber products (except tires and footwear)	10,651	9,463	9,902	8,582	9,154	- 7.6	88.5
2	Fruit juices and syrups	9,777	7,927	9,839	8,389	13,192	+34.1	95.0
	Animals and animal products	35,514	37,551	40,267	31,542	36,454	- 9.5	58.0
	Fibres, textiles and products	90,228	99,826	114,530	94,808	106,117	- 7.3	53.8
17	Cotton fabrics	25,947	18,367	27,004	19,506	26,682	- 1.2	77.9
19	Cotton, raw	6,001	23,403	26,917	17,631	22,627	-15.9	79.4
37	Synthetic fabrics	9,321	11,057	10,177	11,113	11,151	+ 9.6	86.0
	Wood, wood products and paper	102,433	103,075	102,294	98,929	102,592	+ 0.3	89.3
13	Paperboard, paper and products	28,761	28,744	28,239	29,221	29,670	+ 5.1	93.1
24	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	16,985	15,849	16,554	17,218	17,475	+ 5.6	95.0
27	Logs, timber and lumber	19,912	18,656	16,841	13,318	15,775	- 6.3	95.5
32	Books, printed	10,443	11,927	12,697	12,821	13,399	+ 5.5	80.4
	Iron and its products	1,030,272	909,394	1,028,428	773,641	804,537	-21.8	83.6
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	280,428	281,367	309,289	242,734	238,558	-22.9	86.4
2	Automobile parts (except engines)	155,230	125,018	153,283	100,992	130,001	-15.2	97.7
4	Rolling mill products	94,841	76,032	93,147	76,089	48,761	-47.7	84.9
5	Tractors and parts	88,956	67,469	83,894	37,887	58,701	-30.0	94.8
6	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	56,862	51,873	62,867	44,373	58,130	- 7.5	81.4
7	Pipes, tubes and fittings	41,247	48,133	57,358	48,474	48,534	-15.4	76.4
11	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	42,187	28,119	46,899	25,589	46,501	- 0.8	97.2
12	Automobiles, passenger	72,743	15,411	37,579	17,959	29,850	-20.6	41.8
22	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	18,842	22,170	16,401	20,473	16,361	- 0.2	97.5
25	Iron ore	10,483	26,073	9,851	22,742	5,826	-40.9	95.2
28	Tools	12,620	12,534	13,518	14,581	13,137	- 2.8	77.5
30	Automobiles, freight	23,921	19,469	16,800	9,681	10,544	-37.2	84.2
39	Scrap iron and steel	17,317	18,975	8,925	10,427	6,122	-31.4	99.9
	Non-ferrous metals and products	173,045	170,135	168,942	159,823	145,545	-13.8	67.1
3	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	108,265	111,581	109,130	100,278	97,609	-10.6	78.3
38	Brass, manufactured	10,317	9,112	10,284	9,462	10,063	- 2.1	87.5
	Non-metallic minerals and products	178,686	211,932	184,905	206,419	134,582	-27.2	44.1
8	Coal, bituminous	43,250	53,265	44,286	46,406	31,461	-29.0	100.0
21	Fuel oils	17,515	25,816	15,040	23,170	10,461	-30.4	47.6
29	Gasoline	9,187	13,629	8,943	18,030	7,052	-21.1	58.2
31	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	8,809	9,812	16,869	9,104	4,396	-73.9	3.4
36	Coal, anthracite	11,885	15,606	9,534	12,586	7,514	-21.2	95.7
	Chemicals and allied products	130,399	119,966	132,329	120,618	126,865	- 4.1	87.4
15	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	23,217	22,102	25,925	21,539	25,990	+ 0.3	95.9
16	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	28,525	26,522	22,687	24,526	18,005	-20.6	87.3
34	Drugs and medicines	13,004	9,421	13,812	9,953	15,064	+ 9.1	84.3
	Miscellaneous commodities	224,955	222,490	203,016	214,678	203,694	+ 0.3	78.3
9	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	49,281	34,903	40,692	37,881	41,195	+ 1.2	71.6
10	Tourist purchases	26,951	45,674	28,544	45,507	27,996	- 1.9	96.5
14	Parcels of small value	23,175	23,966	24,854	24,516	25,330	+ 1.9	94.8
18	Non-commercial items	28,751	36,405	18,389	26,314	19,455	+ 5.8	70.4
23	Refrigerators and freezers	28,912	14,771	21,781	12,170	18,221	-16.3	95.0
33	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	8,940	13,952	12,623	11,697	14,385	+14.0	86.0
	Total imports from the United States	2,117,244	2,044,423	2,136,019	1,862,530	1,816,732	-14.9	70.7
	Total of commodities itemized	1,543,207	1,451,117	1,539,808	1,287,316	1,290,189		
	Percent of imports itemized	72.9	71.0	72.1	69.1	71.0		

¹ A very small amount of soybeans was also imported from Hong Kong.² Not included among leading forty imports in 1957.

TABLE VIII. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom

Commodity rank in 1957	Group and commodity	1956		1957		1958	Change from 1st half '57 to 1st half '58	U.K. share of item total 1st half '58
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	141,955	166,776	117,247	124,781	135,107	+ 15.2	29.4
1	Wheat	86,260	90,590	53,318	76,284	72,384	+ 35.8	31.1
9	Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	9,027	10,750	12,348	9,267	5,461	- 55.8	23.2
10	Wheat flour	10,520	10,525	9,012	11,361	11,556	+ 28.2	30.6
11	Barley	7,605	29,523	9,187	10,521	20,383	+121.9	54.6
14	Oilseed cake and meal	10,125	10,250	9,285	7,309	2,422	- 73.9	81.7
15	Tobacco, unmanufactured	9,490	3,334	15,150	1,224	12,913	- 14.8	88.0
22	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	1,013	2,768	2,777	2,075	1,337	- 51.9	65.8
24	Soybeans	1,736	1,290	2,570	1,378	2,799	+ 8.9	82.2
36	Apples, fresh	1,348	907	1,004	1,086	1,023	+ 1.9	23.0
	Animals and animal products	6,566	13,103	6,549	14,442	8,138	+ 24.3	4.9
19	Fish, canned	211	7,005	162	5,762	809	+399.4	11.2
23	Fur skins, undressed	2,511	1,714	3,166	1,145	3,194	+ 0.9	25.1
32	Cheese	1,069	2,608	526	2,173	70	- 86.7	25.9
37	Tallow	429	887	671	1,406	373	- 44.4	15.0
38	Hides and skins (except furs)	922	835	682	1,379	1,604	+135.2	24.6
	Febres, textiles and products	620	1,260	1,421	2,959	1,593	+ 12.1	15.3
34	Synthetic thread and yarn	1	39	741	1,674	1,207	+ 62.9	53.4
	Wood, wood products and paper	64,686	70,645	61,991	80,319	63,525	+ 2.5	9.7
5	Newspring paper	22,168	19,364	20,412	23,597	20,705	+ 1.4	6.2
6	Planks and boards	21,617	18,486	16,394	25,123	19,808	+ 20.8	15.5
7	Wood pulp	12,477	17,286	13,495	15,167	10,968	- 18.7	8.2
17	Pulpboard and paperboard	2,579	4,846	4,648	4,101	3,155	- 32.1	49.4
25	Plywoods and veneers	1,608	1,372	1,823	2,043	2,023	+ 11.0	20.0
26	Pulpwood	396	3,331	694	3,105	731	+ 5.3	4.8
35	Posts, poles and piling	419	1,515	575	1,830	388	- 32.5	16.7
40	Railway ties	748	555	615	1,081	1,892	+207.6	90.3
	Iron and its products	11,359	26,324	13,495	29,027	10,700	- 20.7	5.3
8	Iron ore	3,949	14,558	4,353	19,931	6,201	+ 42.5	21.5
20	Rolling mill products	1,990	3,114	2,874	2,379	1,469	- 48.9	9.1
21	Ferro-alloys	2,734	3,000	2,944	2,183	1,216	- 58.7	40.9
31	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,059	1,883	1,549	1,392	686	- 55.7	2.8
33	Scrap iron and steel	563	2,563	513	1,980	234	- 54.4	5.1
	Non-ferrous metals and products	122,091	142,245	119,691	117,223	113,097	- 5.5	22.0
2	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	47,112	60,759	42,622	36,336	33,110	- 22.3	32.5
3	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	26,702	30,193	27,674	31,902	23,483	- 15.1	31.8
4	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	19,949	21,592	20,905	24,469	35,008	+ 67.5	26.0
12	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	6,681	9,109	11,304	8,263	6,687	- 40.8	26.2
13	Platinum metals, unmanufactured	11,550	8,653	8,092	9,181	8,813	+ 8.9	70.3
16	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	5,982	7,456	5,510	3,862	2,572	- 53.3	24.2
	Non-metallic minerals and products	10,374	8,833	6,286	9,972	8,051	+ 28.1	6.7
18	Asbestos, unmanufactured	4,951	5,084	3,531	4,478	3,500	- 0.9	9.5
28	Carbon and graphite electrodes	1,208	1,051	1,165	2,201	1,958	+ 68.1	96.2
29	Abrasives, artificial, crude	2,115	1,560	1,192	2,084	1,921	+ 61.2	17.8
	Chemicals and allied products	10,127	11,156	10,541	17,939	19,688	+ 86.8	19.4
27	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	356	770	897	2,901	2,986	+232.9	20.2
30	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	1,625	1,841	1,295	1,840	1,543	+ 19.2	35.5
1	Drugs and medicines	17	16	4	16	2,396	+ 2	43.0
	Miscellaneous commodities	1,183	1,404	1,258	2,388	6,958	+453.1	6.5
39	Non-commercial items	681	912	677	1,094	995	+ 47.0	5.8
	Total domestic exports to the United Kingdom	368,961	443,745	338,481	399,049	366,858	+ 8.4	15.7
	Total of commodities itemized	343,502	413,894	316,356	366,583	331,983		
	Percent of domestic exports itemized	93.1	93.3	93.5	91.9	90.5		

¹ Not included among forty leading exports in 1957.² Over 1000%.

TABLE IX. Imports from the United Kingdom

Commodity rank in 1957	Group and commodity	1956		1957		1958	Change from 1st half '57 to 1st half '58	U.K. share of item total 1st half '58
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	12, 941	16, 986	11, 941	19, 721	15, 752	+31. 9	5. 2
14	Whisky	2, 759	4, 596	2, 918	4, 640	2, 950	+ 1. 1	70. 4
20	Confectionery, including candy	2, 009	2, 994	2, 015	3, 358	2, 198	+ 9. 1	49. 1
33	Cereal foods and bakery products	1, 102	1, 615	1, 147	2, 273	1, 435	+25. 1	41. 6
	Animals and animal products	6, 922	8, 286	7, 413	8, 491	8, 072	+ 8. 9	12. 8
23	Leather, unmanufactured	2, 428	2, 287	2, 298	2, 238	2, 419	+ 5. 3	50. 8
34	Leather footwear and parts	1, 503	1, 463	1, 508	1, 577	1, 600	- 0. 5	37. 7
37	Fur skins, undressed	1, 165	2, 088	1, 084	1, 846	1, 752	+61. 6	16. 1
	Fibres, textiles and products	52, 500	51, 088	54, 817	47, 693	42, 951	-21. 6	21. 8
2	Wool fabrics	17, 724	17, 538	18, 282	15, 138	15, 219	-16. 8	80. 7
7	Wool noils and tops	6, 608	6, 932	8, 508	6, 749	5, 700	-33. 0	97. 8
9	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	6, 055	8, 933	6, 754	8, 360	5, 439	-19. 5	24. 7
16	Cotton fabrics	2, 727	2, 800	3, 354	2, 885	1, 950	-41. 9	5. 7
21	Cloth, coated and impregnated	2, 572	2, 183	2, 462	2, 166	2, 727	+10. 8	29. 1
22	Carpets and mats, wool	2, 424	1, 913	2, 304	2, 233	1, 787	-22. 4	36. 4
24	Cotton yarns, threads and cords	3, 013	2, 477	2, 586	1, 922	1, 532	-40. 8	36. 3
35	Wool yarns and warps	1, 937	1, 288	1, 626	1, 542	1, 429	-12. 1	87. 1
	Wood, wood products and paper	2, 932	3, 345	2, 878	3, 760	3, 388	+17. 7	2. 9
38	Books, printed	1, 130	1, 472	1, 182	1, 699	1, 506	+27. 4	9. 0
	Iron and its products	81, 918	81, 021	99, 170	96, 402	106, 806	+ 7. 7	11. 1
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	18, 898	20, 996	23, 367	23, 319	23, 160	- 0. 9	8. 4
3	Automobiles, passenger	14, 609	8, 676	15, 899	15, 452	26, 735	+69. 3	37. 5
5	Pipes, tubes and fittings	8, 597	9, 325	12, 592	14, 450	12, 875	+ 2. 2	20. 3
6	Rolling mill products	10, 012	11, 377	10, 864	9, 399	5, 352	-50. 7	9. 3
11	Engines, internal combustion, and parts ..	6, 346	5, 092	7, 353	6, 686	11, 139	+51. 5	15. 6
15	Castings and forgings	2, 448	2, 876	3, 196	4, 022	3, 177	- 0. 6	44. 2
17	Wire and wire products	2, 624	2, 658	3, 445	2, 709	3, 006	-12. 7	46. 3
19	Tractors and parts	1, 861	955	3, 479	2, 020	3, 184	- 8. 5	5. 1
26	Automobile parts (except engines)	1, 760	1, 763	2, 312	1, 867	2, 046	-11. 5	1. 5
29	Hardware, n.o.p.	1, 195	1, 482	1, 947	1, 918	1, 788	- 8. 2	20. 4
31	Tools	1, 888	1, 867	1, 750	1, 862	1, 818	+ 3. 9	10. 7
39	Bicycles, tricycles and parts	1, 806	1, 248	1, 679	951	1, 811	+ 7. 9	89. 4
	Non-ferrous metals and products	34, 223	38, 534	30, 751	33, 912	34, 441	+11. 6	15. 8
4	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	12, 795	15, 318	14, 460	13, 199	17, 515	+21. 1	14. 1
8	Platinum metals	9, 994	9, 146	7, 316	7, 879	5, 416	-26. 0	99. 1
30	Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures	1, 259	1, 434	1, 187	2, 493	1, 275	+ 7. 4	14. 6
32	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	4, 008	3, 338	762	2, 676	702	- 7. 9	20. 0
36	Non-ferrous wire, n.o.p.	697	2, 554	1, 886	1, 051	1, 840	- 2. 4	44. 2
	Non-metallic minerals and products	16, 704	17, 308	13, 862	16, 189	13, 883	+ 0. 2	4. 6
13	Pottery and chinaware	6, 341	5, 396	5, 260	5, 126	5, 736	+ 9. 0	69. 9
25	Glass, plate and sheet	3, 030	2, 662	2, 120	2, 127	2, 608	+23. 0	29. 9
	Chemicals and allied products	11, 185	11, 454	11, 042	12, 126	10, 235	- 7. 3	7. 1
18	Pigments	2, 528	2, 332	2, 817	2, 826	2, 500	+11. 3	33. 5
28	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	2, 020	2, 522	1, 688	2, 454	1, 479	-12. 4	7. 2
	Miscellaneous commodities	19, 467	17, 866	28, 180	23, 610	31, 144	+10. 5	12. 0
10	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	4, 894	1, 917	10, 869	4, 068	16, 191	+49. 0	28. 1
12	Non-commercial items	2, 441	4, 269	6, 077	6, 553	2, 819	-53. 6	10. 2
27	Containers, n.o.p.	1, 980	2, 047	2, 117	2, 034	1, 837	-13. 2	33. 0
40	Toys and sporting goods	829	1, 469	954	1, 601	941	- 1. 4	10. 7
	Total imports from the United Kingdom	238, 793	245, 886	260, 052	261, 906	266, 560	+ 2. 5	10. 4
	Total of commodities itemized	180, 016	183, 298	203, 524	197, 868	206, 611		
	Percent of imports itemized	75. 4	74. 5	78. 3	75. 5	77. 5		

TABLE X. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

Commodity rank in 1957	Group and commodity	1956		1957		1958	Change from 1st half '57 to 1st half '58	Europe's share of item total 1st half '58
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	143,376	140,027	123,098	104,345	114,060	- 7.3	24.8
1	Wheat	119,292	111,498	73,033	85,138	76,601	+ 4.9	32.9
3	Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	8,557	8,899	25,224	6,298	15,248	- 39.5	64.8
11	Rapeseed	69	2,078	7,886	5,571	6,913	- 12.3	79.8
13	Barley	4,857	4,619	8,812	649	6,018	- 31.7	16.1
25	Tobacco, unmanufactured	483	831	1,105	1,398	638	- 42.3	4.3
28	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	508	3,272	1,670	521	533	- 68.1	26.2
30	Whisky	719	823	1,010	958	569	- 43.7	2.1
39	Rye	5,422	4,201	1,229	0	2,373	+ 93.1	47.0
1	Apples, fresh	32	0	0	752	2,033	+ 2	45.7
	Animals and animal products	7,260	6,980	6,731	9,157	8,785	+ 30.5	5.3
16	Hides and skins (except furs)	1,281	1,395	2,135	3,012	2,676	+ 25.3	41.0
22	Fish, cured	595	1,676	628	2,310	641	+ 2.1	5.8
36	Fish, canned	1,084	755	666	706	924	+ 38.7	12.8
37	Meats cooked and meats, n.o.p.	557	697	629	740	618	- 1.7	24.5
40	Fur skins, undressed	554	274	826	326	669	- 19.0	5.2
	Fibres, textiles and products	1,421	1,360	2,035	1,598	1,333	- 34.5	12.8
29	Rags and waste, textile	731	767	1,080	1,096	628	- 41.9	35.6
	Wood, wood products and paper	9,843	12,292	10,486	13,036	7,497	- 28.5	1.1
12	Wood pulp	5,848	5,371	5,701	4,657	3,271	- 42.6	2.5
15	Pulpwood	776	4,014	1,340	3,862	760	- 43.3	5.0
19	Newsprint paper	2,047	1,710	1,882	2,972	1,655	- 12.1	0.5
26	Planks and boards	741	760	1,192	1,049	1,453	+ 21.9	1.1
	Iron and its products	14,569	25,470	18,882	43,129	17,871	- 5.4	8.8
8	Iron ore	1,692	8,652	2,608	12,867	2,758	+ 5.8	9.6
9	Scrap iron and steel	5,169	9,644	4,488	10,871	1,359	- 69.7	29.7
10	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	340	116	3,468	10,880	6,699	+ 93.2	65.9
17	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	2,116	2,397	2,488	2,503	2,079	- 16.4	8.4
20	Rolling mill products	1,386	1,531	1,908	2,697	875	- 54.1	5.4
32	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	988	581	1,024	721	971	- 5.2	1.8
34	Engines, internal combustion, and parts ..	829	698	1,104	538	1,969	+ 78.4	12.1
35	Automobiles, passenger	472	535	860	600	467	- 45.7	3.4
	Non-ferrous metals and products	44,679	55,056	56,981	59,821	71,353	+ 25.2	13.9
2	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	17,708	18,858	22,930	25,299	30,105	+ 31.3	22.4
5	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	14,392	13,135	11,858	12,824	21,299	+ 79.6	28.9
6	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	5,989	9,189	14,598	9,629	13,772	- 5.7	13.5
18	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	2,881	2,505	1,605	3,256	0	-100.0	0.0
21	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	169	5,110	1,744	2,730	1,888	+ 8.3	17.8
27	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	292	367	355	1,848	802	+125.9	6.2
31	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	197	2,425	573	1,229	1,038	+ 81.2	4.1
38	Metallic scrap, n.o.p.	960	1,330	1,023	331	208	- 79.7	32.7
	Non-metallic minerals and products	9,482	14,958	13,530	20,526	6,536	- 51.7	5.5
4	Asbestos, unmanufactured	8,652	12,852	11,147	18,699	6,064	- 45.6	16.5
	Chemicals and allied products	18,298	18,790	21,920	18,195	19,555	- 10.8	19.2
14	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	4,697	4,066	3,329	3,781	3,509	+ 5.4	23.7
24	Drugs and medicines	556	503	1,295	1,230	1,456	+ 12.4	26.1
	Miscellaneous commodities	2,027	2,005	4,087	21,828	53,859	+ 2	30.6
7	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	351	229	295	19,745	50,228	+ 2	81.0
23	Non-commercial items	958	1,285	1,200	1,351	1,566	+ 30.5	9.1
33	Ships, sold	0	0	1,724	0	1,160	- 32.7	13.4
	Total domestic exports to Europe	250,955	276,938	257,750	291,637	300,849	+ 16.7	12.9
	Total of commodities itemized	224,947	249,648	227,672	265,644	274,493		
	Percent of domestic exports itemized	89.6	90.1	88.3	91.1	91.2		

¹ Not included among leading forty exports in 1957.² Over 1000%.

TABLE XI. Imports from Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

Commodity rank in 1957	Group and commodity	1956		1957		1958	Change from 1st half '57 to 1st half '58	Europe's share of item total 1st half '58
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	11,460	15,996	10,210	18,472	12,671	+ 24.1	4.2
15	Vegetables, pickled, preserved and canned	700	2,766	673	3,100	819	+ 21.7	9.2
18	Wine	1,200	1,877	1,319	2,228	1,501	+ 13.8	62.8
20	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,409	1,795	1,260	1,771	1,406	+ 11.6	14.6
24	Florist and nursery stock	989	1,417	1,143	1,623	1,215	+ 6.3	32.0
33	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	749	782	613	1,648	1,126	+ 83.7	28.1
39	Brandy	641	995	705	1,234	775	+ 9.9	75.0
	Animals and animal products	4,544	6,481	4,652	9,186	5,480	+ 17.8	8.7
17	Cheese	1,502	1,879	1,637	2,104	1,902	+ 16.2	84.2
36	Fur skins, undressed	484	1,129	282	1,796	343	+ 21.6	3.2
	Fibres, textiles and products	16,230	17,660	19,107	18,499	16,653	- 12.8	8.4
8	Wool fabrics	1,744	1,983	3,049	3,139	2,523	- 17.3	13.4
9	Carpets and mats, wool	2,849	3,076	2,572	2,780	2,241	- 12.9	45.6
11	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	1,857	2,848	2,085	3,003	1,993	- 4.4	9.0
13	Cotton fabrics	2,574	2,563	2,935	2,035	2,332	- 20.5	6.8
23	Synthetic fabrics	1,022	1,116	1,365	1,412	1,193	- 12.6	9.2
	Wood, wood products and paper	4,657	6,310	5,178	6,865	5,715	+ 10.4	5.0
21	Books, printed	1,277	1,677	1,414	1,614	1,736	+ 22.8	10.4
29	Corkwood and products	1,111	1,351	1,088	1,426	1,030	- 5.3	57.6
34	Paperboard, paper and products	750	1,242	925	1,283	1,146	+ 23.9	3.6
	Iron and its products	45,705	62,385	61,204	52,633	45,931	- 25.0	4.8
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	9,546	15,743	15,074	15,574	12,857	- 14.7	4.7
2	Rolling mill products	14,171	23,301	18,347	10,246	2,838	- 84.5	4.9
3	Automobiles, passenger	6,904	7,197	9,677	10,029	14,736	+ 52.3	20.7
7	Pipes, tubes and fittings	3,336	4,318	4,704	2,998	1,600	- 66.0	2.5
14	Tools	1,714	1,656	2,017	1,839	1,704	- 15.5	10.1
27	Ball and roller bearings	1,537	1,382	1,631	937	842	- 48.4	10.5
28	Engines, internal combustion, and parts ..	263	448	598	1,956	2,091	+249.7	2.9
	Non-ferrous metals and products	15,169	16,509	13,553	20,744	16,047	+ 18.4	7.4
5	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	4,300	4,107	4,562	5,720	8,125	+ 78.1	6.5
6	Clocks, watches and parts	3,478	5,817	4,306	5,600	3,347	- 22.3	70.6
16	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	1,797	1,672	1,809	1,948	1,178	- 34.9	41.9
19	Cryolite	2,290	1,890	346	2,938	454	+ 31.2	97.8
	Non-metallic minerals and products	11,191	16,963	8,317	11,270	9,479	+ 14.0	3.1
10	Glass, plate and sheet	4,088	3,793	2,191	2,903	3,193	+ 45.7	36.6
12	Diamonds, unset	2,666	2,611	2,588	2,400	2,076	- 19.8	44.1
38	Glass, cut, pressed or blown	595	1,051	696	1,278	801	+ 15.1	7.6
40	Glass products, n.o.p.	647	800	818	920	981	+ 19.9	22.7
	Chemicals and allied products	5,832	7,637	6,588	9,272	6,779	+ 2.9	4.7
22	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	876	1,231	1,023	1,878	1,030	+ 0.7	5.0
25	Dyeing and tanning materials	1,459	1,196	1,500	1,141	1,336	- 10.9	23.1
35	Drugs and medicines	858	751	1,109	1,042	1,283	+ 15.7	7.2
37	Fertilizers, chemical	296	1,447	455	1,594	252	- 44.6	3.8
	Miscellaneous commodities	13,780	18,159	16,936	20,090	15,997	- 5.5	6.1
4	Non-commercial items	3,893	5,686	6,138	6,450	3,978	- 35.2	14.4
26	Containers, n.o.p.	1,023	1,371	1,123	1,506	1,340	+ 19.3	24.1
30	Cameras and parts (except X-ray).....	1,036	1,312	1,152	1,360	1,027	- 10.9	27.2
31	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	1,050	812	1,105	1,306	961	- 13.0	5.7
32	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p.	1,241	1,096	1,147	1,213	1,127	- 1.7	35.2
	Total imports from Europe	128,548	168,099	145,745	167,032	134,753	- 7.5	5.2
	Total of commodities itemized	89,922	119,184	107,181	116,972	92,438		
	Percent of imports itemized	70.0	70.9	73.5	70.0	68.6		

TABLE XII. Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity rank in 1957	Group and commodity	1956		1957		1958	Change from 1st half '57 to 1st half '58	C'wealth share of item total 1st half '58
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	25,512	22,621	17,744	21,842	50,899	+ 186.9	11.1
4	Wheat	11,640	9,679	5,041	10,313	36,355	+ 621.2	15.6
6	Wheat flour	8,194	7,348	6,772	5,906	8,900	+ 31.4	23.6
19	Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,942	1,233	1,826	1,189	1,119	- 38.7	7.6
37	Whisky	396	458	467	418	465	- 0.4	1.7
38	Fodders, n.o.p.	434	602	471	369	296	- 37.2	3.4
39	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned ..	337	406	368	419	488	+ 32.6	52.6
40	Vegetables, fresh	607	378	385	396	719	+ 86.8	12.1
	Animals and animal products	9,050	11,111	8,867	10,779	9,641	+ 8.7	5.8
11	Fish, cured	2,761	2,940	2,911	3,442	2,913	+ 0.1	26.3
13	Fish, canned	2,006	3,068	2,327	2,313	2,271	- 2.4	31.4
26	Leather, unmanufactured	541	581	792	790	1,007	+ 27.1	19.7
27	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated ..	680	1,316	601	706	347	- 42.3	7.7
30	Pork and beef, pickled	822	568	573	586	712	+ 24.3	95.1
31	Tallow	550	678	275	813	913	+ 232.0	36.7
	Fibres, textiles and products	1,478	1,893	1,435	2,726	1,376	- 4.1	13.2
29	Cotton fabrics	253	468	410	811	522	+ 27.3	84.6
36	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	304	518	289	649	256	- 11.4	33.7
	Wood, wood products and paper	25,126	27,519	27,129	28,437	24,230	- 10.7	3.7
1	Planks and boards	12,363	12,428	12,692	11,174	11,301	- 11.0	8.8
2	Newsprint paper	8,929	10,806	10,184	12,601	8,829	- 13.3	2.6
20	Wood pulp	1,084	946	1,523	1,214	951	- 37.6	0.7
33	Wrapping paper	442	388	382	604	433	+ 13.4	19.8
35	Bond and writing paper, uncut	471	581	401	554	371	- 7.5	44.6
	Iron and its products	42,818	24,631	30,626	30,632	39,850	+ 30.1	19.7
3	Automobiles, passenger	7,148	5,180	9,920	6,138	10,648	+ 7.3	76.9
7	Automobile parts (except engines)	11,136	6,323	5,905	4,646	5,907	+ ¹	84.0
8	Rolling mill products	2,104	1,862	2,101	6,530	11,488	+ 446.8	71.5
9	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	2,587	2,847	3,598	4,083	3,201	- 11.0	12.9
14	Engines, internal combustion, and parts ..	1,663	1,864	1,733	2,467	1,666	- 3.9	10.2
17	Automobiles, freight	2,693	1,907	2,508	1,419	2,124	- 15.3	77.8
21	Pipes, tubes and fittings	338	370	1,458	967	153	- 89.5	8.2
23	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,116	776	829	1,040	662	- 20.1	1.2
25	Tools	657	621	918	755	654	- 28.8	56.3
	Non-ferrous metals and products	7,484	11,639	15,232	12,197	13,841	- 9.1	2.7
5	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2,308	5,153	8,706	4,392	6,445	- 26.0	6.3
10	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	2,211	1,872	2,780	4,018	3,635	+ 30.8	28.3
16	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	1,068	3,267	2,344	1,756	2,246	- 4.2	3.0
	Non-metallic minerals and products	2,344	2,355	2,395	4,316	2,978	+ 24.3	2.5
15	Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,426	1,328	1,797	2,349	1,896	+ 5.5	5.1
	Chemicals and allied products	5,451	5,869	7,661	6,951	5,384	- 29.7	5.3
18	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,768	1,567	2,220	1,579	1,562	- 29.6	10.5
24	Fertilizers, chemical	10	40	778	973	13	- 98.3	0.1
32	Synthetic resin manufactures	300	447	549	501	417	- 24.0	37.0
34	Drugs and medicines	390	458	418	560	383	- 8.4	6.9
	Miscellaneous commodities	13,205	13,254	6,112	6,434	9,806	+ 60.4	9.2
12	Non-commercial items	3,002	1,890	2,559	2,979	3,150	+ 23.1	18.3
22	Packages	1,958	1,053	1,248	724	1,391	+ 11.5	78.6
28	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	6,645	8,665	661	618	3,456	+ 422.8	5.6
	Total domestic exports to the Commonwealth	132,469	120,891	117,202	124,314	158,007	+ 34.8	6.8
	Total of commodities itemized	105,284	102,880	101,720	103,761	140,265		
	Percent of domestic exports itemized	79.5	85.1	86.8	83.5	88.8		

¹ Less than 0.1%.

TABLE XIII. Imports from the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity rank in 1957	Group and commodity	1956		1957		1958	Change from 1st half '57 to 1st half '58	C'wealth share of item total 1st half '58
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
	Agricultural and vegetable products	58,382	73,382	63,890	81,109	56,952	- 10.9	18.7
1	Sugar, unrefined	17,749	31,706	24,573	40,607	20,671	- 15.9	84.7
3	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	12,382	10,788	12,080	10,153	6,633	- 45.1	48.8
4	Tea, black	11,604	11,397	13,274	8,295	10,334	- 22.1	88.0
7	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	3,035	3,592	1,540	4,002	3,237	+110.2	27.2
8	Fruits, dried	449	4,019	411	4,691	1,236	+200.7	25.0
9	Cocoa beans, not roasted	1,963	1,929	2,478	2,303	3,447	+ 39.1	51.5
12	Coffee, green	3,452	2,143	2,564	1,484	2,370	- 7.6	8.0
13	Nuts	2,185	2,061	1,669	2,260	1,136	- 31.9	12.0
15	Molasses and syrups	1,082	1,255	1,047	2,239	1,554	+ 48.4	57.8
22	Rum	619	1,048	605	1,010	1,308	+116.2	61.9
24	Fruits, canned and preserved	132	573	520	675	582	+ 11.9	6.1
25	Spices	694	461	618	465	573	- 7.3	39.9
27	Wines	358	511	412	568	462	+ 12.1	19.3
28	Rubber footwear and parts	1,060	131	561	316	716	+ 27.6	40.5
32	Brandy	196	265	220	397	251	+ 14.1	24.3
37	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	93	192	250	202	798	+219.2	19.9
	Animals and animal products	6,553	5,462	5,686	7,049	7,850	+ 38.1	12.5
10	Sausage casings	2,725	2,566	2,119	2,480	2,224	+ 5.0	98.4
19	Meats, canned	563	1,383	616	1,946	832	+ 35.1	33.9
20	Mutton and lamb, fresh	1,529	309	1,596	420	2,742	+ 71.8	94.0
33	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	235	5	305	290	6	- 98.0	11.8
34	Beef and veal, fresh	87	101	145	436	944	+551.0	58.0
40	Meat extracts	232	166	91	294	243	+167.0	81.3
	Fibres, textiles and products	17,585	13,976	14,536	13,067	12,461	- 14.3	6.3
5	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	4,426	5,762	4,745	5,163	4,660	- 1.8	78.7
6	Wool, raw	9,120	4,093	5,894	3,543	3,922	- 33.5	64.4
16	Cotton fabrics	1,494	1,543	1,613	1,519	1,204	- 25.4	3.5
21	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	272	542	692	1,045	1,121	+ 62.0	5.1
26	Carpets and mats, wool	513	528	511	528	562	+ 10.0	11.4
38	Cotton manufactures, n.o.p.	107	157	198	228	114	- 42.4	2.1
	Wood, wood products and paper	488	380	495	384	515	+ 4.0	0.4
39	Logs, timber and lumber	334	183	256	160	161	- 37.1	1.0
	Iron and its products	213	1,106	898	522	573	- 36.2	0.1
30	Rolling mill products	0	739	562	100	5	- 99.1	1
	Non-ferrous metals and products	8,391	21,423	18,606	22,635	16,269	- 12.6	7.5
2	Bauxite and alumina for aluminum	4,495	14,837	12,640	16,818	13,290	+ 5.1	90.9
11	Manganese ore	1,311	1,313	2,379	2,030	167	- 93.0	25.8
17	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	1,086	1,895	1,427	1,672	1,020	- 28.5	36.2
18	Bauxite and alumina, n.o.p.	806	1,083	1,430	1,377	1,023	- 28.5	55.5
31	Chrome ore	132	294	370	267	0	-100.0	0.0
35	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	154	176	265	297	317	+ 19.6	0.3
	Non-metallic minerals and products	4,953	6,357	5,249	2,439	3,075	- 41.4	1.0
14	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	3,236	4,151	3,166	325	2,009	- 36.5	1.5
23	Abrasives	878	862	850	749	276	- 67.5	4.6
	Chemicals and allied products	402	366	365	346	420	+ 15.1	0.3
	Miscellaneous commodities	989	1,240	1,276	1,528	1,565	+ 22.6	0.6
29	Non-commercial items	257	336	341	427	341	0.0	1.2
36	Containers, n.o.p.	186	229	200	321	285	+ 42.5	5.1
	Total imports from the Commonwealth	97,955	123,692	111,001	129,079	99,679	- 10.2	3.9
	Total of commodities itemized	91,231	115,325	105,233	122,102	92,883		
	Total of imports itemized	93.1	93.2	94.8	94.6	93.2		

¹ Less than 0.1%.

TABLE XIV. Domestic Exports to Latin America

Commodity rank in 1957	Group and commodity	1956		1957		1958	Change from 1st half '57 to 1st half '58	Lat. Am. share of item total 1st half '58
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	%	%
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
	Agricultural and vegetable products	16,285	17,394	12,413	14,597	18,361	+ 47.9	4.0
5	Wheat flour	7,423	7,019	4,640	5,692	8,708	+ 87.7	23.1
15	Malt	2,141	1,962	1,927	2,454	2,131	+ 10.6	40.4
16	Wheat	3,268	3,925	2,237	1,973	4,468	+ 99.7	1.9
23	Rubber tires and tubes	785	649	985	676	640	- 35.0	23.1
25	Potatoes, certified seed	318	1,295	142	1,360	264	+ 85.9	8.0
33	Oats	279	563	522	536	484	- 7.3	5.5
34	Whisky	479	529	590	395	580	- 1.7	2.1
	Animals and animal products	8,577	9,485	6,037	11,694	10,913	+ 80.8	6.6
10	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated ...	2,465	4,172	1,637	4,455	3,402	+107.8	75.6
12	Fish, cured	2,856	2,966	2,503	2,739	3,144	+ 25.6	28.4
19	Eggs in the shell (chiefly food)	614	182	93	2,760	2,868	+ ¹	79.8
26	Leather, unmanufactured	541	641	686	735	804	+ 17.2	15.7
37	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	1,163	764	439	459	342	- 22.1	5.7
	Fibres, textiles and products	1,099	1,257	1,143	1,908	1,437	+ 25.7	13.8
30	Synthetic thread and yarn	239	418	300	905	662	+120.7	29.3
	Wood, wood products and paper	13,342	16,297	15,696	20,331	15,804	+ 0.7	2.4
1	Newsprint paper	9,586	12,670	11,662	15,669	12,427	+ 6.6	3.7
18	Wood pulp	1,521	1,171	1,561	1,354	1,522	- 2.5	1.1
22	Planks and boards	678	696	939	1,286	367	- 60.9	0.3
40	Book paper	338	228	333	394	280	- 15.9	7.4
	Iron and its products	16,007	21,430	30,734	25,655	16,820	- 45.3	8.3
3	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	5,366	7,363	7,449	7,817	8,403	+ 12.8	33.9
6	Locomotives and parts	2	115	6,774	3,482	175	- 97.4	20.5
7	Rolling mill products	3,830	4,189	7,238	1,896	1,180	- 83.7	7.3
13	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	408	1,368	1,293	3,527	1,011	- 21.8	9.9
14	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	2,704	2,859	2,177	2,472	1,449	- 33.4	2.6
20	Pipes, tubes and fittings	190	31	433	2,365	98	- 77.4	5.3
21	Automobiles, passenger	864	1,118	1,250	1,083	1,122	- 10.2	8.1
32	Engines, internal combustion, and parts ..	194	530	660	437	441	- 33.2	2.7
38	Tractors and parts	288	430	429	417	442	+ 3.0	10.0
	Non-ferrous metals and products	10,420	10,715	11,155	13,852	13,812	+ 23.8	2.7
8	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated ...	2,345	3,756	4,283	4,140	5,469	+ 27.7	5.4
9	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	3,069	2,912	3,036	4,482	4,954	+ 63.2	38.6
17	Copper wire and copper manufactures	3,425	1,879	1,487	2,017	1,081	- 27.3	61.4
28	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	152	303	638	669	728	+ 14.1	1.0
29	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	360	299	518	743	646	+ 24.7	0.5
	Non-metallic minerals and products	2,902	5,210	3,561	4,966	3,126	- 12.2	2.6
11	Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,887	4,099	2,527	3,494	2,464	- 2.5	6.7
36	Barite	237	343	328	616	172	- 47.6	22.4
	Chemicals and allied products	6,820	8,468	9,768	9,879	8,870	- 9.2	8.7
4	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	3,346	5,103	5,739	5,560	4,756	- 17.1	32.1
24	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	677	744	623	915	596	- 4.3	13.7
31	Drugs and medicines	509	511	571	627	667	+ 16.8	12.0
35	Fertilizers, chemical	370	172	800	176	625	- 21.9	2.6
	Miscellaneous commodities	5,113	5,617	21,250	10,021	3,049	- 85.7	2.9
2	Ships, sold	1,500	3,471	18,849	8,144	1,618	- 91.4	18.8
27	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	2,605	636	1,057	321	224	- 78.8	0.4
39	Non-commercial items	238	506	346	470	397	+ 14.7	2.3
	Total domestic exports to Latin America	80,565	95,871	111,756	112,903	92,192	- 17.5	3.9
	Total of commodities itemized	69,260	82,717	99,701	99,712	81,629		
	Percent of domestic exports itemized	86.0	86.3	89.2	88.3	88.5		

¹ Over 1000%.

TABLE XV. Imports from Latin America

Commodity rank in 1957	Group and commodity	1956		1957		1958	Change from 1st half '57 to 1st half '58	Lat. Am. share of item total 1st half '58
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	50,599	48,085	52,750	52,085	55,068	+ 4.4	18.0
2	Coffee, green	27,785	26,114	26,993	24,997	25,294	- 6.3	85.1
3	Bananas, fresh	11,952	11,455	11,986	12,378	11,545	- 3.7	99.9
4	Sugar, unrefined	4,050	2,323	4,149	6,303	3,732	- 10.1	15.3
9	Nuts	1,621	2,058	2,272	1,282	1,414	- 37.8	15.0
10	Vegetables, fresh	1,923	207	2,682	175	5,418	+102.0	18.2
13	Rice	299	1,381	706	1,031	813	+ 15.2	33.6
14	Sugar, refined	98	129	0	1,591	250	+ ¹	82.0
15	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	395	697	497	1,005	427	- 14.1	3.6
17	Fruits, canned and preserved	254	1,105	162	967	159	- 1.9	1.7
18	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	130	478	341	752	594	+ 74.2	14.8
21	Cocoa beans, not roasted	384	771	304	534	701	+130.6	10.5
24	Tobacco, unmanufactured	280	268	321	277	291	- 9.3	15.8
26	Molasses and syrups	0	170	505	16	163	- 67.7	6.1
27	Pineapples, fresh	514	71	423	52	447	+ 5.7	89.0
28	Natural gums, resins and balsam	64	276	359	85	57	- 84.1	2.2
30	Melons, fresh	371	22	379	16	638	+ 68.3	49.0
	Animals and animal products	945	1,441	1,362	1,696	1,327	- 2.6	2.1
12	Meats, canned	255	681	901	1,141	926	+ 2.8	37.7
32	Fish, canned	158	153	196	129	154	- 21.4	4.2
	Fibres, textiles and products	31,272	7,440	3,775	7,858	8,029	+112.7	4.1
6	Cotton, raw	25,797	3,363	168	4,628	5,769	+ ¹	20.2
7	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	2,241	1,776	1,807	2,280	1,219	- 32.5	39.5
19	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	1,145	1,090	734	242	264	- 64.0	5.6
22	Wool, raw	849	502	566	179	293	- 48.2	4.8
33	Baler and binder twine	360	139	211	113	189	- 10.4	11.4
37	Cotton linters	135	70	88	108	99	+ 12.5	12.0
38	Vegetable fibres for brushes	39	51	72	122	101	+ 40.3	40.6
	Wood, wood products and paper	480	232	68	222	136	+100.0	0.1
36	Logs, timber and lumber	460	187	39	171	112	+187.2	0.7
	Iron and its products	668	2,556	1,728	3,098	427	- 75.3	²
8	Iron ore	360	1,431	784	3,009	292	- 62.8	4.8
20	Rolling mill products	267	1,112	920	54	89	- 90.3	0.2
	Non-ferrous metals and products	1,646	1,698	1,558	2,043	809	- 48.1	0.4
11	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	637	1,084	1,247	963	331	- 73.5	39.9
23	Manganese ore	868	213	6	674	182	+ ¹	28.1
29	Mercury and quicksilver	82	317	295	149	125	- 57.6	71.0
	Non-metallic minerals and products	94,813	116,229	123,515	124,948	96,560	- 21.8	31.7
1	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	90,251	108,536	121,907	119,722	94,895	- 22.2	72.4
5	Fuel oils	4,217	6,967	1,252	4,715	1,063	- 15.1	4.8
31	Lime, plaster and cement	58	154	166	183	254	+ 53.0	16.8
35	Fluorspar	209	436	83	187	272	+227.7	74.3
	Chemicals and allied products	547	552	358	467	575	+ 60.6	0.4
25	Dyeing and tanning materials ³	484	485	265	305	380	+ 43.4	6.6
	Miscellaneous commodities	1,432	1,215	1,355	1,021	1,080	- 20.3	0.4
16	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	948	700	791	600	559	- 29.3	55.2
34	Non-commercial items	112	169	127	145	157	+ 23.6	0.6
39	Containers, n.o.p.	61	78	120	66	50	- 58.3	0.9
40	Canadian goods returned	21	106	121	47	65	- 46.3	0.9
	Total imports from Latin America	182,403	179,447	186,469	193,438	164,012	- 12.0	6.4
	Total of commodities itemized	180,134	177,325	184,945	191,393	159,783		
	Percent of imports itemized	98.8	98.8	99.2	98.9	97.4		

¹ Over 1000%.² Less than 0.1%.³ All or mostly quebracho extract.

PRICES AND PHYSICAL VOLUME—GROUPS AND SELECTED COMMODITIES

TABLE XVI. Prices¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1955 - 1958
Interim Indexes

Group and selected commodity	Calendar year			1957				1958	
	1955	1956	1957	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
	1948 = 100								
Agricultural and animal products	96.5	95.9	95.7	98.3	97.0	96.1	93.6	96.5	97.5
Barley	83.9	81.8	76.9	76.2	77.6	74.8	77.6	72.0	71.3
Oats	103.7	98.3	83.9	94.4	84.3	79.4	81.0	92.1	82.6
Rye	45.3	53.5	44.0	53.1	43.2	42.0	44.0	44.0	45.3
Wheat	99.4	94.4	91.6	96.6	92.2	89.9	88.8	92.2	91.6
Wheat flour	85.7	82.4	79.5	82.0	79.3	78.7	78.1	78.7	76.9
.....	100.9	119.2	121.0	120.6	119.3	120.1	123.6	117.7	117.5
Tobacco, flue-cured	111.0	114.5	115.7	118.4	115.5	115.7	107.0	124.4	126.7
Cattle, dairy	99.0	102.2	107.5	106.4	103.2	108.7	111.9	117.7	124.0
.....	100.2	96.3	93.9	80.0	104.0	102.8	89.4	110.0	121.8
.....	100.0	122.9	121.9	125.9	122.1	119.7	125.8	127.6	121.3
Fur skins, undressed	87.1	78.3	72.5	71.1	64.9	63.8	75.8	78.9	77.8
Cattle hides, raw	53.9	61.2	59.8	65.9	62.0	58.6	57.0	57.0	58.3
Leather, unmanufactured	100.2	128.4	126.3	126.6	125.0	128.1	126.6	125.3	130.0
Beef and veal, fresh	105.0	95.4	94.6	100.6	112.4	96.9	91.2	117.1	140.4
.....	7	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	101.1	98.3	100.6	104.0
Eggs in the shell	6	93.8	69.9	71.7	83.6	73.1	68.3	73.5	67.7
Fibres and textiles	106.4	108.7	112.4	111.6	112.5	113.9	111.7	110.5	108.5
Wood products and paper	118.0	120.1	119.9	118.2	120.8	120.4	120.4	118.5	119.7
Lunks and boards	107.4	106.7	100.4	101.9	102.7	98.9	99.2	100.0	97.4
Shingles, red cedar	122.5	130.0	117.0	118.2	118.3	118.0	113.3	106.2	110.6
.....	100.7	109.6	95.6	97.4	95.6	94.7	94.7	92.1	89.5
.....	100.5	120.4	126.7	116.0	122.6	132.5	133.8	115.4	130.3
.....	100.6	104.5	104.9	103.6	104.8	104.6	107.1	106.3	104.9
.....	100.5	134.1	136.8	133.9	137.9	138.1	137.2	135.0	137.9
Iron and steel and products	134.8	143.1	151.5	150.1	151.0	151.5	153.5	157.0	157.5
.....	100.1	144.2	148.8	147.3	149.0	149.0	149.6	149.6	147.1
.....	1	124.1	129.7	121.8	127.2	130.2	130.5	144.9	141.2
Farm implements and machinery	139.4	146.8	156.9	156.3	156.7	157.2	157.3	161.4	166.0
.....	100.0	131.7	136.8	135.2	135.9	135.9	140.3	143.9	141.3
Automobiles, trucks and parts	127.3	136.0	144.4	142.5	143.7	142.6	148.6	151.9	151.1
Non-ferrous metals and products	149.4	165.8	156.3	162.7	158.0	152.9	151.6	148.9	142.7
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	141.3	161.8	164.5	164.8	163.4	162.2	168.4	167.9	154.8
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	170.9	196.8	146.0	160.9	147.7	140.6	134.7	122.7	111.4
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	76.1	85.8	71.3	81.7	74.1	65.5	61.1	55.1	55.4
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	220.5	224.8	243.2	247.3	250.6	249.3	245.4	249.6	250.7
Platinum metals, unmanufactured	93.6	118.8	103.7	114.5	104.8	101.3	94.3	90.5	81.8
.....	100.7	118.8	118.7	117.0	118.3	119.1	117.8	119.1	116.1
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	6	106.8	91.6	108.5	97.6	81.0	79.7	76.6	73.3
Non-metallic minerals and products	149.9	156.1	159.6	156.7	157.3	160.8	162.9	165.6	167.8
.....	100.5	163.6	165.8	162.7	163.5	165.8	170.1	171.9	170.4
.....	3	126.8	132.1	130.9	131.3	133.2	132.3	133.0	134.2
.....	100.9	157.8	164.1	160.3	160.2	168.8	167.0	173.8	187.8
Chemicals and fertilizer	114.8	113.9	113.3	112.9	113.0	113.9	113.3	113.9	114.3
Fertilizers, chemical	120.4	116.3	112.8	112.4	112.4	113.5	112.7	113.5	114.5
Miscellaneous products	125.2	126.6	128.9	129.1	129.0	128.1	129.1	130.9	130.3
Rubber products	157.5	158.9	159.4	156.9	161.5	158.3	159.1	169.1	163.8
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	116.7	117.3	118.9	118.3	118.7	118.9	119.8	119.9	120.3
Total domestic exports	117.7	121.4	121.3	122.2	122.1	121.2	120.5	121.1	121.1

¹ Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.

² The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See *Review of Foreign Trade, Calendar Year, 1957*, Ch. IV, p. 41.

TABLE XVII. Physical Volume¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1955 - 1958
Interim Indexes

Group and selected commodity	Calendar year			1957				1958	
	1955	1956	1957	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
	1948 = 100								
Agricultural and vegetable products	99.7	122.3	112.4	101.0	94.9	112.8	139.4	111.9	132.9
Barley	338.1	430.9	325.9	300.4	282.7	283.7	440.5	217.2	557.6
Oats	51.0	42.0	118.2	51.1	119.7	120.7	187.8	53.0	128.1
Rye	99.3	117.6	47.7	17.7	147.0	26.2	³	20.0	177.9
Wheat	140.0	223.6	170.9	138.4	150.0	207.8	188.5	171.5	245.5
Wheat flour	69.4	69.4	61.5	63.9	51.7	56.5	73.6	70.1	85.0
Whisky	188.3	213.7	205.4	144.4	160.9	209.5	304.6	160.0	186.7
Tobacco, flue-cured	307.1	191.2	241.1	471.5	319.8	64.0	106.5	236.7	350.8
Cattle, dairy	23.7	27.1	21.4	17.4	22.7	26.4	19.1	19.7	25.6
Cattle, slaughter	7.5	1.3	94.0	1.3	8.8	90.8	279.2	153.4	79.4
Fish and fish products	136.4	124.3	125.8	99.4	105.3	167.3	126.4	103.2	128.2
Fur skins, undressed	139.6	142.1	153.8	218.0	136.7	58.0	218.3	199.2	79.8
Cattle hides, raw	111.9	87.3	130.9	65.9	123.1	172.9	161.8	168.9	122.5
Leather, unmanufactured	70.6	74.9	83.7	86.3	70.4	74.6	102.9	7.0	9.9
Beef and veal, fresh	7.0	10.5	38.6	8.3	7.9	39.4	99.3	49.7	25.7
Milk, processed	53.2	58.9	49.8	24.0	38.7	77.3	59.6	50.4	65.2
Eggs in the shell	7.8	7.7	19.0	3.2	0.7	21.2	51.2	58.1	18.6
Fibres and textiles	47.1	45.5	53.0	45.3	45.1	59.9	62.0	48.7	34.6
Wood products and paper	135.2	132.2	127.4	120.1	129.0	136.5	123.4	108.4	123.3
Planks and boards	183.1	156.0	143.1	119.3	143.8	160.6	147.9	119.8	144.9
Shingles, red cedar	106.3	84.3	73.8	57.7	84.2	81.2	72.5	54.1	72.0
Plywood	116.9	104.6	103.5	85.0	122.1	94.4	112.9	76.1	78.9
Pulpwood	88.3	94.9	87.8	94.8	55.2	117.7	83.2	71.3	44.2
Wood pulp	138.3	137.7	131.7	133.3	138.5	136.3	118.5	102.5	136.2
Newsprint paper	133.2	137.9	136.5	131.6	140.6	145.0	128.7	122.1	133.0
Iron and steel and products	82.3	89.7	100.0	71.8	100.7	133.4	93.7	65.3	82.5
Iron ore	1,386.6	1,889.7	1,930.6	114.7	1,576.4	4,283.2	1,727.3	168.2	1,306.1
Pig iron ⁴	38,454	38,923	87,264	20,733	60,536	141,536	127,296	8,207	39,935
Farm implements and machinery	74.0	62.3	60.2	64.4	79.8	54.8	41.9	87.9	102.3
Machinery (non-farm)	68.0	83.7	97.7	88.4	108.2	89.0	104.9	76.7	85.7
Automobiles, trucks and parts	56.7	56.7	50.4	50.6	68.8	45.9	36.7	59.1	54.0
Non-ferrous metals and products	144.2	139.9	162.6	150.3	166.7	158.9	175.1	161.6	196.0
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	161.0	156.5	150.4	167.1	164.1	175.5	95.7	130.5	142.5
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	127.6	131.7	147.7	148.8	140.6	160.6	140.5	168.4	166.8
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	142.4	118.9	120.1	109.7	133.3	146.4	95.4	116.2	108.1
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	132.2	134.3	135.5	133.0	142.8	131.6	134.8	116.8	174.6
Platinum metals, unmanufactured	167.0	179.0	159.4	147.7	138.8	199.4	153.1	172.6	173.3
Silver, unmanufactured	258.8	244.6	216.9	212.9	226.6	188.7	244.5	227.5	205.3
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	180.0	163.8	167.4	158.2	162.0	173.7	179.4	168.1	152.8
Non-metallic minerals and products	144.9	197.1	229.5	211.7	253.3	247.3	207.2	153.8	148.3
Asbestos, unmanufactured	148.2	147.5	156.0	106.0	178.2	161.2	178.4	82.0	126.1
Coal	32.8	32.2	22.0	25.4	15.5	20.3	26.9	21.2	19.7
Abrasives, artificial, crude	130.8	134.5	154.4	156.7	154.4	160.3	146.4	99.9	79.4
Chemicals and fertilizer	200.2	251.4	215.9	211.6	228.1	221.2	203.0	214.7	231.4
Fertilizers, chemical	128.6	116.3	119.3	149.7	112.0	120.1	95.7	123.1	112.0
Miscellaneous products	71.0	103.1	105.8	86.4	87.4	100.3	149.3	113.3	207.4
Rubber products	24.6	23.2	23.4	26.9	22.9	24.3	19.9	19.8	17.0
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	58.4	60.4	60.9	43.4	61.2	74.6	64.2	45.5	50.9
Total domestic exports	118.3	128.3	129.8	116.8	126.8	137.6	137.0	115.0	136.1

¹ Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XVI into appropriate value indexes.

² The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See *Review of Foreign Trade, Calendar Year, 1957*, Ch. IV, p. 41.

³ Over 1000%.

⁴ A very large index—not a misprint.

TABLE XVIII. Prices¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1955-1958
Interim Indexes

Group and selected commodity	Calendar year			1957				1958	
	1955	1956	1957	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
	1948 = 100								
Agricultural and animal products	99.8	99.8	104.0	102.3	107.1	104.1	102.2	102.3	102.1
Bananas, fresh	125.0	121.9	122.7	116.2	120.2	131.7	121.0	111.4	107.4
Citrus fruits, fresh	143.4	160.1	160.7	155.3	159.2	157.6	171.6	191.6	224.1
Fruits, dried	126.3	126.5	132.4	120.4	125.9	132.4	137.5	143.1	155.7
Nuts	76.8	76.7	73.8	79.3	72.4	70.7	74.9	73.8	76.3
Vegetables, fresh and frozen	90.3	90.0	93.4	88.4	95.0	93.1	109.1	120.3	94.4
Soybeans	71.6	72.7	66.9	67.7	68.6	70.4	64.8	65.7	65.1
Sugar, unrefined	76.5	76.9	110.5	93.9	122.7	117.6	100.6	87.4	81.4
Cocoa beans, not roasted	110.6	70.8	61.7	62.3	60.9	59.1	87.0	109.3	115.4
Coffee, green	205.6	214.2	200.4	216.5	205.6	195.9	184.6	190.6	180.5
Tea, black	118.4	108.5	104.2	115.5	103.5	89.1	104.3	98.5	104.2
Whisky	96.2	98.4	94.2	97.0	92.2	97.2	93.1	93.7	93.8
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	63.1	72.2	67.9	72.3	68.0	64.6	67.4	71.0	62.8
Fur skins, undressed	80.8	78.1	75.0	77.6	80.2	72.3	68.8	72.6	74.2
Fibres and textiles	95.5	89.2	90.2	91.5	89.7	89.6	90.1	95.0	86.0
Cotton, raw	105.2	92.7	86.9	88.4	87.6	86.7	85.2	96.1	86.8
Cotton fabrics	71.1	70.9	69.0	73.1	68.2	66.9	67.7	69.4	64.9
Jute fabrics, unbleached	56.3	52.3	55.0	56.3	55.0	54.3	54.3	57.0	53.0
Wool, raw	142.7	137.9	146.5	145.2	147.3	148.8	142.5	138.4	120.1
Wool tops	97.8	94.8	110.4	106.7	111.9	114.9	110.4	98.5	90.3
Worsted and serges	94.0	82.6	82.6	87.7	75.8	78.6	93.7	110.5	92.3
Synthetic fibres and fabrics	98.7	96.7	96.1	95.8	95.7	95.5	97.9	100.5	99.4
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	58.7	60.6	51.9	52.9	51.9	50.6	52.1	51.5	51.1
Wood products and paper	119.4	123.8	126.0	123.5	125.1	126.9	128.4	139.2	138.0
Paperboard, paper and products	105.3	112.7	113.2	112.1	112.4	112.8	115.3	117.0	115.3
Newspapers and periodicals	138.4	138.9	144.1	139.0	141.9	147.1	148.3	170.7	170.7
Iron and steel and products	125.2	133.2	138.1	136.7	136.9	137.3	141.5	144.7	142.4
Iron ore	192.6	203.6	208.7	204.9	208.1	209.4	211.6	214.9	212.0
Rolling mill products	138.3	148.8	158.1	157.0	156.2	159.0	164.3	166.5	158.5
Farm implements and machinery	118.3	122.4	124.5	123.3	124.0	123.6	127.2	132.6	131.1
Machinery (non-farm)	123.0	131.7	136.8	135.2	135.9	135.9	140.3	143.9	141.3
Automobiles, trucks and parts	118.0	124.0	126.6	126.2	126.2	125.8	128.1	133.7	131.8
Non-ferrous metals and products	124.8	132.8	134.4	135.2	135.4	133.9	134.3	135.8	133.9
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	93.0	98.8	93.6	97.5	95.5	92.4	90.0	93.2	91.5
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	128.3	134.9	142.1	140.0	141.0	141.6	145.7	148.1	146.2
Non-metallic minerals and products	100.6	102.0	108.5	107.9	109.8	107.7	108.4	108.1	107.8
Bricks and tiles	129.3	136.9	139.0	136.4	137.7	139.7	142.0	144.0	142.2
China tableware	113.0	118.1	115.0	114.7	114.3	113.4	117.6	120.7	121.0
Coal, anthracite	107.6	111.4	121.4	126.0	118.3	116.6	125.2	125.1	113.9
Coal, bituminous	88.0	96.8	104.5	99.2	105.7	104.7	106.9	102.8	109.7
Glass, plate and sheet	143.4	149.6	149.2	149.1	148.8	148.2	150.6	152.6	150.4
Crude petroleum for refining	104.2	100.1	107.4	107.4	111.5	107.4	103.5	106.1	104.5
Gasoline and fuel oils	88.8	91.4	94.3	95.2	92.8	92.0	97.5	90.7	92.2
Chemicals and fertilizer	109.9	111.7	110.9	110.8	110.8	110.5	111.4	113.2	111.3
Fertilizer	112.6	117.1	118.6	118.1	117.4	117.8	114.1	113.8	114.1
Paints and pigments	100.5	103.9	105.8	104.5	104.6	105.4	108.8	110.7	109.6
Industrial chemicals	112.4	115.0	114.3	113.9	113.9	113.8	115.7	117.4	115.7
Miscellaneous products	119.7	118.3	113.2	116.4	112.4	112.1	111.9	109.7	106.3
Rubber and products	171.0	163.2	147.2	160.1	143.1	145.2	138.9	128.1	120.5
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	99.3	98.8	97.6	97.2	97.6	96.9	98.7	100.1	98.2
Total imports	110.5	113.0	116.6	116.1	116.9	116.0	117.4	119.1	116.8

¹ Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.

² The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See *Review of Foreign Trade*, Calendar Year, 1957, Ch. IV, p. 41.

TABLE XIX. Physical Volume¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1955-1958

Interim Indexes

Group and selected commodity	Calendar year			1957				1958	
	1955	1956	1957	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
	1948 = 100								
Agricultural and animal products	149.3	167.5	168.3	142.3	173.9	167.3	189.8	141.5	187.1
Bananas, fresh	107.3	111.7	115.6	100.3	135.3	128.9	97.9	102.2	144.3
Citrus fruits, fresh	110.7	108.1	108.6	110.3	117.0	81.8	123.3	106.2	88.0
Fruits, dried	107.5	94.2	96.8	56.8	51.9	122.0	157.9	74.2	54.3
Nuts	78.6	88.0	94.4	95.3	112.0	68.3	98.8	69.0	92.8
Vegetables, fresh and frozen	664.8	775.7	690.4	781.8	1,039.3	422.7	465.1	639.7	1,117.6
Soybeans	550.6	679.1	718.4	40.9	812.4	458.5	1,565.7	123.3	518.4
Sugar, unrefined	108.5	115.1	108.5	41.7	116.5	146.8	124.3	41.3	145.8
Cocoa beans, not roasted	70.8	71.5	76.5	58.7	114.4	118.3	14.4	34.8	123.8
Coffee, green	118.4	124.9	125.9	122.0	126.8	120.9	134.2	137.8	135.6
Tea, black	123.3	129.7	132.5	143.7	153.3	96.4	135.8	124.4	139.6
Whisky	116.2	113.0	124.3	82.4	126.8	123.9	162.5	105.2	115.7
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	188.1	166.3	171.7	135.5	143.4	195.4	214.8	140.6	261.5
Fur skins, undressed	113.2	112.0	126.9	173.6	114.3	113.0	106.0	175.2	94.7
Fibres and textiles	113.9	133.2	129.3	136.0	136.2	121.1	123.4	116.7	132.7
Cotton, raw	104.5	114.1	102.5	116.7	105.1	62.5	125.4	100.2	125.5
Cotton fabrics	142.2	165.9	178.6	213.0	181.2	152.2	164.8	203.6	182.0
Jute fabrics, unbleached	117.2	122.2	113.6	82.9	134.2	92.3	146.2	76.1	137.9
Wool, raw	54.5	62.7	46.3	50.1	68.2	41.3	25.6	38.9	41.0
Wool tops	62.3	61.4	59.3	64.1	69.2	45.0	58.2	45.3	54.9
Worsted and serges	71.2	100.7	96.4	91.4	116.9	103.1	73.1	69.1	83.9
Synthetic fibres and fabrics	135.7	147.5	157.0	169.5	149.6	159.8	150.5	132.5	133.4
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	89.8	90.8	103.5	98.5	88.6	109.3	117.9	102.5	88.5
Wood products and paper	223.7	252.2	244.9	252.7	244.0	246.6	236.9	224.9	227.4
Paperboard, paper and products	290.7	320.8	319.4	302.1	325.4	320.2	330.5	312.4	328.2
Newspapers and periodicals	175.8	170.3	170.7	176.2	164.1	170.8	171.9	148.9	144.5
Iron and steel and products	162.9	212.9	196.2	209.8	236.7	182.8	157.0	156.6	185.3
Iron ore	105.7	122.6	112.4	5.1	126.8	245.6	70.9	2.0	72.5
Rolling mill products	111.7	188.0	166.7	179.2	201.2	163.9	120.7	81.4	87.3
Farm implements and machinery	107.6	135.5	116.1	141.7	172.2	88.4	63.1	95.7	142.4
Machinery (non-farm)	167.0	219.8	212.6	221.5	252.2	206.3	171.8	165.5	191.3
Automobiles, trucks and parts	237.7	286.1	243.3	283.4	302.9	156.8	230.1	234.3	274.3
Non-ferrous metals and products	210.8	242.3	235.7	223.2	236.0	241.9	239.7	194.0	226.3
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	120.0	105.0	115.5	83.7	143.1	105.1	130.0	45.1	109.8
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	284.4	307.0	282.4	294.6	296.4	265.3	274.0	259.3	286.3
Non-metallic minerals and products	108.6	123.6	117.9	98.7	117.8	131.3	124.1	88.2	97.6
Bricks and tiles	137.6	164.8	143.9	130.1	149.1	162.8	133.7	103.5	115.5
China tableware	94.2	94.2	89.8	76.0	104.8	91.3	87.4	77.6	109.4
Coal, anthracite	49.7	47.7	35.9	29.4	31.3	43.7	39.5	24.5	22.0
Coal, bituminous	66.3	78.1	67.9	51.2	83.2	73.5	64.0	41.3	51.0
Glass, plate and sheet	112.8	128.8	102.3	102.1	104.4	89.7	112.7	90.3	114.8
Crude petroleum for refining	114.7	141.0	148.2	134.5	145.5	161.2	151.5	132.8	122.7
Gasoline and fuel oils	160.6	160.7	150.9	68.6	145.7	195.5	193.7	79.4	107.5
Chemicals and fertilizer	198.8	216.8	222.8	215.8	239.0	219.8	216.9	189.7	244.7
Fertilizer	166.0	171.1	178.8	108.5	207.3	234.4	175.7	114.7	233.7
Paints and pigments	162.0	171.9	152.9	167.2	170.2	143.0	132.2	120.9	141.1
Industrial chemicals	194.9	202.9	181.9	160.1	187.4	192.8	187.0	131.1	164.6
Miscellaneous products	322.5	327.7	346.8	305.6	379.5	376.0	327.6	321.3	391.8
Rubber and products	138.7	149.4	153.5	156.7	165.8	142.8	149.9	142.1	161.6
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	935.6	999.6	990.9	749.4	1,083.8	1,251.0	881.4	715.2	1,055.8
Total imports	160.3	190.0	182.2	177.0	199.9	181.3	170.4	150.8	178.9

¹ Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XVIII into appropriate value indexes.² The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See *Review of Foreign Trade*, Calendar Year, 1957, Ch. IV, p. 41.

D. CURRENT SERIES

TABLE XX. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1954							
January	260,863	157,067	37,931	12,230	22,362	10,155	20,940
February	274,685	168,666	44,438	11,378	19,071	13,286	17,345
March	315,656	200,801	52,314	13,785	17,742	14,687	16,323
April	292,379	176,746	39,118	19,553	19,599	20,093	17,269
May	354,710	208,827	58,256	20,387	30,992	19,363	17,005
June	341,789	208,432	52,537	17,865	31,799	16,774	14,383
July	323,921	190,845	55,246	18,120	25,927	17,981	15,804
August	321,968	191,611	58,410	19,194	26,097	13,670	12,685
September	330,765	198,986	60,676	14,068	33,449	15,216	8,370
October	314,306	190,924	46,338	19,352	35,999	11,905	9,738
November	335,123	209,150	70,934	16,319	28,689	14,876	14,112
December	385,285	215,098	77,111	17,942	41,998	18,655	14,872
1955							
January	305,704	179,490	62,691	17,341	24,215	12,534	9,512
February	296,811	177,669	54,966	17,779	20,025	12,788	14,084
March	348,835	203,651	55,145	15,426	26,351	13,072	15,189
April	335,752	190,612	69,915	21,089	21,940	12,056	16,039
May	367,069	217,579	66,643	23,933	31,037	14,186	13,691
June	377,704	228,126	65,263	19,324	36,569	13,152	15,271
July	348,119	197,801	63,134	13,480	37,115	15,482	16,107
August	381,738	238,524	62,860	27,180	27,071	13,377	14,732
September	383,913	225,619	71,998	30,167	32,561	14,301	9,268
October	374,029	232,810	61,254	29,353	32,748	12,362	13,403
November	336,321	235,573	63,671	17,376	43,244	12,262	13,701
December	375,789	225,889	61,772	19,048	39,103	14,662	15,295
1956							
January	359,707	212,711	72,565	19,351	29,950	13,364	11,766
February	347,875	211,940	58,352	19,215	23,677	11,435	12,946
March	327,544	203,764	48,874	20,749	29,679	10,899	13,579
April	382,658	231,659	65,223	18,676	34,968	13,857	17,264
May	428,501	256,541	58,534	25,978	35,442	15,234	17,622
June	423,639	228,759	65,363	26,289	67,038	15,766	18,423
July	424,310	232,409	75,615	21,928	61,687	15,649	17,022
August	420,274	262,264	68,151	18,966	39,417	12,926	18,550
September	403,617	230,971	75,246	19,690	41,550	14,566	21,593
October	449,128	279,697	66,914	17,488	45,987	20,518	18,350
November	418,765	237,583	83,428	22,338	43,720	15,117	16,569
December	403,726	230,357	74,390	20,496	44,567	17,095	17,010
1957							
January	395,178	212,909	63,420	22,768	30,399	21,418	25,265
February	340,138	208,540	51,852	18,145	32,336	13,715	15,051
March	360,887	221,687	45,233	14,598	43,201	20,146	16,022
April	365,343	222,820	53,736	17,706	37,917	17,531	15,634
May	437,588	260,799	68,266	23,244	49,099	22,398	13,791
June	387,006	228,934	55,974	20,741	49,399	16,550	15,498
July	437,970	248,683	68,833	20,879	52,620	22,688	25,067
August	428,695	268,918	69,458	16,898	34,744	19,033	19,645
September	415,027	249,843	67,710	17,753	44,525	15,899	20,295
October	398,832	253,884	55,266	19,713	37,387	15,096	16,986
November	427,044	250,827	73,727	20,491	49,480	20,250	12,288
December	443,387	239,763	64,056	24,777	72,400	20,536	17,852
1958							
January	382,604	224,439	61,088	22,044	41,334	13,493	13,167
February	319,584	194,668	42,141	23,441	34,364	10,917	12,054
March	368,779	218,677	53,334	26,913	39,373	15,124	16,353
April	370,621	226,774	51,234	24,711	38,795	15,163	13,855
May	476,587	242,072	81,064	31,151	39,346	16,747	15,607
June	420,113	226,483	77,908	26,701	58,038	14,749	16,234

TABLE XXI. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1954							
January	280,217	202,681	28,302	9,132	10,289	23,578	6,235
February	292,612	217,449	29,026	10,478	9,093	21,633	4,932
March	353,036	269,951	30,890	9,636	12,226	25,011	5,321
April	348,484	255,737	35,289	14,885	15,386	21,449	5,737
May	359,710	259,977	35,999	17,296	15,827	24,100	6,510
June	416,054 ¹	296,986 ¹	44,622 ¹	20,274	16,886	29,091	8,195
July	341,246	240,557	34,989	16,409	14,974	25,110	9,208
August	335,201	238,937	31,146	17,618	15,635	22,194	9,671
September	324,780	227,720	30,379	18,887	16,935	22,160	8,699
October	333,070	234,864	31,520	19,017	17,502	21,892	8,276
November	372,130	273,459	26,475	20,286	19,710	22,178	10,022
December	336,658	243,062	33,834	8,934	14,102	26,009	10,717
1955							
January	306,637	228,048	27,545	11,350	10,010	21,851	7,833
February	307,873	232,692	25,562	10,882	9,554	21,628	7,556
March	376,200	284,934	32,326	13,488	12,555	24,743	8,154
April	382,577	284,784	33,792	18,228	15,464	23,679	6,630
May	433,995	318,515	37,069	20,620	18,209	28,625	10,956
June	402,132	300,271	26,588	20,569	16,903	26,735	11,066
July	372,637	274,385	33,508	16,319	16,208	23,466	8,751
August	429,830	301,691	45,398	18,471	18,110	32,571	13,590
September	414,188	302,354	31,652	23,144	19,536	27,219	10,283
October	456,745	331,090	38,627	21,231	22,701	31,253	11,843
November	443,708	303,483	40,348	24,678	26,729	31,641	16,830
December	385,848	289,932	28,116	11,029	18,365	25,845	12,561
1956							
January	403,650	294,463	33,124	12,877	15,741	33,048	14,397
February	405,024	305,274	30,896	13,076	14,655	30,392	10,731
March	463,536	361,737	33,774	13,208	15,854	27,867	11,095
April	532,401	400,294	50,046	13,987	25,934	30,705	11,435
May	550,039	397,666	49,523	26,478	29,194	32,293	14,885
June	490,609	357,811	41,429	18,328	27,171	28,097	17,773
July	482,544	341,676	45,867	22,467	27,691	29,736	15,107
August	473,650	329,683	42,801	21,121	26,336	35,029	18,681
September	437,704	309,899	35,829	21,163	26,654	28,397	15,762
October	542,832	394,554	43,651	21,571	33,771	27,657	21,627
November	521,516	368,726	48,486	26,271	32,840	30,617	14,576
December	401,944	299,885	29,253	11,098	20,807	28,010	12,891
1957							
January	459,034	346,141	35,703	16,333	18,558	30,426	11,874
February	431,414	329,755	34,767	10,257	17,774	29,877	8,986
March	468,861	353,382	43,272	15,258	20,819	27,738	8,392
April	537,212	392,772	52,318	19,961	31,196	30,528	10,438
May	554,086	394,596	50,716	29,883	31,294	35,944	11,653
June	453,966	319,374	43,277	19,310	26,103	31,957	13,946
July	479,467	330,695	45,527	21,698	27,385	37,121	17,042
August	471,281	320,802	47,200	20,981	28,162	39,790	14,346
September	445,302	309,064	38,914	24,709	29,203	26,720	16,692
October	479,587	325,491	44,331	26,167	29,377	32,316	21,906
November	450,593	299,942	49,758	22,936	31,621	28,523	17,813
December	392,606	276,536	36,177	12,588	21,285	28,969	17,052
1958							
January	398,635	288,337	37,542	11,694	17,340	29,070	14,652
February	363,733	255,273	34,941	12,814	16,767	29,376	14,561
March	426,839	315,615	43,686	11,706	19,967	23,950	11,914
April	449,342	313,982	51,130	18,121	26,915	24,532	14,664
May	485,134	330,949	55,397	24,306	28,291	29,513	16,678
June	446,312	312,576	43,864	21,038	25,472	27,571	15,790

¹ The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in that month by an amount estimated at not less than \$40 million (some \$30 million of which represented imports from the United States, and some \$5 million imports from the United Kingdom). Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

TABLE XXII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Months
Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Months	1948	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Price indexes										
Domestic exports:										
January	97.2	104.8	116.3	125.5	119.6	115.8	114.5	119.3	122.7	120.5
February	99.2	104.0	118.2	124.8	119.2	115.7	116.0	119.9	122.0	121.1
March	98.4	105.2	119.7	124.3	119.4	115.5	116.7	120.8	122.7	121.9
April	99.1	106.3	121.6	123.1	119.5	116.2	117.7	121.4	122.3	121.9
May	97.8	105.6	122.4	121.5	118.7	116.0	117.4	120.0	121.8	120.6
June	97.8	107.1	123.4	121.4	119.1	116.6	118.4	122.2	122.2	120.7
July	98.6	108.9	124.3	121.0	118.6	115.4	117.6	121.7	121.4	
August	99.9	110.1	126.0	120.7	118.7	115.0	118.1	122.0	121.0	
September	102.6	111.7	125.4	120.1	118.8	114.4	118.5	122.0	121.1	
October	104.8	111.2	125.9	120.3	118.3	114.7	119.2	122.4	120.6	
November	105.0	112.0	126.4	120.4	117.1	114.5	119.1	122.5	120.5	
December	104.9	112.2	126.2	119.2	116.1	114.5	119.4	122.2	120.6	
Annual index	100.0	108.3	123.2	121.8	118.3	115.1	117.7	121.4	121.3	
Physical volume indexes										
January	94.4	82.3	95.7	100.8	103.5	87.8	104.2	117.7	126.0	123.9
February	82.0	74.8	77.2	97.0	90.2	92.7	99.8	113.2	108.8	103.0
March	90.5	84.6	94.6	111.3	100.6	106.7	116.6	105.8	114.8	118.0
April	83.7	75.4	94.7	110.4	98.3	98.2	111.3	123.0	116.6	118.6
May	112.6	106.1	103.1	122.9	125.0	119.3	122.0	137.0	140.1	154.2
June	93.1	105.4	98.8	121.1	134.8	114.4	124.5	135.3	123.6	133.8
July	99.3	90.9	117.5	119.4	129.3	109.5	115.5	136.1	140.8	
August	87.6	91.1	108.3	112.0	112.6	109.5	126.1	134.4	138.3	
September	107.6	97.5	99.6	109.5	111.1	112.8	126.4	129.1	134.0	
October	114.3	110.6	115.0	121.3	113.3	106.9	122.4	143.1	129.0	
November	109.2	102.0	117.2	125.5	116.9	124.5	126.5	133.4	138.4	
December	117.7	100.8	117.3	127.5	119.6	131.3	122.8	128.9	143.5	
Annual index	100.0	93.6	103.5	114.9	113.2	109.6	118.3	128.3	129.8	
Price indexes										
Imports:										
January	97.1	107.2	119.9	119.9	108.4	109.5	109.0	113.4	115.1	119.6
February	98.0	107.6	122.6	117.3	108.1	109.1	109.6	113.8	116.1	119.1
March	98.0	108.6	124.8	114.9	109.0	108.9	110.4	114.4	116.7	118.7
April	99.1	109.3	128.4	112.9	109.0	110.0	110.6	113.8	117.5	118.1
May	99.8	108.5	129.7	110.7	109.3	110.2	109.7	113.1	116.7	116.8
June	99.9	108.5	129.9	109.4	109.9	110.6	109.8	113.5	116.6	115.4
July	98.8	109.0	129.9	107.9	109.9	110.7	109.1	112.4	115.9	
August	99.5	110.8	127.3	106.6	110.2	110.3	109.6	112.4	116.0	
September	100.2	112.6	126.4	106.7	111.0	109.8	111.3	112.0	116.7	
October	101.7	114.0	124.1	107.7	110.7	109.4	112.1	112.8	117.3	
November	102.6	113.6	121.5	108.0	110.1	109.0	112.8	113.0	116.9	
December	102.8	116.4	121.5	108.4	110.0	109.0	113.6	113.5	118.0	
Annual index	100.0	110.3	126.2	110.4	109.4	109.5	110.5	113.0	116.6	
Physical volume indexes										
January	96.6	90.0	124.3	116.4	136.1	116.2	127.5	161.6	180.9	150.4
February	84.6	84.7	101.9	109.1	130.0	121.7	127.1	161.2	168.4	138.6
March	91.5	99.5	125.0	128.8	149.9	147.2	152.7	183.6	182.3	163.1
April	104.0	96.2	139.4	130.4	163.2	143.5	156.3	210.9	207.5	172.7
May	102.6	121.8	142.0	157.8	174.3	148.3	178.4	219.3	215.4	188.4
June	106.1	118.5	126.1	134.4	167.6	170.6 ¹	164.5	195.2	176.8	175.6
July	103.7	108.4	129.9	144.5	167.6	139.4	153.6	194.0	187.6	
August	94.5	109.8	127.3	129.0	141.7	137.2	174.5	189.4	183.7	
September	100.6	113.1	111.9	148.4	149.4	132.4	168.6	175.2	171.6	
October	108.9	128.1	125.8	158.6	146.0	137.8	184.7	217.5	185.3	
November	105.7	131.3	121.7	152.2	144.9	154.7	178.2	209.1	174.8	
December	102.7	104.2	102.0	143.7	139.2	139.7	154.1	159.5	151.1	
Annual index	100.0	109.2	122.7	138.0	151.0	141.0	160.3	190.0	182.2	

¹ The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the volume index for that month by an amount estimated at not less than 10%. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.

TABLE XXIII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Quarters

Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Quarter	Domestic exports					Imports				
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Price indexes										
First quarter.....	115.2	115.7	120.0	122.2	121.1	109.2	109.6	113.8	116.1	119.1
Second quarter.....	116.3	117.8	121.8	122.1	121.1	110.3	110.1	113.4	116.9	116.8
Third quarter.....	115.0	118.2	121.8	121.2		110.3	109.9	112.3	116.0	
Fourth quarter.....	114.5	119.2	122.3	120.5		109.1	112.8	113.0	117.4	
Physical volume indexes										
First quarter.....	96.1	106.9	112.2	116.8	115.0	128.3	135.9	168.9	177.0	150.8
Second quarter.....	110.6	119.3	131.9	126.8	136.1	154.0 ¹	166.2	208.6	199.9	178.9
Third quarter.....	110.4	122.6	133.3	137.6		136.4	165.8	186.2	181.3	
Fourth quarter.....	121.0	124.0	135.2	137.0		144.2	172.3	195.5	170.4	

¹ The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the volume index in the second quarter by an amount estimated at not less than 3%. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.

TABLE XXIV. Foreign Exchange Rates, by Months

Month	U.S. dollar in Canada					Pound sterling in Canada				
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Canadian cents per unit										
January.....	97.29	96.60	99.87	96.07	98.47	273.56	269.12	280.35	268.63	277.07
February.....	96.65	97.69	99.91	95.83	98.10	271.93	271.97	280.43	268.21	276.29
March.....	97.08	98.43	99.87	95.61	97.73	273.29	274.81	280.17	267.10	275.19
April.....	98.25	98.62	99.68	95.97	97.06	276.93	275.86	279.93	267.71	273.45
May.....	98.43	98.59	99.18	95.56	96.69	277.48	275.69	278.49	266.76	272.28
June.....	98.13	98.44	98.53	95.32	96.18	276.61	274.66	276.16	266.02	270.44
July.....	97.44	98.46	98.18	95.09		274.59	274.25	274.30	265.12	
August.....	97.02	98.51	98.12	94.80		272.95	274.56	273.11	263.83	
September.....	96.97	98.78	97.77	95.92		271.65	275.22	272.14	267.19	
October.....	96.98	99.53	97.32	96.47		271.34	277.96	271.06	270.13	
November.....	96.92	99.94	96.44	96.24		270.90	280.04	268.36	269.76	
December.....	96.80	99.95	96.05	97.74		269.88	280.15	267.54	274.29	
Annual average.....	97.32	98.63	98.41	95.88		273.39	275.35	275.16	267.88	

Source: Bank of Canada. Noon average market rate for business days in month (year).

Note: Exchange rates for these and other currencies are published currently in *Prices and Price Indexes*, D.B.S., monthly and *Foreign Trade*, Department of Trade and Commerce, bi-weekly.

TABLE XXV. New Gold Production Available for Export, by Months

Month	Average 1935-39	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
\$'000,000										
January.....	10.0	15.8	17.3	13.3	16.0	11.5	11.5	12.5	13.9	14.8
February.....	9.4	11.7	11.7	13.0	16.1	10.2	14.7	12.7	12.5	18.1
March.....	11.6	13.5	8.4	15.0	15.6	12.8	12.2	12.4	12.1	11.5
April.....	8.4	11.4	16.2	11.2	11.7	13.8	10.9	12.5	10.8	10.9
May.....	9.8	15.8	13.0	8.5	12.0	13.7	15.0	14.0	15.4	13.3
June.....	10.7	15.0	13.8	14.6	13.7	15.6	13.3	12.9	5.2	15.0
July.....	9.2	14.8	13.4	14.9	9.3	13.6	11.9	11.1	12.7	
August.....	9.7	13.8	11.0	9.6	10.7	13.3	13.1	14.5	3.9	
September.....	10.9	10.8	10.8	12.8	10.4	11.9	12.2	12.2	10.2	
October.....	12.6	16.4	8.2	10.1	9.9	12.3	11.7	12.3	16.3	
November.....	11.2	12.3	7.7	13.6	9.1	12.3	15.0	12.3	16.4	
December.....	10.9	11.3	18.3	13.5	9.8	13.7	13.4	10.4	17.1	
Total.....	124.4	162.6	149.8	150.1	144.3	154.7	154.9	149.8	146.5	83.6

Note: Since March 21, 1956, mines not receiving aid under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act have been allowed to sell their gold to private residents and non-residents, either for export or for safe-keeping in Canada. Such sales, commencing in April, are now included in the figures for new gold production available for export.

E. TRADE BY THE STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION

TABLE XXVI. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports) to and Imports from All Countries, by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, by Half-Years, 1957-1958

Section and division codes	Title description	Total exports		Imports			
		1957		1958		1957	
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
0	Food	357,270	501,714	497,195	249,257	275,679	251,496
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	5,698	46,020	37,861	2,182	895	1,564
01	Meat and meat preparations	16,898	27,090	26,752	12,926	14,694	14,826
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	3,658	10,794	9,105	4,557	3,813	4,575
03	Fish and fish preparations	49,336	73,313	58,822	7,099	7,818	7,017
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	244,925	307,616	329,475	13,001	14,213	11,005
05	Fruits and vegetables	8,962	14,601	17,159	106,143	114,654	114,005
06	Sugar and sugar preparations	2,958	1,980	2,620	33,430	54,989	30,144
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	923	522	603	61,374	56,272	62,436
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	23,213	18,887	14,095	5,857	5,053	3,854
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	698	893	702	2,688	3,278	2,071
1	Beverages and tobacco	44,812	48,697	44,349	11,888	17,367	13,670
11	Beverages	26,618	44,648	29,543	9,358	14,441	10,783
12	Tobacco and manufactures	18,194	4,049	14,806	2,530	2,927	2,887
2	Crude materials, inedible	658,687	824,703	639,249	224,583	238,624	178,203
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	19,779	19,344	19,730	16,033	12,381	14,570
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	55,476	30,142	36,561	13,931	20,300	10,171
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic ¹	263	283	189	21,097	17,024	13,010
24	Wood, lumber and cork	158,467	187,639	150,403	21,674	16,748	19,533
25	Pulp and waste paper	151,123	144,035	134,368	6,528	5,569	5,547
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	4,521	4,558	2,706	61,265	49,359	50,985
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers	62,682	75,727	47,810	24,892	32,500	20,467
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	195,524	346,061	255,521	46,362	75,451	31,046
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.	10,251	16,916	11,960	12,801	9,292	12,873
3	31 Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	103,054	80,593	64,169	269,158	321,366	223,936
4	41 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	7,194	6,564	4,935	11,271	16,046	15,151
5	Chemicals	118,258	115,948	115,258	154,606	147,084	144,576
51	Chemical elements and compounds	25,476	25,827	17,855	29,130	32,797	24,786
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	573	679	253	5,664	6,260	4,926
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	700	769	983	18,111	15,402	15,622
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	3,492	3,785	5,786	9,748	10,426	11,911
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	159	317	161	6,670	6,657	7,133
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	26,847	22,287	24,449	6,197	6,345	5,970
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals ¹	81,009	62,287	65,770	79,086	69,197	74,229
6	Manufactured goods, classified by material	812,926	794,867	718,308	636,816	583,015	519,137
61	Leather and products and dressed furs	5,469	6,068	5,850	7,537	7,221	7,253
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.	4,697	4,198	3,719	14,502	13,177	13,294
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture)	29,519	30,049	25,278	17,158	19,078	16,889
64	Paper, paperboard and products	370,932	377,712	348,685	27,548	28,595	28,807
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.	7,151	10,218	8,151	130,371	115,561	122,003
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.	5,887	13,657	6,737	47,879	52,414	46,343
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	7,668	10,124	7,720	16,777	18,553	13,546
68	Base metals (including iron)	371,134	333,967	302,774	234,718	196,280	145,846
69	Manufactures of metals	10,469	8,874	9,394	140,325	132,138	125,155
7	Machinery and transport equipment	189,833	180,449	238,563	1,048,202	785,058	916,992
71	Machinery other than electric	100,175	92,090	118,078	581,904	423,845	476,623
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	16,129	19,542	16,803	144,680	134,044	138,481
73	Transport equipment	73,530	68,816	103,682	321,618	227,169	301,889
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	17,709	21,175	17,585	200,250	207,858	208,306
81	Building fixtures and fittings	690	699	603	11,556	13,875	12,476
82	Furniture and related fixtures	302	596	351	8,194	8,432	9,055
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	21	40	33	3,264	3,857	3,631
84	Clothing	1,714	2,931	1,484	24,959	28,778	24,779
85	Footwear	695	1,618	541	5,012	5,450	6,043
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc. ..	6,706	6,367	6,956	45,730	49,212	47,631
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.	7,581	8,926	7,620	101,534	98,256	104,691
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities	21,372	29,153	21,722	98,033	126,497	98,320
91	Postal packages	2,491	3,101	2,398	26,060	25,922	26,711
92	Live animals not for food	652	1,117	1,051	1,196	1,021	1,449
93	Returned goods and special transactions	18,229	24,936	18,273	70,777	99,553	70,159
	Grand total, covered by S.I.T.C.	2,330,514	2,603,866	2,381,332	2,904,064	2,718,596	2,569,787

¹ The provisions of the Statistics Act prevent the inclusion of exports of synthetic rubber in Division 23. They are included in Division 59.

TABLE XXVII. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports) to and Imports from the United States, by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, by Half-Years, 1957-1958

Section and division codes	Title description	Total exports			Imports		
		1957		1958	1957		1958
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
0	Food	106,228	186,461	157,859	123,736	121,042	121,223
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	5,165	45,380	37,300	2,114	839	1,514
01	Meat and meat preparations	14,036	23,606	23,353	6,917	7,331	6,454
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	274	353	848	2,257	1,276	2,546
03	Fish and fish preparations	37,176	51,912	44,599	2,659	3,152	2,516
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	29,802	45,649	30,068	10,837	10,048	8,263
05	Fruits and vegetables	4,515	8,095	9,232	79,082	80,063	80,887
06	Sugar and sugar preparations	2,891	1,830	2,548	1,722	2,018	1,955
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	664	450	526	9,923	8,355	11,587
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	11,515	8,942	9,052	5,848	5,048	3,788
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	189	255	334	2,378	2,912	1,713
1	Beverages and tobacco	23,200	41,354	26,818	2,946	3,030	3,233
11	Beverages	23,179	41,323	26,789	1,246	1,116	1,466
12	Tobacco and manufactures	21	31	29	1,701	1,914	1,767
2	Crude materials, inedible	425,589	549,725	452,305	152,180	156,532	120,221
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	12,002	12,330	10,844	14,125	7,472	11,972
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	638	327	427	8,423	17,984	6,398
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic ¹	253	273	178	8,725	6,436	6,263
24	Wood, lumber and cork	119,274	134,572	109,213	21,052	15,887	18,779
25	Pulp and waste paper	119,535	118,036	115,174	6,520	5,557	5,492
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	2,682	2,179	1,547	40,246	28,623	30,889
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers	39,037	38,229	30,621	20,538	25,610	17,389
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	123,680	229,607	174,609	23,361	43,475	13,243
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.	8,488	14,172	9,693	9,191	5,508	9,796
3	31 Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	98,499	77,773	63,213	121,578	137,299	79,900
4	41 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	875	874	571	6,734	7,115	7,933
5	Chemicals	59,607	53,492	54,140	134,801	122,416	124,938
51	Chemical elements and compounds	20,316	19,412	12,311	25,078	27,084	21,235
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	561	657	253	5,222	5,015	4,365
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	254	252	333	12,205	9,755	10,333
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	703	800	589	7,932	8,264	9,613
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	92	171	71	5,820	5,783	6,099
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	21,707	17,144	22,455	5,725	4,737	5,699
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals ¹	15,974	15,055	18,128	72,819	61,779	67,594
6	Manufactured goods, classified by material	556,645	526,399	481,626	438,388	392,870	358,638
61	Leather and products and dressed furs	2,520	2,717	2,518	4,386	4,184	3,881
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.	2,130	1,755	1,846	12,850	11,242	11,634
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture)	23,990	23,414	19,701	9,375	9,281	8,746
64	Paper, paperboard and products	314,838	310,488	294,829	26,159	26,786	27,299
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.	2,751	3,252	3,351	63,994	56,585	65,218
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.	3,419	9,240	3,383	31,714	32,415	27,331
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	6,918	6,376	7,034	3,648	4,624	2,951
68	Base metals (including iron)	194,823	165,659	145,097	169,306	142,106	111,371
69	Manufactures of metals	5,257	3,497	3,867	116,956	105,649	100,208
7	Machinery and transport equipment	95,344	80,944	107,702	921,897	667,800	758,219
71	Machinery other than electric	70,106	60,404	87,822	526,485	368,900	419,386
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	7,422	5,335	5,293	121,895	112,122	108,833
73	Transport equipment	17,816	15,206	14,587	273,517	186,778	229,999
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	9,922	11,816	10,441	151,308	147,242	155,746
81	Building fixtures and fittings	89	88	58	10,217	12,044	10,722
82	Furniture and related fixtures	120	226	108	7,087	7,350	7,472
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	12	18	18	2,057	2,415	2,282
84	Clothing	891	1,868	776	10,425	9,823	10,020
85	Footwear	300	879	205	1,766	1,679	1,931
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc. ..	3,550	2,885	3,757	32,892	34,207	35,229
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.	4,960	5,851	5,518	86,863	79,724	88,091
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities	15,329	21,599	14,244	81,961	106,938	86,514
91	Postal packages	1,990	2,590	1,916	24,854	24,516	25,330
92	Live animals not for food	609	1,062	992	922	498	1,148
93	Returned goods and special transactions	12,730	17,947	11,337	56,184	81,925	60,037
	Grand total, covered by S.I.T.C.	1,391,239	1,550,436	1,368,917	2,135,329	1,862,306	1,816,566

¹ The provisions of the Statistics Act prevent the inclusion of exports of synthetic rubber in Division 23. They are included in Division 59.

TABLE XXVIII. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports) to and Imports from the United Kingdom, by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, by Half-Years, 1957-1958

Section and division codes	Title description	Total exports			Imports		
		1957		1958	1957		1958
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
0	Food	84,647	118,437	113,508	6,575	10,708	7,638
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	0	12	20	69	55	44
01	Meat and meat preparations	353	411	497	279	243	113
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	526	2,186	76	249	42	40
03	Fish and fish preparations	208	6,079	902	182	176	158
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	71,591	99,210	105,676	1,209	2,318	1,476
05	Fruits and vegetables	1,840	1,853	2,165	690	1,340	778
06	Sugar and sugar preparations	18	54	13	1,154	1,720	1,345
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	15	5	3	2,540	4,632	3,485
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	10,007	8,570	4,146	6	1	4
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	88	58	8	198	181	195
1	Beverages and tobacco	15,501	1,585	13,129	4,348	7,010	4,552
11	Beverages	316	331	185	4,156	6,609	4,273
12	Tobacco and manufactures	15,185	1,255	12,944	193	400	279
2	Crude materials, inedible	87,890	122,106	98,784	14,289	12,117	10,434
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	3,911	2,631	4,909	1,093	1,870	1,790
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	15,208	10,782	8,315	19	0	41
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic ¹	1	2	4	155	159	42
24	Wood, lumber and cork	18,951	31,756	23,670	1	3	9
25	Pulp and waste paper	13,569	15,384	11,107	1	11	22
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	544	1,187	272	10,664	8,267	7,186
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers	4,042	5,396	4,132	1,510	1,032	690
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	31,280	53,908	45,541	128	128	79
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.	383	1,062	833	718	646	576
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	223	455	475	1,093	2,300	618
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	3,462	3,570	1,796	352	910	2,294
5	Chemicals	12,772	20,625	22,301	11,503	13,301	10,901
51	Chemical elements and compounds	3,651	4,535	4,180	2,220	3,268	1,877
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	0	0	0	255	583	161
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	35	42	6	3,930	3,897	3,339
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	5	18	2,409	821	1,179	1,138
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	2	4	1	242	268	295
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	0	0	0	16	15	14
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals ²	9,081	16,025	15,704	4,019	4,090	4,078
6	Manufactured goods, classified by material	131,017	128,303	109,254	105,599	105,541	93,727
61	Leather and products and dressed furs	635	1,139	998	2,581	2,530	2,836
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.	23	20	27	700	826	827
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture)	3,037	4,309	3,100	2,429	2,407	2,102
64	Paper, paperboard and products	26,347	28,767	25,574	830	997	865
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.	971	1,888	1,428	37,010	30,641	29,948
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.	1,198	2,291	2,038	10,136	11,005	11,289
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	245	208	184	8,281	8,956	6,399
68	Base metals (including iron)	98,355	89,373	75,631	30,543	32,241	24,464
69	Manufactures of metals	204	309	274	13,090	15,937	14,996
7	Machinery and transport equipment	3,730	4,466	8,558	89,443	77,984	112,531
71	Machinery other than electric	2,743	2,494	1,689	36,399	34,835	39,340
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	419	773	641	17,004	14,912	19,982
73	Transport equipment	568	1,199	6,228	36,040	28,237	53,209
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,020	990	803	19,312	22,689	19,367
81	Building fixtures and fittings	2	²	2	704	910	835
82	Furniture and related fixtures	3	1	12	420	270	544
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	1	1	5	537	579	562
84	Clothing	218	133	191	7,124	9,112	5,765
85	Footwear	76	151	40	1,858	2,150	1,941
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc.	329	370	253	2,698	2,617	2,983
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.	391	333	299	5,971	7,052	6,737
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities	729	1,157	1,066	7,538	9,346	4,499
91	Postal packages	43	44	41	664	714	683
92	Live animals not for food	5	18	27	138	323	156
93	Returned goods and special transactions	681	1,095	998	6,736	8,309	3,660
	Grand total, covered by S.I.T.C.	340,990	401,697	369,672	160,052	261,906	266,560

¹ The provisions of the Statistics Act prevent the inclusion of exports of synthetic rubber in Division 23. They are included in Division 59.

² Less than \$500.00.

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